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THE

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

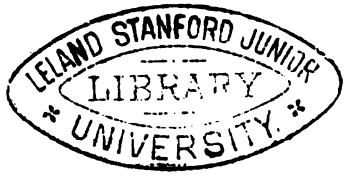
FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

1892-'93.

IN THIRTY VOLUMES.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.



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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. 96, Part 3.

THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
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SERIES I—VOLUME XLI—IN FOUR PARTS.

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1893.

PART III.—VOL. XLI.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN LOUISIANA AND THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1864, TO OCTOBER 15, 1864.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.†

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., September 1, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report to you that I have received the following information from Judge Baldwin, a loyal citizen of Austin, who has been confined in jails at San Antonio and Anderson, Grimes County, from the 9th of October, 1863, to the 21st of July, 1864, at which time he was released and sent across the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass by order of General Magruder, viz: Re-enforcements are being sent to Ford from Eastern Texas; two batteries of six guns each have been ordered to report to him. He has now about 1,500 troops which can be assembled in a short time, and I am of the opinion that it is his intention to station quite a large force between this place and Brownsville in order that cotton may be crossed into Mexico with safety and military supplies received from and through that country. I have not learned as yet whether an attack against this place is designed or not, but shall be at any time prepared for such an event. Judge Baldwin leaves to-day for New Orleans, per steamer Suwanee, and will give you further information, as he will for that purpose call at department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces, Brazos Santiago, Tex.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 189. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, September 1, 1864.

1. The commanding officer Second Massachusetts Battery will proceed without delay with his battery to Morganza to join the Cavalry Brigade, Nineteenth Army Corps, reporting on his arrival to the commanding officer at that place.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

---

*Including Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Texas, and the Department of the Northwest, embracing Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

†For Union and Confederate Correspondence from July 1, 1864, to August 31, 1864, see Part II, and from October 16, 1864, to December 31, 1864, see Part IV.

DONALDSONVILLE, *September 1, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet here this morning. Colonel Sypher reports the following from Plaquemine:

A flag of truce came to our lines yesterday covering dispatches from Captain Ratliff, commanding Confederate forces of the Atchafalaya, and borne by Lieutenant-Colonel Sparks, of the Confederate Governor Allen's personal staff. They inquired concerning the reported imprisonment of certain citizens of Louisiana, with the intent to retaliate upon them for the murder of three men of this command by Captain McAnnelly during his raid into this town on the 8th of August.

Respectfully,

J. R. PARSONS,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &c.,
Little Rock, Ark., September 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Military Division of West Mississippi:
(Care of commander of gun-boat fleet, mouth of White River.)

GENERAL: Citizens report that Shelby was moving toward Maguire's Ferry. West, with about 2,300, in pursuit. Colonel Graves, with about 600 infantry, convoyed by gun-boat No. 30, went up White River to cooperate with General West. I ordered Colonel Moore up from Saint Charles with his command with the intention of sending him up White River to cut off Shelby and capture his camp of conscripts at Jacksonport, but he did not obey the order. He has never reported to me.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 209. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 1, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VI. The Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry is hereby relieved from duty in this department and will proceed to Davenport, Iowa, the place of original muster and rendezvous, and report to the superintendent of volunteer recruiting service for the State, for the purpose of being mustered out at the expiration of their term of service, September 11, 1864. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

VII. The One hundred and forty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers is hereby relieved from duty in this department and will proceed to Mattoon, Ill., the place of original rendezvous, and report to the superintendent of volunteer recruiting service for the State, for the purpose of being mustered out at the expiration of their term of service, September 11, 1864. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

JOHN F. LACEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 1, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM CROOKS,
Commanding District of Eastern Arkansas, Helena:

COLONEL: Yours of 30th and 31st ultimo received this morning.* The ammunition will be sent in the morning. I also send in the morning a force of 4,000 men under Major-General Mower to cut his way to Devall's Bluff. I also cross in the morning a force of 2,000 cavalry into Arkansas, who will march directly to Clarendon and co-operate with Mower's force. They will operate as a protecting force to Helena. I send two small steamers up the Saint Francis River to ferry the cavalry across that stream.

I am, colonel, your servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CYRUS BUSSEY:

GENERAL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to say to you that it has been intimated to General Steele that the rebels may make a raid into Little Rock. The general directs that you take precautions to prevent and repulse such an attempt. Regiments will be kept ready to turn out under arms at short notice, and be ordered to march at once to attack any raider as soon as heard from. Camps of regiments and batteries will be surrounded with obstructions to prevent a sudden dash. The guns at Fort Steele will be kept ready to load, and will all be discharged in case of an alarm. The fort will be provided with a drawbridge to prevent a surprise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 1, 1864.

Colonel MORRISON:

COLONEL: It has been intimated to General Steele that the rebels may make a raid into Little Rock. The brigadier-general commanding directs that you cause regimental camps to be arranged to prevent a dash. The regiments will be ordered to march to the scene of any raid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., September 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE:

Gun-boat 37, Captain Rogers, just come up. He left Saint Charles at 2 p. m. yesterday. Some of the stores had been brought to the

* See Part II, *pp. 934, 952.*

shore, but nothing put aboard the boat. He met the Nevada eight miles this side of Saint Charles. Captain Rogers represents the earth-works and defenses at Saint Charles as very formidable, and thinks it very dangerous if the rebels are allowed to occupy them; says the gun-boats there could not keep them out. I think of sending a scout down on a boat this p. m., to go out from Saint Charles.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 1, 1864—6.30 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Brownsville, Ark.:

The brigadier-general commanding directs me to say that General West intends to cross White River at Grand Glaize. Shelby may come in behind him. Keep scouts well out and have everything in readiness to receive him.

S. E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

OPERATOR:

Please send a copy of the above dispatch to Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, Devall's Bluff.

Your obedient servant,

S. E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 1, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock, Ark.:

General Carr's dispatch of 6.30 p. m. just received. It is impossible to spare a man of cavalry. It was as much as I could do to get sixty men to-day for scout toward Arkansas River. My force is extremely small for the work to be done here.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 1, 1864—8 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Post of Lewisburg:

General West's command is across White River below Jacksonport. If Shelby wants to get across the Arkansas he will be in your neighborhood soon. Keep scouts well out to the east and northwest and be in readiness to move your whole camp at short notice. Should the enemy come, divide your force and operate in his front, flanks, and rear; General West will probably be close after him.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

S. E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: You will order Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, to embark the effective force of his division upon transports now lying at the levee, with ten days' rations and forage and a full supply of ammunition, and move with the least possible delay to Devall's Bluff, on White River, and re-enforce that post, reporting to Major-General Steele. As soon as the emergency is over, and the troops supposed to be now assailing General Steele are driven back, General Mower, with his command, will report back here, unless he shall receive orders to the contrary.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 124. } *Memphis, Tenn., September 1, 1864.*

The brigade commanders of this division will have their commands ready to embark on boats to-night. The camps will remain standing. No men will be left behind except those who are sick or convalescent, and they will be examined by brigade surgeons, whose decision only will be authority for excusing the men from going with their commands. It must be distinctly understood that company commanders have no authority whatever for leaving their men behind, and if stragglers and skulkers be found in camp after their command leaves the commanding officers of the companies to which they belong will be held strictly responsible for their conduct, and charges will be preferred against them for neglect of duty.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower:

CHAS. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 1, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The quartermaster-general of Missouri has asked for 5,000 stand of arms and accouterments, to be turned over to the State. The Secretary of War directs that you report the object and necessity of such transfer. It is said that a portion of the arms previously so transferred went into the hands of guerrillas and bushwhackers.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, September 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The arms are wanted for organizations under Order 107, of this department, for local defense, consisting of one or more companies of

picked men called out and armed as Provisional Enrolled Militia, but acting under the United States authorities, when requisite, against guerrillas. It was my intention to have ordered these local forces armed and paid by the counties, but the Governor thought it best to give them a State militia status and such compensation as was possible by the State. They will prevent the necessity of self-constituted organizations, have the sanction of the State, and are under control of the national authority. I most earnestly request that the arms may be furnished. Most of the arms distributed to militia in North Missouri were got back and placed in the hands of loyal men just before the late outbreak. Perhaps 1,200 were lost.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 159. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 1, 1864.

The general commanding, satisfied that the citizens of the town of Rocheport, in Boone County, Mo., have countenanced, tolerated, and fed, if not encouraged, gangs of bushwhackers and other outlaws, for the last six weeks, and being apprised that a gang of these villains in open daylight shot and murdered Thomas Waterman, the only support of a widowed mother and two sisters, on the steam-boat Buffington, at the landing of said town, orders that the sum of $10,000 be collected from the disloyal citizens of Rocheport and paid to the chief quartermaster of the department for the use of the widow and sisters of said Waterman. The district commander is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 1, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Cape Girardeau:

If you find the guerrillas are in Dunklin County in some force, send an expedition after them. It is much better to go after them than wait for them to come.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *September 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Commanding:

There have been two guerrilla bands reported to me since Freeman's men plundered Webster that amounts to anything. Many reports of rebels passing through are caused by my men passing themselves for rebels. My men are continually scouting, and I don't think there are twenty armed rebels in Washington, Saint Francois, and Saint Genevieve Counties at this time.

JAMES WILSON,
Major, Commanding Third Sub-District.

WARRENSBURG, *September 1, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Ford has scouted the country in the vicinity of Morristown, on Grand River, and Black Crossing of the Sni, and reports no large bodies of guerrillas concentrating at those points.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

GLASGOW, *September 1, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have just arrived. A large rebel force under Todd, about 200, was concentrating yesterday noon between Dover and Waverly, while another force of forty men was coming from Arrow Rock toward Salt Pond, in Saline. I think they intend a raid on the loyal settlement in Southeast La Fayette. I have been on a scout in that direction myself, returning last night to Waverly. Learning these facts from rebel sympathizers, I ordered one of them to take this information to the vicinity concerned. I leave here immediately to meet the steamer Tutt, which is to relieve the Fanny Ogden on her way up.

HENRY SUESS,
Major and Chief of Cavalry, Commanding Gun-boat Ogden.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
September 1, 1864.

COMMANDER OF STEAM-BOAT FANNY OGDEN,
Boonville, Mo.:

Send out the cavalry under your command and some of the infantry secretly against the rebels to co-operate with a force from the railroad.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 1, 1864.*

Maj. HENRY SUESS,
Commanding Fanny Ogden, Glasgow:

I wish, if possible, that your forces should be used, except a steamboat guard of twenty-five men, in an expedition from Boonville to cooperate with troops from Mexico, which move to-morrow on the rebels in Boone and Howard. I want the movement so planned that it will surprise the bushwackers on a side they least expect. Have you the right kind of officers, men, and information to undertake this, and what do you propose? Answer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. P. DROUILLARD,
Aide-de-Camp:

The steamer Buffington has been in the hands of the rebels, but is now at this port. One man was killed on her on Tuesday last. She came back yesterday.

J. S. WOLFE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

By direction of Brigadier-General Douglass, Captain Carey, commanding at Columbia, Boone County, advises me that 360 rebels, mostly recruits, are in two camps near Providence, in Boone County, and requests me to co-operate with himself and Major Leonard, of Howard County, against these camps. Shall I go?

J. S. WOLFE,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *September 1, 1864.*

Col. JOHN S. WOLFE,
Jefferson City:

The detachment of 100 men will not move as directed in dispatch of yesterday, but will be held in readiness to move at a moment's notice.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLEASANT HILL, *September 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Arrived here this morning. No large bodies of guerrillas on Grand River. Neither do I think they are concentrating in vicinity of Lone Jack. I have 100 men with me. Shall return through Lone Jack and the Snibar Hills; probably start in the morning.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

PLEASANT HILL, *September 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant Spencer has just returned from scout in neighborhood of Chapel Hill and Cold Springs. Reports that no large force of the enemy are concentrating, but small recruiting bands are seen nearly every day. Had I better lay quiet here until to-morrow night?

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, September 1, 1864.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill:

Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear is moving toward Blackwater Crossing of the Sni. There is no necessity for his moving farther west. Communicate this to him.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, *September 1, 1864.*

General PLEASONTON,
Warrensburg:

Forty-two rebels entered Tipton at 6 o'clock this morning. Killed two men; went in direction of Boonville. Reports to me from reliable source place the number at 150 men. They say they will attack Boonville in the morning.

D. W. WEAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *September 1, 1864.*

Capt. M. BURRIS,
Lexington:

Is Major Suess above or below Lexington? Answer.
By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *September 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Major Suess is below Lexington. Expected here this or to-morrow evening.

M. BURRIS,
Captain, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *September 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Company F, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry, is at Marshall, without rations. Their rations are here. Colonel Lazear ordered me to send escort to Marshall with rations to-morrow. What shall I do?

MILTON BURRIS,
Captain, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *September 1, 1864.*

Capt. M. BURRIS,
Lexington:

Hold your mounted force in readiness to move, with ten days' rations, at a moment's notice. Acknowledge receipt.
By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to Capt. Joseph Parke, Boonville, and Col. J. S. Wolfe, Jefferson City.)

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

The First Iowa Cavalry Volunteers should be gotten in readiness to move, but they will not leave until relieved by orders from these headquarters.

By order of General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *September 1, 1864.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am concentrating the First Iowa Cavalry Volunteers at Mexico to await orders from department headquarters.

C. B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

I want you to give the strength of the rebels in that country, and let me know what troops are needed to drive them from the country. Turn all your wits to teach our men the secret of expeditions to still-hunt and surprise the enemy. All that is wanted is to adopt the deer and bear hunting tactics. Our men must move by routes and at times to avoid being seen at all. No stopping at farm-houses or any other place to be seen.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS, *Paola, Kans., September 1, 1864.*

In conformity with Special Orders, No. 180, department headquarters, I hereby assume command of this district. Orders heretofore in force will continue to be obeyed until otherwise directed.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS, *Paola, Kans., September 1, 1864.*

The following officers are announced on the staff of the district commander: Capt. G. S. Hampton, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. E. G. Ross, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, district inspector; Maj. W. C. Ransom, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, judge-advocate and assistant commissary of musters; Surg. Philip Harvey, U. S. Volunteers, medical director; Capt. B. F. Simpson, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster and provost-marshal; Capt. George J. Clark, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, ordnance officer; Lieut. R. J. Harper, regimental commissary Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, acting

commissary of subsistence; Lieut. James A. Snyder, U. S. Army, aide-de-camp. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. The current business of the office will be transacted between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., except Sundays. Business requiring immediate attention will be attended to at all hours.

By command of Major-General Sykes:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 1, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES, *Paola, Kans.:*

My troops report the statement concerning Morristown incorrect. Several reports go to show the guerrillas are moving south.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *September 1, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PLUMB,
Olathe:

The enemy reported by General Pleasonton moving south, with his force after them. This was in the afternoon. As soon as it can be learned that they are bound south of you draw in Company I temporarily. Notify Major Anderson to-night and I will Coldwater Grove. Have your command fasten on their hats the strips of red, white, and blue, and keep them on.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

HDQRS. SUB-DISTRICT NO. 3, DIST. OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, September 1, 1864.

Capt. HENRY PEARCE,
Company C, Eleventh Kans. Vol. Cav., Coldwater Grove, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: Lieut. Col. P. B. Plumb has made the following change in the patrol system in his command on the border, to wit: Two men will leave Aubrey, going south, every ten minutes after 7 p. m. for two hours, making twenty-four men. They will go to a point half way below, on the Aubrey and Coldwater Grove road, and meet the pickets from Coldwater, and then go east or west, as the case may be, to another road, and observe the same order in going back. North of Aubrey the patrol will consist of one man instead of two. You will make the same change in your system of patrols until further orders.

By order of Colonel Moonlight:

IRA I. TABER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., September 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to request instructions as to the disposition of Sioux prisoners held in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, in

accordance with sentences of military commissions held in 1862. The terms of confinement of some of these prisoners are beginning to expire, and already one or two of them have been ordered to be discharged from custody by the Commissary-General of Prisoners. It is not practicable nor humane to release a wild Indian from custody far from his home and tribe and turn him loose in the streets of Davenport without means of subsistence or any power to return to his people. Aside from the inhumanity of such a proceeding, the people and civil authorities of Iowa very naturally object to being encumbered with released paupers of this description. Some disposition of these released Indians should be ordered, but as I have no authority to send them anywhere, nor to provide for their wants when released, I don't know how to act. I have called the attention of the superintendent of Indian affairs in this region to these cases, but although he says he will attend to it he has not done so. By sending these released Sioux back to their own country and there releasing them we should only be re-enforcing the bands of hostile Indians now in arms against the United States. Some system of disposing of these Indians should be adopted, and I have the honor, therefore, to ask instructions on the subject.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that official dispatches report the murder by twenty-one Sioux Indians of two men outright and of a third, who lived only a few hours, named Brisse, Lusta, and Dean, who were on their way with two teams from Georgetown to Fort Abercrombie. The affair took place about twenty-eight miles from the latter post, at 2 p. m. on 23d ultimo, the savages being in ambush in the woods of the Red River. One man, who drove the leading team, escaped with his team, and the other team followed at full speed with one of the dead men and the wounded man remaining in the wagon, so that the Indians got no horses or other plunder. Major Adams received intelligence of the murders about 7.30 the same evening, and immediately proceeded with forty mounted men to the scene of the outrage, which he reached early in the morning. After burying two of the men, one of whom was frightfully mutilated, the trail of the Indians was taken, which led to the Cheyenne River and up that stream, but the murderers had too long a start to be overtaken. They evidently came from the camp of desperadoes on the Missouri Coteau, west of Devil's Lake, from which all of these parties, in my opinion, have sprung. This large camp of about 400 lodges is composed of the most desperate villains from all the various bands of Sioux, and I am not without hope that Colonel Thomas may be enabled to attend to them after recrossing the Missouri River. It would be well worth the effort, for the extermination of the whole gang of 700 or 800 warriors in that camp would extinguish the great element of mischief and danger on this frontier.

One of the party who was concerned in the Blue Earth raid has been captured by my scouts near Fort Wadsworth while he was trying to steal some of their horses. It is not probable he will be allowed an

opportunity of renewing his exploits in that direction. He frankly avowed that he was one of the party of nine who had been on a horse-stealing expedition to the settlements. He seemed perfectly indifferent as to his fate, and will probably receive no more mercy than he expected. I have given positive orders that no quarter shall be given to those savages who are found in the act of committing depredations on the settlers.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 1, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Herewith inclosed you will please find special order detaching Company G, Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, from the garrison at Fort Ridgely and ordering it to Fort Wadsworth, acting as a portion of the train of public supplies, which it is supposed will be ready for departure from Ridgely on the 5th instant. You will, of course, see to the prompt execution of the order. This diminution will still leave about 150 men at Fort Ridgely, according to your report of 28th ultimo, which is considered quite sufficient for the present. Should the two additional companies of the Independent Battalion be turned over for duty in the district, they will be armed as infantry temporarily and dispatched to the frontier. Lieutenant Tilton, of Company G, Thirtieth Wisconsin, will, according to order also inclosed, turn over the command of the detachment under his orders to some officer to be designated by you and accompany his company on the march. It will be necessary to send back the detachment of cavalry en route downward with the train that they may act as escort with returning train from Fort Wadsworth.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
September 1, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: The communication dated August 19,* also one dated August 22,* with sealed orders for Col. M. T. Thomas, commanding expeditionary force, were received on the 29th of August. I have been on the watch for the hostile Indians supposed to have passed near this post, but up to this time have not succeeded in capturing any of them, excepting the one reported in my last report. This one I have in safe-keeping. Lieutenant Phillips returned to this post on the 27th of August from Fort Rice on the Missouri River after escorting Captain Fisk's train to that place. (Please see his report.†) Lieutenant Gardner, Company M,

*See Part II, pp. 777, 815, respectively.
† See Part II, p. 947.

Second Cavalry, returned on the 29th of August, after a five days' scout with eleven scouts under Gabriel Renville. I also forward his report.* The scouts and cavalry have been kept busy scouting while the infantry have been kept busy doing guard duty and working on buildings. The block-houses are completed one story high. They are built with hewn oak timber seven by eight and nine inches, firmly put together. I intend to plank them on the outside with oak plank one and a half inches thick as soon as possible. I thought it would be best to secure quarters and other buildings before putting the second story on the block-houses. Captain McKusick, assistant quartermaster, is pushing all the work, and with the time necessary to get the tools in working order and to become acquainted with the men best suited for the different parts of the work, he has certainly done well for the time engaged. The timber is hewn for the magazine and will be laid up this week. The large quartermaster and commissary building will be put up of oak timber, sawed six by eight inches. It will have a good stone foundation with a cellar eight feet deep, twenty-two feet wide, and forty-three feet long. It will be ready for timber by the last of the week, and will be ready for use in a very short time. The saw-mill is doing well, although it took some time to get it properly started. A blacksmith-shop has been put up, and a small building for headquarters will be completed to-morrow.

Lieutenant Phillips, Company I (cavalry), left here this morning with orders to report to Captain Bonham, at Fort Ridgely, or en route to or from there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CLOWNEY,
Major Thirtieth Regt. Wisconsin Infty. Vols., Comdg.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 290. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 2, 1864.*

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48. Lieut. Col. W. H. Thurston, assistant inspector-general of the Sixteenth Army Corps, is hereby relieved from duty with that corps, and will report in person without delay to Major-General Canby, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for assignment to duty with Major-General Hurlbut, U. S. Volunteers.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 2, 1864.

Major-General CANBY:

I have just received your telegram, through General Lawler, and will order Captain Wilson, of the Ouachita, now lying at Baton Rouge, to convoy all vessels you may send up. The vessel carries forty guns. On arrival here will order Captain Wilson to return to Baton Rouge to

*See Part II, p. 949.

meet any other vessels coming up, and will send to Morganza by other vessels from here. Bayou Sara vessels will report to Captain Wilson at Baton Rouge. Would advise if there are many vessels going up that they go together, and I can give them a proper convoy. Should Captain Wilson be below Baton Rouge this dispatch should be shown him and he will return with them.

Respectfully,

JAS. P. FOSTER,
Commanding Second District, Mississippi River.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, September 2, 1864.

Official copy respectfully furnished Major-General Reynolds for his information, and with the request that he will be pleased to keep Captain Foster posted about the movement of the transports, their number, and time of departure.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 236. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., September 2, 1864.

* * * * * * *

5. The Ninety-eighth U. S. Colored Infantry (Engineers) will proceed at once to Brashear City, reporting to the commanding officer at that post for special service on the works at that place, to be superintended by the acting chief engineer of the department. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

6. During the temporary absence of Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, Capt. Jacob T. Foster, First Wisconsin Battery, is announced as chief of artillery at these headquarters.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, *September 2, 1864.*
(Received 11.25 a. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Harris, in a letter dated yesterday, says that colored persons just in report that Bailey Vincent is conscripting negroes for soldiers. Two have been shot for refusing to serve, and that this creates great dissatisfaction among the soldiers of the enemy. The enemy are hauling skiffs from Bayou Teche to Grand Lake. Eleven negroes said to be employed in making 1,000 oars. The negroes say that they have heard that there are 1,000 men and two pieces of artillery between Centreville and Saint Martinville. The artillery started to come this way, but went back. Since Colonel Harris wrote his letter they have made a demonstration, but without artillery.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

NEW ORLEANS, *September 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Morganza, La.:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that you have his permission to send force to Bayou Sara as you propose.

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

NEW ORLEANS, *September 2, 1864.*

Maj. J. R. PARSONS,
Donaldsonville, La.:

The major-general commanding the Nineteenth Army Corps directs that you will embark so much of your regiment on the Colonel Colburn as she will carry, to proceed at once to Morganza. Other transportation will be furnished as soon as possible.

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Morganza, La., September 2, 1864.*

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VII. The Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, Brigadier-General Dennis commanding, will commence to embark to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, beginning with the First Brigade and the others in order. The transportation and all batteries with twenty days' rations and forage will be taken.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., September 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General DENNIS:

GENERAL: The following-named boats have been assigned for the transportation of your command. Their carrying capacity, set opposite, is determined by the quartermaster, and they will be loaded accordingly, if possible: The Illinois, Twenty-sixth New York Battery and 1,500 men; the Laurel Hill, Seventh Massachusetts Battery and 1,500 men; the Baltic, 1,500 men; the Nebraska, 1,500 men. The batteries will be embarked here as designated before the boats report at your landing. The steamer Pringle will form a portion of your fleet to Natchez and will take on board one of the two regiments there, if they have received marching orders and are ready. The remaining regiment you can divide among the other transports. The Pringle is not to return from White River.

By command of Brigadier-General Lawler:

BLUFORD WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 6. } *Morganza, La., September 2, 1864.*

The troops of this command will embark to-morrow morning, the 3d instant, at 6 o'clock, commencing with the First Brigade. All transportation and camp and garrison equipage will be taken. Rations and forage will be taken in bulk.

By order of Brigadier-General Dennis:

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 2, 1864.*

Capt. J. R. GRACE:

CAPTAIN: I have ordered several expeditions fitted out against Shelby. Nothing has been accomplished yet. General West is probably near Grand Glaize now, and expects co-operation from the command which you convoyed up White River and which has just returned. I want another force sent up if you will convoy the transports. Please answer and inform me how far your boat can probably get up White River. If West gets above Shelby at Augusta and the other command below him he will be very likely to lose his artillery at least, as either is more than a match for him.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 2, 1864.

Col. J. F. RITTER,
Commanding Third Brigade, &c.:

SIR: You will order all the available cavalry of your command to the camp of the Third Missouri Cavalry, to remain there until to-morrow morning, when, if positive information of the enemy has not been received by the Third Missouri Cavalry, who are in pursuit of the enemy, you will send a scout to Benton.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. Bussey:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 2, 1864.

Lieut. W. JACKSON,
Comdg. Battery E, Second Missouri Light Artillery:

LIEUTENANT: You will proceed at once to move your battery to the redoubt known as Fort Rice and take position therein. You will report in person at these headquarters for special instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. Bussey:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 2, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER 113TH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED INFANTRY:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you act with your command as support to Captain Marr's battery, encamped in your neighborhood. You will make the necessary dispositions to comply with this order in case of need.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS:

General West was pushing for Grand Glaize when last heard from. He expected to meet Graves there and pursue Shelby, who was to cross the river at that point. I desire you to re-enforce Graves from the Saint Charles command. Send complete organizations if possible. I leave it to your discretion how large a force of that command shall be sent. I want West to have sufficient force to make a sure thing of Shelby if he can catch him. Rations should be taken so that some might be issued to the troops already up the river, if transportation can be provided. Mr. Yeakle, hay contractor, got in, having been released. He says the rebels are really starved, and if West pushes them it will be hard with them. Please answer.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 2, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

Just received your dispatch about re-enforcing Graves and suppose it was written before you received mine reporting Graves' return. The only thing I could now propose would be to send troops as far up as possible, to Peach Orchard Bluff, if no farther; there land and push on against Shelby if he is at Augusta. Disembark a scout on west side of river to notify West of affairs. We must not underrate Shelby. I have boats enough to take 2,000 men to Peach Orchard Bluff, but I have not that force to send. Taking Graves' and the two regiments already arrived from Saint Charles would make only about 1,200 effective men. I think the gun-boat and Graves should have gone till they saw something of the enemy at least.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS:

I am very anxious that West's movements should be supported, and wish the command you spoke of in your last dispatch got ready at once.

If Captain Grace will go with his gun-boat scouts might be taken on the boats to send information to West. I think it would be necessary to land above Peach Orchard Bluff, on account of a bayou connected with the river below Augusta. If West should cross at Grand Glaize, and the force you send reach Augusta, Shelby would be between two fires, either of which would be more than a match for him. Shelby had the prisoners with him. General Carr will dispatch to you soon.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

P. S.—Would it not be well to send a section of a battery with so large an infantry force?

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 2, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Colonel Graves' command has just returned with gun-boat. About noon day before yesterday they got within eighteen miles of Augusta by water and six miles by land, and there learned that Shelby was at Augusta with his whole force. They remained there several hours and then fell back to Peach Orchard Bluff. Yesterday Colonel Graves proposed to move up again, but the river had fallen, and the pilots reported they could not get up to where they had been and get back again, so they returned. From the farthest point they reached they could have moved on about to Grand Glaize, provided the water had not fallen The Nevada is here; she draws less water than the Kate Hart, but is large and unwieldy.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS, *Devall's Bluff:*

When General West left Searcy it was his intention to go toward Grand Glaize.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS, *Devall's Bluff:*

It cannot be possible that Shelby's forces are at Augusta.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 2, 1864.

General ANDREWS, *Devall's Bluff:*

General Steele will request the gun-boat to go up the river again. If it goes, send all the infantry you can, with a section of artillery.

Order them to go as far up the river as possible, and then land and march on Augusta unless they learn from General West that the enemy is somewhere else, in which case they must march on the enemy; 1,200 infantry can beat all of Shelby's force. Let them take a party of cavalry to land and communicate with General West. Send also a party of cavalry, twenty-five or fifty strong, as soon as it is ascertained that the boats will go to find General West and notify him of what is doing.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 2, 1864—6.45 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

CAPTAIN: I think I will have everything in readiness for the expedition to move at daylight to-morrow. Captain Grace says he will go. I will send the Nevada, Commercial, and Celeste. Will be able perhaps to send forty cavalry, twenty to land on west side of the river, to go and communicate with General West, and twenty to go with the infantry, on east side of the river. I cannot send out any more cavalry, I think. Colonel Graves says a woman near Peach Orchard Bluff reported that Shelby was about to move to join Price at Dardanelle, and move thence into Missouri.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 2, 1864.

Col. W. H. GRAVES,
Commanding First Brigade:

COLONEL: Agreeable to the verbal instructions given you this afternoon by the brigadier-general commanding, you will again move up White River with the effective force of the Twelfth Michigan Infantry and detachments of Fifty-fourth and Sixty-first Illinois, to re-enforce and co-operate with General West against Shelby. The Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry and Eighty-first Illinois Infantry, also one section of artillery and forty cavalry, will constitute the rest of the force which will accompany you and be under your orders. The gun-boat Fawn, Captain Grace, will go as escort. You will have for transports the steamers Nevada, Commercial, and Celeste. The artillery will embark on the Nevada, and it is already understood that the Fourteenth Wisconsin and Eighty-first Illinois Infantry will also embark on that boat. It is intended to have everything on the boats at 2 o'clock to-night, so there will be a certainty the boats can leave at daylight. I learn that when General West left Searcy it was his intention to go toward Grand Glaize. You will adopt the best means in your power to communicate with him and inform him of what is going on. I expect you will be able to get above the mouth of Little Red River with the transports; above there it will be best to land about twenty of the cavalry on the west side of the river to communicate with General West. Mr. John Thorpe

will be a good guide on that side of the river; he will be aboard the Celeste. Mr. McLaren, another guide, for the east side of the river, will report to you. You will go up the river as far as possible, and then land and march on Augusta, unless you learn from General West or other good authority that the enemy is somewhere else, in which case you will march on the enemy. If General West should be at Grand Glaize, and the Celeste, or some other boat, can reach that point and help him cross, the result might be very favorable, allowing that Shelby is near Augusta. If it is in my power I will send along more troops after you. Use every effort to have Shelby suppressed.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 2, 1864.

Major ENSIGN,
Commanding Third Brigade:

The pickets report that they have heard artillery firing out on the railroad this morning. You will at once send out a scout as far as the first station, about seven miles.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

W. A. MARTIN,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 2, 1864.

Major ENSIGN,
Commanding Third Brigade:

I want seventy-five men, mounted, to start out this afternoon with four days' rations. I must have twenty-five at least. Give orders for the men to be in readiness and let me know the best you can do. My inspection the other day showed 460 men for duty and 197 serviceable horses.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 2, 1864.

Major ENSIGN,
Commanding Third Brigade:

You will furnish from your command, to report to Colonel Graves on board steamer Nevada, at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning, two commissioned officers and forty enlisted men. They will be dismounted and have five days' rations.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

W. A. MARTIN,
First Lieut., Third Michigan Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 2, 1864.

Colonel WARD,
Commanding Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry:

You will hold your command in readiness to march at a moment's notice with five days' rations. Report to these headquarters your effective force.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

W. A. MARTIN,
First Lieut., Third Michigan Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., September 2, 1864—7 a. m.

Major WILLCOX:

I wish you to send a scout in the direction of Bayou Des Arc and Hickory Plains; probably thirty men will answer. If you can send that number, or even a little less, I will send them to Des Arc on the Celeste. She can be at your landing as soon as you are ready. Send back answer by the orderly and return within dispatch.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 2, 1864—9.30. p. m.*

Colonel ENGELMANN,
Commanding Post, Brownsville:

Send dispatch* through to General West, by escort ordered from Third Michigan, as expeditiously as possible. Let the dispatch be communicated to three most discreet and intelligent of the escort, so if they are attacked the dispatch can be destroyed and the men push through with their information.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

S. E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Commanding Cavalry Expedition:

The general commanding directs me to say that the expedition up the river under Colonel Graves returned to the Bluff yesterday unexpectedly. Twelve hundred infantry and one section of battery leave to-morrow (Saturday) morning, on three boats, escorted by a gun-boat, with instructions to proceed as far up the river as possible and land on the east side of the White and advance on Shelby, if he can be found. They will try to communicate with you by cavalry landed. Pilots think they cannot get up to Grand Glaize, and they will make a diversion in your favor, if no more. The boats will take rations for you.

S. E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

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* See next, *post*.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 2, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER NINTH KANSAS CAVALRY,
In Camp at Huntersville:

SIR: By direction of the brigadier-general commanding you will break up your present camp and move the regiment to the south side of the river. The ground assigned for your camp is south and west of the penitentiary buildings, on the hill where stands a small brick house near the infantry pickets. Put the regiment north of that house and east of the earth-works toward the west in column of squadrons. A special sentinel must prevent the men from crossing or walking on the earth-works or using the trenches for sinks or other purposes. Five springs exist on the left of the road below the picket, and good stock water is found in the low land to the eastward. The picket you are keeping up on the Brownsville and other roads you will continue to fill until the return of the expedition under General West, provided the post commander of Huntersville has no other means of filling it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

U. S. S. VINDICATOR, *September 2, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Vicksburg and vicinity:

GENERAL: Three deserters came into one of our gun-boats yesterday, belonging to the engineer regiment of the Trans-Mississippi forces. They had been stationed at Kirk's Ferry, on the Tensas River, where they had built a pontoon for the use of the troops about to cross the Mississippi. They represent that the orders for crossing had been countermanded; that a part of their pontoon train had been sent back to Alexandria; that all the troops had been ordered to assemble at Monroe. They understood the infantry were to operate in Arkansas, the cavalry to go to Missouri. This is important, if true, and looks like carrying the war back to its old boundaries and cutting off Steele. If you think it is necessary, will you inform General Steele? It may be also, assembling at Monroe, they intend to attack Milliken's Bend and Goodrich's Landing, and perhaps to cross the river above Vicksburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. O. SELFRIDGE,
Lieutenant-Commander, Comdg. Fifth Div. Mississippi Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: Advices from Devall's Bluff, under date the 25th ultimo,* represent that Shelby had cut the railroad between there and Little Rock, and captured 450 men who were guarding it. It was also reported that the enemy in force was about to cross the Arkansas River, while

* See Part I, p. 281.

another force would attack Little Rock. Yesterday the commander at Helena sent me dispatches that he had reports from rebel sources that the enemy had captured the posts at Pine Bluff and Saint Charles and were about to attack Devall's Bluff. I immediately ordered Major-General Mower, who had just returned here with his division, to proceed to White River to the relief of our forces, and have thrown 2,000 cavalry across the river here, to proceed to White River and operate with General Mower. I have just received advices from two different sources, both of which I deem reliable, that a big raid is on foot for Missouri, led by Price and Shelby. An escaped citizen from near Batesville, who left five days ago, says that they were preparing ten days' rations there for 12,000 men when he left, and it was understood that Price, with Marmaduke and other forces, had crossed the Arkansas River and were moving toward Missouri, and would be joined at Batesville by Shelby's forces, about 4,000 strong. The other citizen, well known to me, was in Shelby's camp ten days ago, just before he raided on the railroad, and he informs me that there is no doubt about the intention to invade Missouri at once. Owing to heavy rains and impassable roads, I found that I could remove General Smith back here, and send him to Nashville by water much sooner than he could reach Decatur by land, and General Sherman directed me so to move him. He would have been on his way now for Nashville, but for this trouble in Arkansas, but I shall send him the moment I am satisfied that Steele's safety does not require him to be sent there. The transports intended for him I have had to give to Mower. General Sherman directed me to detain General Mower here until you should think he could be spared. All these troops may be wanted to head off this Missouri raid, if it takes place, for in the present state of affairs in that State it will never do to allow Price to reach there. The force that you spoke of sending up in your last dispatch I hope to soon hear of, for I have no doubt that a large force is threatening Little Rock, while Price & Co. are making their Missouri raid.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

P. S.—General Sherman is very anxious that the parts of regiments belonging to the Seventeenth Corps, now at Saint Charles (if not captured) should be sent to him, and I hope you may be able to relieve them.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: Advices from Devall's Bluff, under date of the 25th ultimo,* represent that Shelby had cut the railroad between there and Little Rock, and captured 450 men who were guarding it. It was also reported that the enemy in force was about to cross the Arkansas River, while another force would attack Little Rock. Yesterday the commander at Helena sent me dispatches that he had reports from rebel sources that the enemy had captured the posts at Pine Bluff and Saint Charles and were about to attack Devall's Bluff. I immediately ordered Major-General Mower, who had just returned here with his division, to pro-

* See Part I, p. 281.

ceed to White River to the relief of our forces, and have thrown 2,000 cavalry across the river here to proceed to White River and operate with General Mower.

I have just received advices from two different sources, both of which I deem reliable, that a big raid is on foot for Missouri, led by Price and Shelby. An escaped citizen from near Batesville, who left five days ago, says that they were preparing ten days' rations there for 12,000 men when he left, and it was understood that Price, with Marmaduke and other forces, had crossed the Arkansas River, and were moving toward Missouri, and would be joined at Batesville by Shelby's forces, about 4,000 strong. The other citizen, well known to me, was in Shelby's camp ten days ago, just before he raided on the railroad, and he informs me that there is no doubt about the intention to invade Missouri at once. I shall send A. J. Smith's division up river just as soon as transports arrive to carry him, which I hope will be in a day or two. He goes to Sherman, unless some emergency should require him elsewhere. He will have 6,000 men.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 125. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Memphis, Tenn., September 2, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. The transports carrying troops and stores of this command at the signal of one long whistle from the Darling will immediately get up steam, and at the second long whistle, which will be one hour after the first, they will swing out into the stream in the following order: First, steamer Darling, division headquarters; second, steamer Kenton, commissary of subsistence and ammunition boat; third, steamer J. D. Perry, First Brigade headquarters; fourth, steamer Des Moines; fifth, steamer Jennie Hubbs; sixth, steamer John Raine, Second Brigade headquarters; seventh, steamer War Eagle; eighth, steamer James Watson; ninth, steamer Saint Patrick, Third Brigade headquarters; tenth, steamer, Cheeseman; eleventh, steamer Mattie.

The boats will keep well-closed up and will not leave the position assigned them in this order. The signals will only be repeated by boats carrying brigade commanders. In case of landing, boats will still retain their places.

The signals will be as follows: One long whistle when tied up, to get under way; when under way one long whistle, to tie up or land; three whistles, close order; four whistles, open order; five whistles, want to communicate; six whistles, let me go ahead and reconnoiter; one gun, the enemy in sight; two short whistles and a long one, I want assistance; three short whistles and a long one, the enemy have a battery; four short whistles and a long one, the troops will land; one gun and a long whistle, all clear, you can pass.

VI. The transports carrying the troops of this command will move promptly at 4 a. m. to-morrow, in the order designated in the order heretofore published. The signal will be given from the Darling at 3.30 o'clock.

By order of Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower:

J. B. SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. 3D BRIG., 3D DIV., 16TH A. C., *Memphis, Tenn., September 2, 1864.*

Col. P. Pease, Forty-ninth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, will immediately assume command of this brigade during the temporary absence of the colonel commanding.

By order of E. H. Wolfe, colonel commanding:

JAS. D. COBINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
September 2, 1864.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE:

The Secretary of War directs that 5,000 stand of arms and accouterments be issued to the State of Missouri, as may be directed by Major-General Rosecrans.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 2, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, which has been festering in service without cavalry arms or horses since the 2d of February until about four weeks ago, is at last all relieved from Alton, and partly mounted. Two battalions were sent to North Missouri, but are so demoralized that it will take time and the best efforts of the officers to restore them. What I want is an order for horses for the remainder of the regiment—say, 500. Without it the regiment will go to ruin.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 2, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

In compliance with instructions of August 5, from department headquarters, I have the honor to transmit the following report and estimate of the enemy within and near the border of the Saint Louis District:

Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller, commanding Second Sub-District, reports on the 25th ultimo that he is not aware of a single camp either of guerrillas or Confederates in his sub-district. Has information that he deems reliable of a force of about 6,000 at Jacksonport and along the State line, near Black and White Rivers, under command of Shelby, Freeman, and Reves. Of this force about one-half are Confederates, the remainder guerrillas and conscripts. There are a few unorganized guerrillas in Mississippi and Greene Counties, Ark., that make raids occasionally into this State. Bowlin, with his band of guerrillas, has been ordered to Jacksonport to report to Shelby.

Maj. James Wilson, commanding Third Sub-District, reports a force of ten guerrillas in Saint Francois County on the 15th ultimo, name of commander not known; a band of ten or twelve guerrillas in western

part of Iron County on the 18th, commander not known. On the 23d a band of fifty guerrillas entered Webster and plundered it; returned in southwestern direction. Reports Freeman's brigade stationed at Evening Shade, Ark., on the 16th ultimo, about 2,000 strong, about 500 or 600 armed. This information was obtained from a citizen of Lawrence County, Ark., who has a brother in Freeman's command, and confirmed by a paroled prisoner named Meyers, a loyal resident of this city, who was sent to our lines by Shelby; and also last saw Freeman's command north of Evening Shade, and eighteen miles south of the Missouri line on the 19th. Freeman was then marching north. A small band of guerrillas reported at Point Rock Creek, Carter County, Mo. A notorious band of robbers, under one Reed, has been committing depredations in Bollinger County, about fifteen men in all.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Have just received a dispatch from Captain Edwards, at New Madrid. Says one of his scouts came across two spies to-day and killed them. He learns that Colonel Clark is in command of the rebels, and that he has overestimated them; says he feels secure. Other two scouts are still out, and I will notify you as fast as they get in. My posts are all weak, but as soon as I can locate this rebel force I will concentrate and move against them.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 2, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

Strengthen New Madrid, unless you feel it perfectly secure. As to this telegraph me. Use the utmost effort, by scouts and otherwise, to find the location, strength, and purpose of the enemy. Keep me fully advised.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *September 2, 1864.*

Captain EWING,
Charleston, Mo.:

Captain Edwards says he caught a guerrilla to-day who he scared into confessing that 1,500 rebels under Major Smith crossed Little River at Elk Chute yesterday moving toward New Madrid. Have sent scouts out in that direction. You must keep scouts out constantly, and if the line should get down so that you cannot reach me, and you find an overwhelming force is moving up above Madrid, you will fall back here by way of Commerce.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

ROLLA, MO., *September 2, 1864.*

Capt. E. McK. HUDSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The two companies of the Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry will march to-morrow morning for Jefferson City.

JNO. McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ROLLA, MO., *September 2, 1864.*

Captain HUDSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

A heavy commissary train of 100 wagons loaded with stores, for which the commissary at Springfield, Mo., is loudly calling, also the arms of the Forty-sixth Regiment Volunteers, are now ready and waiting for an escort. I have none that is adequate to spare. At least 100 men will be requisite. All this district outside of Rolla, Salem, and Waynesville is and has been the last four months at the mercy of the guerrillas. I should like to come down to-morrow to see the general commanding about these things. Will you order me there?

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 2, 1864.*

General McNEIL,
Rolla, Mo.:

If the two companies Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry have not gone to Jefferson retain them and send sufficient escort with the wagon trains. Write what you wish to say, as it will not answer for you to leave Rolla for a few days.

By order of General Rosecrans:

EDW. McK. HUDSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *September 2, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: Two hundred guerrillas took the Jefferson penitentiary ferry-boat day before yesterday, killing the pilot and captain, and crossing over to the south side. I took command of the Tutt this morning, releasing the Fanny Ogden. My command is composed of thirty mounted and seventy-five dismounted cavalry, and one section of artillery. I have now the cavalry and thirty dismounted men at Frankfort, enforcing an assessment. Is not the force you speak of the same that has crossed on the penitentiary boat? If not, and you can give me information, I could use troops from here to execute any movement you might suggest.

HENRY SUESS,
Major, &c.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 2, 1864.*

Major SUESS, *Glasgow:*

I have no report of the capture of this boat or of the doings of the captors. Report by telegraph all you know.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *September 2, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The steam ferry belonging to the State penitentiary left Jefferson Thursday morning, manned, piloted, &c., by convicts. She was fired into at Rocheport and taken, after her captain was killed and pilot mortally wounded. Captain Eads, of the Tutt, reports that the commanding officer at Jefferson told him that about 200 rebels crossed near Rocheport during Tuesday night, and that the boat was released the next morning. I forgot to state in former dispatch that on Wednesday noon about 200 guerrillas were concentrating between Waverly and Dover.

HENRY SUESS,
Major, &c.

PLEASANT HILL, *September 2, 1864.*

Captain STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There are no guerrillas in the vicinity of Blackwater Crossing, nor any signs of any in the last week. Will I go on or return to La Fayette and Saline? I learned yesterday that guerrillas were quite numerous on the border of Saline and Cooper. Please answer to-night.

B. F. LAZEAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, September 2, 1864.

Lieut. Col. B. F. LAZEAR, *Pleasant Hill:*

Major Kelly, with three companies of Fourth Missouri Militia, at Tabo and Higgins' farm, and the two companies at Chapel Hill, has been ordered to move into Cooper and Pettis Counties. You will have to take care of La Fayette and Saline.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *September 2, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE, *Saint Louis:*

I have the honor to call attention to my telegram of the 30th ultimo* asking for instructions as to mounting a portion of the new regiments for service against the bushwhackers. It is important that there be as little delay as possible in mounting the troops.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

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*See Part II, p. 942.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 2, 1864.*

General FISK:

I do not like mounted men to hunt bushwhackers; they make too much noise, are too conspicuous, commit too many depredations, and are too helpless. With the mounted force you now have and infantry to move secretly, still-hunt, and surprise them you can drive the guerrillas from the State in three weeks. Without that all the infantry you have mounted would merely overrun the country and leave the guerrillas hidden to laugh as they passed by.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 2, 1864.*

General FISK:

A man named Gilstrap is reported to be in Howard and Randolph under the pretense of being a recruiting officer, committing depredations and abusing the people. Let Colonel Forbes investigate the case and put a stop to it.

By order of General Rosecrans:

EDW. McK. HUDSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *September 2, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Will it be practicable for you to send 500 mounted and well-armed men to Jefferson City to cross this district for ten days' campaign against the guerrillas in Boone and Howard? If so, what time can they come to this side? I will make dispositions to concentrate all the force I can spare to co-operate with them. The bushwhackers are increasing daily in General Douglass' district. We must make an early and vigorous campaign against them if we can get the force.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph:

The general commanding asks why do you not let Catherwood take command of his regiment and send him down there to clear all that region of country? Something should be done down there.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT JOSEPH, *September 2, 1864.*

Major BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

Catherwood is not in my district. He is now in Saint Louis recruiting. I have only a portion of his regiment, under Major King, in Clay

County, where they are much needed, although I propose sending them to Boone County for a few days. We need 1,500 good men in that region forthwith. Chariton, Howard, Randolph, Audrain, and Monroe Counties have at least 1,500 bushmen. The approaching draft is steadily [increasing] the "corps de brush" from a class of citizens who have never before openly resisted the Government, and in the counties above named disloyalty has never been so rampant as just now, nor have loyalists ever before been so dispirited. That entire region needs a severe lesson, and by the grace of God they shall have it if I can get the men, arms, and horses for the companies.

C. B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 2, 1864.*

General FISK:

You have ample force already if properly disposed and used. There is abundance of bread-consuming, marauding, and traveling about, but no effective, well-concerted action to expel the rebels from those counties. The whole matter should be put under one head and the details arranged for concerted movement. Why not give the whole to Catherwood? Where are his troops? Answer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *September 2, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Catherwood's troops are at Liberty, in Clay County, numbering 230 men for duty. Catherwood is not in the district. Major King, also in command of the detachment, is in no respect inferior to Catherwood, and in many respects much the superior of the two officers. General Douglass will direct the movements of the troops in Boone and Howard. I shall send him every available man. You will remember, general, that none of the new troops are available, and my best militia companies are just now in the transition state from militia to volunteers, and the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia are nearly all dismounted. Will do the best we can toward expelling the guerrillas with footmen.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

Has your expedition started, and is it too far under way to have a co-operative force sent on the Fanny Ogden, to land at Providence and move from thence to Columbia? I write by direction of the general commanding.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

MEXICO, MO., *September 2, 1864.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

Expedition has started and am expecting to hear from them to-night. Too late to co-operate with them.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *September 2, 1864.*

Maj. A. A. KING,
Liberty, Mo.:

Move forthwith from Liberty to Glasgow with all the available force that can be spared from the garrison at Liberty. Make the number 250 men, well armed and mounted. If possible add to them at Richmond, Carrollton, and Brunswick all the well-armed and mounted militiamen that can be spared from home-guard duty at Glasgow, detailing a concentrated movement against the bushwhackers in Howard, Boone, and Randolph Counties. Prepare for a campaign of fifteen or twenty days; move with light rations to Glasgow. Restrain your command from all lawlessness. Prevent straggling and pillaging, if at the cost of shooting offenders. Obtain information of guerrilla movements at Carrollton, and if they are said to be in any force in Central Chariton send a column via Rockford, on Grand River, to Keytesville and Glasgow. Keep me advised by messengers sent to Hamilton, Chillicothe, or Brookfield, to be sent by telegraph. Compel citizens to bear your messages, and hold them responsible for promptness and secrecy. Keep your destination and campaign a secret. Captain Garth will be instructed to be vigilant and on the alert during your absence from Liberty. Answer at once when you will probably reach Glasgow.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WESTON, *September 2, 1864.*

General FISK:

Gordon has gone north toward the Iowa line—the only whacker of any prominence now left to engage our attention except Capt. William Downing.

H. HILLIARD,
Major, Commanding.

HDQRS. EIGHTH SUB-DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Fulton, Mo., September 2, 1864.

Lieut. A. J. HARDING,
Actg. Pro. Mar., Dist. of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor herewith to submit to you my monthly report.

During the past month the bushwhackers have been more troublesome in this sub-district than at any time before. The bands are numer-

ous and large, and it is impossible for small squads of men to scout, as the bushwhackers in every instance, nearly, outnumber them, and they are better mounted and better armed. In the first part of August the troops here, in conjunction with a company stationed at Columbia and a small squad of Illinois men, had a fight with bushwhackers in Boone County, under command of one Todd, killing and wounding several of the latter. About the middle of August a squad of from twenty to forty were in the eastern part of this county, and on the 20th entered Portland, robbed stores, and made the citizens pay a tax of $25 a head. They went to the place of Mr. Martin, on Nine-Mile Prairie, and robbed him of $5,000. They collected over $10,000 in this manner, besides several fine horses. A squad of soldiers sent out from here fell in with these scoundrels the next day and killed one of them. The bushwhackers are concentrating in Boone County. There is a rendezvous in Prussia Bottom, above Providence, in Boone County, where there are from 300 to 500 men, who lately crossed the Missouri River. They are not mounted, but are procuring horses very fast, and are splendidly armed. They are recruiting with great success. It is beyond a doubt that most of the drafted men in this and Boone County will join them, as it is openly avowed by many. An outbreak is feared here every moment, and Union men are fleeing from their homes. David Cunningham, a citizen of Boone County, a preacher, is recruiting bushwhackers. He is said to have eighty men. This man is one of the wealthiest citizens of Boone County, and holds a large real estate, as also others who are now in the rebel service, but it is impossible at present to proceed according to General Orders, No. 5, headquarters Department of the Missouri, office of the provost-marshal-general, March 25, 1864, section 10, as the forces here are outnumbered by bushwhackers, and therefore I am obliged to postpone this until a more favorable time. There can be nothing done with the troops here, as only a few men of Company L, Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, are mounted. The Enrolled Militia is apparently dissolved, as many of them have joined the twelve-months' troops and the rest went home. It is a sad fact that the men of Company L, Ninth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, are dreaded even by loyal men nearly as much as bushwhackers, as their officers seem to exercise but little control over them. They have a very loose discipline on scouts as well as in camp, as the empty hen houses and watermelon patches, &c., can testify. Complaints are coming in nearly every day of depredations committed by these men, but I am at a loss how to detect the transgressors and bring them to justice, as I have never met with the desired aid and co-operation from the hands of Capt. T. L. Campbell, commanding post here, and the men knowing this pay very little respect to the property of private citizens, who are insulted and annoyed by such vandalism. I have not yet received my stationery, although the requisitions have been forwarded through you a month ago, and I have been obliged to buy paper, pens, and ink for the use of the office for the last month. I have the honor to send two accounts for the purchase of a desk and two chairs which I was authorized to buy by the auditor of the office of the provost-marshal-general, and would respectfully request to forward them for payment to that office with your indorsement.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. D. LUDWIG,
Assistant Provost-Marshal.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS FRONTIER,
In the Field, Plum Creek, Platte Valley, September 2, 1864.

For convenience of a movement against Indians, the following arrangement of troops in this vicinity is temporarily adopted:

The First Nebraska, Colonel Livingston's command, is attached to the District of Nebraska and will report for duty to the commander. A movable force will be arranged as follows: First Battalion, Colonel Livingston commanding—a detachment of pioneers of First Nebraska Cavalry, about 100 men, Lieutenant Humfreville commanding; Captain Stevenson's company of militia; Pawnee Scouts, under command of Captain McFadden; also three pieces of artillery. Second Battalion, Colonel Summers commanding—all troops belonging to the Seventh Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery. Third Battalion—Captain Thompson's company Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry; Captain Gove's escort company, three pieces of artillery.

Daily marches.—The troops will usually move in the following order: First, Indians in advance as vedettes, under command of Captain McFadden. They will seek after signs and report to the officer of the day or officer of the guard all intelligence received. Second, a company to act as guard, the senior of the company to be officer of the day, and next officer to be commander of the guard. These officers will see that flankers—front, flank, and rear—are always well out, but within easy communication with the command. Third, remote straggling must be avoided on the march and in camp, except when special permits to hunt are given by general officers or commanders of separate detachments. These permissions are necessary to successfully approach hostile Indians, and also to avoid the loss of men and horses. In camping at night the general front will be in direction of our march. The Indian scouts will be on the extreme right, and other troops should, as far as convenient, preserve their places according to rank as First and Second Battalions. Great care must be taken to guard stock, and teams should be parked for night in inclosures, and pieces of artillery properly located at suitable angles by the officer of the day.

Reports of the First and Second Battalions will be made through Brigadier-General Mitchell's headquarters, who will see that these and other field orders are read to the battalions and all detachments of the command and properly executed. Maj. R. H. Hunt, chief of artillery, will act as assistant adjutant-general, to receive reports in the field, and Capt. Charles Thompson, acting quartermaster of First Nebraska, will act as chief quartermaster and commissary for the troops in the field.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, September 2, 1864.

Maj. S. S. CURTIS,
Aide-de-Camp, Department of Kansas:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 30th ultimo relative to escort of trains en route to New Mexico, &c. In reference to the 200 wagons which you say will pass west this fall I can only say that so far as the escort is concerned it makes but little difference when they start, so that I am advised in advance. I will advise, however, that they go in large trains instead of small ones, as in that way it will be easier to protect them. I would

also suggest that all teamsters be furnished with arms and ammunition before leaving Fort Leavenworth, as I have no arms here. Teams going on the Santa Fé road should be directed to come this route and report here instead of going to Council Grove.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

PLUM CREEK, *September 2, 1864.*

Colonel CHIVINGTON:

If Latham is a good point Camp Collins might be dispensed with. If you think the 100-days' men will do send the Eleventh Ohio men this way. The worst difficulties are between Latham and Fort Kearny. I suppose Fremont's Orchard may also be subordinate, and we will probably consider Latham, Junction, and Valley Station the main points for supplies and for troops. Julesburg must be held with small force, as timber is very remote. I have telegraphed Laramie to know about flour. I am going to start expedition to-morrow southward to Republican and probably below. Troops are coming from east and Indians seem to grow scarce on the line. Am urging stage men to return.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., September 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday has been received and answered by telegraph. I suppose from its contents that the two companies to which it refers belong to Hatch's battalion and are designed to join and serve in the department, otherwise I would not in any manner interfere with them. If Governor Miller thinks more troops necessary in Minnesota he can himself telegraph the facts to the Secretary of War. After the numerous written statements made by prominent citizens of this region to the War Department, setting forth that a large force is unnecessarily kept in this department, and the inspections that have been made, based on these statements, it will not be proper for me to apply for more troops nor interfere with any being raised in this department for service elsewhere. Many of the newspapers in the department, and especially those in your district, have constantly asserted that the fear of Indians was humbug, and these Indian expeditions a fraud upon the Government. For any consequences which result from the course they have pursued they must be responsible to the people of Minnesota. As soon as I can procure copies of the written statements referred to as having been made to the War Department I will forward them to you for publication, so that the people of the Northwest may know to whom they are indebted among their own citizens for the weak force on the frontier and the Indian raids to which they have been subjected in consequence.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have received official dispatches from Fort Wadsworth of 22d ultimo inclosing an official communication from Major Brown, special military agent, copy of which is inclosed herewith. The suggestions therein contained have been anticipated so far as to direct that all Indian stragglers from Fort Thompson, on the Missouri Reservation, should be required to keep on the west side of James River, but it requires more mounted force than I now have at my disposal to hunt them up in their scattered camps, to enable me to have that order enforced. The escort of fifty cavalry dispatchd as an escort tc Captain Fisk's train to the Missouri had not yet returned to Fort Wadsworth, but were daily expected. I am not without some apprehensions that they may have been attacked by hostile savages in their passage through that dangerous region, and I shall be greatly relieved when I learn of their safe arrival. Dispatches from Major Adams, commanding Independent Battalion, dated Fort Abercrombie 26th ultimo, express some fears that the late outrages beyond that post may be followed by others along the line on this side from the same camps in the direction of Devil's Lake, to which I referred in my communication of yesterday. I have received a letter from the U. S. Chippewa agent, dated at the agency 30th ultimo, in which he states that there is considerable excitement among the Indians in his charge in consequence of the enlistment of some of the young men of the bands after being plied with liquor by substitute brokers. I have sent a copy of his statement to the acting assistant provost marshal and superintendent of recruiting in this city, with a request that the evils presented be promptly corrected, and he has verbally promised to do so. Major Morrill, the agent, makes a requisition on me for twenty-five soldiers to act as a guard during the annuity payment to be made at the Red Lake River Crossing on 1st proximo. I am doubtful of the propriety of risking so small a detachment at so remote a point, and I have not the men at hand much to increase the number designated. I respectfully ask for instructions in the case. I trust that Colonel Thomas will soon return with his command to this district, for the knowledge that we have so few troops to guard so long a line of frontier emboldens the savages to repeat their raids and disturb very seriously the peace of the border settlements. Major Clowney reports that the work on the new post is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. I have ordered Company E, Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, now in garrison at Fort Ridgely, to escort the supply train to leave for Fort Wadsworth on 5th instant, and on arrival to report to Major Clowney for duty. I can ill spare that force at present, but it was necessary that it should be done to enable me to comply with your orders as to the movements of the battalion on being relieved by a portion of Colonel Thomas' command as directed in sealed orders dispatched to the latter at Fort Wadsworth. I applied to you yesterday by telegraph to have the additional companies of Hatch's independent battalion turned over for service in this district, but as yet I have received no response. I hope it will be done without delay.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, September 2, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: I have just received your dispatch of the 31st ultimo,* and am greatly surprised at the news of Indian troubles on the northern portion of our line. Up to this hour (the patrol that left Manannah this morning even having arrived) I have not heard of any disturbances whatever, although I am kept advised of everything transpiring at any portion of the frontier, and I am really sorry that such wild rumors should still continue to be set afloat. Whenever anything should happen I shall not fail to inform the commanding general without the least delay.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have just received a letter from Commander Phelps, U. S. Navy, of which I inclose a copy. I think from that that danger on White River is over. I shall send to General Mower by the bearer of this an order to return here and proceed at once to Atlanta, if, when he arrives at the mouth of White River, he becomes satisfied that there is no need for his services. My cavalry I shall order to proceed up toward Jacksonport and co-operate with Steele in the pursuit of Price, Shelby, Marmaduke & Co. I am pretty well satisfied that a raid of large proportions is about being made on Missouri, and have advised the War Department and General Rosecrans of my belief.

I am, general, your obedient servant,
C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. GUN-BOAT HASTINGS,
Memphis, September 3, 1864.

Major-General WASHBURN, U. S. Army,
Commanding District of West Tennessee, &c.:

GENERAL: Captain Bache received your letter requesting him to communicate with Saint Charles on the 30th, and sent a gun-boat up immediately. That vessel left Saint Charles on the 1st instant bringing the information that the post was evacuated on that day by order of General Steele. Colonel Moore, commanding the post, having remonstrated with the general on the receipt of the first order to evacuate, received a peremptory order to do so. Shelby was being pursued, or rather hunted for, by two commands sent out by General Steele for that purpose. Nothing positive appeared to be known about Shelby's movements or whereabouts, but it was supposed that he had gone to Jacksonport. The same may be said of the knowledge possessed by our forces in regard to the operations of the rebel forces in Arkansas. Pine Bluff is not captured.

S. L. PHELPS,
Lieut. Commander, Divisional Commander Miss. Squadron.

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*See Part II, p. 966.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 292. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 3, 1864.*

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41. Paragraph 39, Special Orders, No. 273, August 17, 1864, from this office,* relieving Maj. Frank W. Marston, inspector, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, from duty in command of signal detachment, Department of the Gulf, and ordering him at once to enter upon duty as inspector of the signal detachments in the Departments of the Gulf, Kansas, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Ohio, respectively, is hereby revoked.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 117. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., September 3, 1864.*

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5. The field transportation of the First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, now at Vicksburg, Miss., will be transferred to the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, at such time and place as the commanding general Nineteenth Army Corps may direct.

6. The Seventeenth Ohio and Second Connecticut Batteries, now on duty at Mobile Bay, will proceed as soon as practicable to this city, and report upon arrival to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps. The chief quartermaster of this division will cause the necessary transportation to be furnished without delay.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 191. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, *New Orleans, September 3, 1864.*

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2. The commanding officer Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers will hold his regiment in readiness to embark as soon as transportation may be furnished, joining its division from Morganza.

3. The commanding officer Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers will hold his regiment in readiness to embark as soon as transportation may be furnished, joining its division from Morganza.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

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* See Part II, p. 740.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., September 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General DENNIS,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you delay your departure until Colonel Sheldon and Lieutenant-Colonel Crebs have embarked their commands. It will also be necessary to await the arrival of the gun-boat which is to act as your convoy. If there is room on any of your boats for more horses, you will send them down to this landing without delay for the transportation of the animals of the Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry.

Very respectfully,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Morganza, La., September 3, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SECOND DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS:

CAPTAIN: This morning I received orders from Brigadier-General McGinnis, commanding Third Division, to embark three regiments of my command for the purpose of taking part in an impending expedition, and to report to Brigadier-General Dennis. So far as my command is concerned, it will soon be ready to move, but some cavalry are to go in my boats, and they seem not to be ready. I have been unable to find the commanding officer for the last two hours, and cannot push forward the loading of his things. My headquarters are on the transport Ohio Belle. I await the pleasure of the general.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

L. A. SHELDON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Steamer Laurel Hill, September 3, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

Not having received any orders in regard to your command accompanying the expedition, I have no orders to give in the matter. Perhaps it would be well to mention the matter to General Lawler.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
September 3, 1864.

Respectfully transmitted for the information of Capt. B. Wilson, assistant adjutant-general.

L. A. SHELDON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, September 3, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Dennis, with the information that Colonel Sheldon's command will be subject to his orders on the passage to mouth of White River, and until the commanding officer of Third Division shall arrive at that point.

By order of Brigadier-General Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., September 3, 1864.

Captain WASHBURNE, U. S. Navy,
Brashear City, La.:

A party of some 300 rebels attacked a scouting party near Napoleonville on the night of the 1st, capturing 20 men. They were driven yesterday across Bayou Natchez and are undoubtedly returning to Franklin, from whence they are said to come via Bayou Pigeon in pirogues. Will you send a gun-boat up in Grand Lake to see if it is possible to catch any of them? I think they will cross Grand Lake to-night or to-morrow night.

Yours,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

Your dispatch of the 26th ultimo is received.* Six thousand men are now on the way to you. This will be increased to 12,000 at once and to 20,000, if necessary. If Price crosses the Arkansas to invade Missouri he must be pursued. Every post not essential to your communication with the Mississippi should be abandoned. Major-General Reynolds will command the troops sent to you.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CYRUS BUSSEY,
Commanding First Division, Seventh Army Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to call your attention to the picket stations west of Little Rock and request that they be changed in these particulars: First. The cavalry picket on the mountain road to Fort Smith is not sufficiently far out. It should be moved west and stationed at the fork of the roads in the hollow, 400 or 500 yards beyond its present position. Second. The infantry picket on the same road to be drawn in and placed on the stony spur over the

* See Part I, p. 280.

road east of the forks, below the penitentiary on the right-hand side, where the fence corners; vedettes thrown out on each of the several roads there, and a breast-work made along the crest of the spur. Third. The infantry picket on the top of the hill by the brick house south of the penitentiary to be moved farther out beyond the springs, and into the slope of the hill below the camp of Ninth Kansas Cavalry, on the south side of the road. The general commanding also directs that you designate the infantry which shall man the rifle-pits on the west side of town in case of need, and such orders given that in an emergency there shall be no delay in occupying the works effectively. Also that the One hundred and twelfth and One hundred and thirteenth U. S. Colored Infantry move camp to the vicinity of the unfinished earth-works near the river, north of the penitentiary, to be used as a support to Marr's battery and to the Third Kansas Battery, which will be ordered into position on the hill by the fortification referred to, so as to command the approach through the west valleys.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, September 3, 1864.

Maj. JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: Your instructions in reference to the pickets have been complied with. The One hundred and twelfth and One hundred and thirteenth U. S. Colored Infantry have been ordered to move their camps as directed. I suggest that the commander of the post be instructed to man the rifle-pits on the west side of town. I have not force enough to guard the whole line, and as the post troops are camped on the west side of town they can be more speedily got in position. The infantry of Colonel Salomon's brigade will man the works from Fort Steele to the river east of town.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CYRUS BUSSEY,
Commanding First Division, Seventh Army Corps:

GENERAL: In answer to your suggestion that the post troops man the rifle-pits west of the town, the brigadier-general commanding directs me to say that he does not consider it expedient on account of the scattered condition of the post troops to rely upon them for such service. The general suggests that a regiment take up camp near the two earth-works northwest of Fort Steele, and be assigned to the special duty of manning the two rifle-pits there and of protecting the penitentiary, while the colored troops protect the works nearer the river. Instructions will be given the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, now encamped on the hill south of the penitentiary, to form on front in the trenches near their camp, in case of emergency and in default of other orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 3, 1864.

[Maj. JAMES F. DWIGHT:]

MAJOR: Two women have just been sent in, who report that they are the wives of men formerly belonging to the Fourth Arkansas, but now discharged. Night before last, nine miles beyond the Saline, while moving this way with a wagon, they were overtaken by General Price's cavalry and detained in his camp all night. The rebels reported General Cabell had gone to Benton with his brigade, and that the infantry of their army was just behind, coming up. The rebels were accompanied by a wagon train, and the men declared they were going to have Little Rock before the end of the week. The women report the camp three-quarters of a mile long, on both sides of the road. Generals Price, Marmaduke, and one other general were in the camp. The women were released yesterday morning. They crossed the Saline below Benton and walked into this city, leaving their wagon with the enemy. I sent a scout to Benton this morning under Captain Kehoe. He has not reported.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 3, 1864.

Commanding officers of brigades, regiments, batteries, and detachments will hold their entire command, including all men on daily and extra duty, in readiness for action at a moment's notice. When the alarm is given the entire command will be put under arms and held in readiness to march to the point threatened. Commanding officers of First Brigade will designate a regiment to occupy the rifle-pits as a skirmish line from Fort Steele east to the river. The remainder of the brigade will be held in reserve. Batteries will keep their horses harnessed during the after part of the night, and the reveille will be sounded in all the camps at 3 a. m. Commanding officer of the Third Brigade will order all records and surplus baggage of his command outside of the fortifications to be sent in for better protection. The officer of the day will instruct the pickets to report any information of an advance of the enemy to any regiment, brigade, department, and district headquarters on their way to these headquarters, where all information must be promptly reported.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. Bussey:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 3, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER NINTH KANSAS CAVALRY:

SIR: The brigadier-general commanding directs that in case of attack of the enemy, and in default of other command, you move to the earthworks near your camp, with your available force dismounted, and hold said works.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 3, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

The expedition got off soon after sunrise this morning. The time taken in wooding prevented their starting sooner. I sent every effective man of the infantry here except the Fifty-seventh Colored, in all about 1,100. The Dove is expected with some of the Saint Charles troops, and perhaps I will send her up if she gets along in season. These steam-boat men, many of them, are disloyal, and are quite tardy in forwarding such expeditions.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 3, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER THIRD KANSAS BATTERY:

SIR: By direction of the brigadier-general commanding you will move camp to the south side of the river and establish yourself near the unfinished earth-works northeast of the penitentiary, near the river bank. Your guns will be put in position so as to command the approaches through the valleys west of the city. The One hundred and twelfth and One hundred and thirteenth Colored Troops are camped near by and will serve as support to your battery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 3, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Orders have been given to mount the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry. You will immediately send to General Curtis the Second Regiment Colorado Cavalry. Report the time of its departure.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 3, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch received. Brown has orders to send Second Colorado, now out after guerrillas, as soon as it can be relieved. The sub-district occupied by it cannot be abandoned without fearful injury to the inhabitants and public interest.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

I have received your letter of the 15th ultimo by General Totten.* I have watched your operations in Missouri with a great deal of interest and satisfaction, and feel confident that if you preserve the department with the limited force under your control that we shall be able to prevent an invasion of the State by any organized army. I have already frustrated one intended expedition by sending unexpectedly a force of 5,000 men from the reserve on the river to the line of the Arkansas. Kirby Smith has received orders to cross the Mississippi, and for some time past has been engaged in collecting the boats for the crossing. The indications now are that he has abandoned this idea and is concentrating his troops for the purpose of attacking Steele, with the ultimate intention, no doubt, of invading Missouri. Six thousand men are now moving up the river to re-enforce Steele, and will be followed in a day or two by an equal number. I can re-enforce that line by from 15,000 to 20,000, and if we can hold that line, which I do not doubt, the invasion of Missouri can be prevented. The transfer of a large part of the force from here to the Army of the Potomac impairs greatly my power to act offensively, and I have been obliged to suspend operations against Mobile for the present in order to look to the security of Arkansas and Missouri. I hope that the new draft will soon place us in a more satisfactory condition.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *September 3, 1864.*
(Received 5th.)

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I am pretty well satisfied that there is a big raid on foot for Missouri, under Price, Marmaduke, and Shelby, all mounted. An escaped citizen from Batesville says that when he left, six days ago, they were preparing rations for ten days for 12,000 men; and that it was well understood that Missouri was their destination. Shelby's command was mostly there, and Price and Marmaduke daily expected. If Colonel Parsons sends me the boats I ordered General A. J. Smith, with two divisions, in all 10,000, will pass Cairo in five days from now, en route for Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman. I have sent 2,000 cavalry into Arkansas, to co-operate with Major-General Steele.

I am, general, &c.,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 3, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I am unofficially informed that Boonville was captured last night by guerrillas. I have ordered the cavalry at Sedalia to march at once to the relief of that place and await orders there.

J. S. WOLFE,
Colonel, Commanding.

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* See Part II, p. 716.

WARRENSBURG, *September 3, 1864.*

Col. JOHN S. WOLFE,
Jefferson City:

Hold your entire mounted force in readiness to move by rail, and have train in readiness to move them. Acknowledge receipt.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 3, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The order of the brigadier-general commanding to hold my mounted force in readiness to march is received.

JNO. S. WOLFE,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *September 3, 1864.*

Captain EDWARDS,
New Madrid, Mo.:

Shoe up your horses and get as many men as possible ready to move Monday morning. Captain McClanahan will leave here to-day for Madrid by way of Sikeston. I have ordered thirty of Ewing's men to leave Charleston to-morrow for Madrid by way of James' Bayou. As soon as their forces all concentrate I want them to move against Colonel Clark, wherever he may be found. Endeavor to find his locality. In the meantime I will also send a force down from Bloomfield toward Kennett. Let me know as soon as you learn where Clark is. Captain Sells reports him between Kennett and Hornersville with 200 men.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 3, 1864.*

General PLEASONTON:

The general commanding directs me to call your attention to the fact that three farmers of Cooper County have called upon him to-day to say that infamous outrages have been recently perpetrated upon Union citizens within a short distance of Boonville, such as pulling off toe nails with pincers, to compel an admission of the possession of gold. You will please investigate and report. The general commanding also directs me to say that he is in receipt of information that the report of the crossing of 200 guerrillas on the penitentiary steamer at Rocheport is not substantiated.

O. D. GREENE,
ssistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 3, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have the honor to report that I arrived and assumed command of this district last night. Todd's band, 152 actual count, are reliably

reported to have been on Buffalo Prairie, in northwest corner of Cooper County, yesterday. I sent express with orders to move five companies of Fourth Missouri State Militia from La Fayette to Cooper County, to operate against the guerrillas in the eastern part of the district. Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear reported from Pleasant Hill last night his arrival, but does not hear any confirmation of the report from Captain Allen, at Oxford, that a large band of guerrillas were concentrating in the direction of Morristown. Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear has been ordered back into La Fayette and Saline Counties.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., September 3, 1864.*

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Central Missouri.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 70. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., September 3, 1864.*

I. An important and exciting political canvass for the State and Presidential elections is now opened, in which the officers and men of this command have the inestimable and unusual privilege, for men in an army, of taking part and voting. While it is expected and desired that all officers and men in the army who have and expect to exercise the right of the elective franchise should add to the pure patriotism and virtues which soldiers must and do possess all possible knowledge, the general commanding most earnestly recommends his command to abstain entirely from all angry discussion and debate, and by sober thought and reflection ascertain what course each should best pursue to secure the perpetuity of our Union, and the greatness and glory of our country.

II. No officer of this command will use his official position or authority to change, modify, or influence the political opinions or actions of any of the officers or men of his command by any promises of promotion, threats of degradation, or otherwise, except by calm conversation or discussion. All violations of this order will be promptly reported to these headquarters, and the officer so offending will be recommended for summary dismissal from the service.

III. Officers and soldiers are strictly prohibited from disturbing or breaking up any political meeting or gathering of the people for argument or discussion. Any treasonable language used in these discussions, or language tending to disturb the quiet and good order of the community, will be reported to these headquarters, and such action taken as the general commanding the district or department may deem expedient.

IV. No officer or soldier will officially or authoritatively interfere with any officer, soldier, or citizen on the day of election, nor take part in the election, further than to exercise the right of voting, but will aid the civil officers, if necessary, when properly called upon so to do, in maintaining order and preserving the peace.

V. In what seems to be the last great trial of the Republic and final test of man's capability of self-government, it should be the pride of every citizen, it must be the pride of every soldier, in future years to say that in this crisis by labor and effort, by steady and calm thought and deliberation, by example and history, he learned what course was right, what his duty was, and performed it quietly and fearlessly.

VI. This order will be read to each regiment, battery, and detachment of this command on each of the two days next succeeding its reception, and at least once each day for the three days next preceding the election.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *September 3, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I am concentrating all the mounted men I can muster at Glasgow, Fayette, and Huntsville, to co-operate with 1,000 dismounted men from the commands of Colonels Forbes and Dyer, after the Howard and Boone County bushwhackers. I hope to give the villains a hunt during the coming week. Cy. Gordon's band has passed up into Gentry County, but they can't stay in that latitude long. Am working day and night organizing the new regiments. I hope to muster the five full on Tuesday next. The new men are splendid fellows. I am selecting the officers with great care, and the Rosecrans Legion will make a good record before the leaves fall.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 3, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Price is sending his officers to this side to stir up the recruits. Our troops at Carrollton killed a rebel colonel and two other recruiting officers yesterday. I have reports of the killing of a few of Anderson's demons by a detachment of Dyer's troops in Montgomery County today.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

LIBERTY, *September 3, 1864.*

General FISK:

Your telegram just received. I will call in the thirty men in Gallatin Township and other scouts which I have out and be ready to move at 10 a. m. the 4th instant. I can probably arrive at Glasgow Wednesday night or Thursday morning by marching at a gait which will leave my horses serviceable.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN A. KING, JR.,
Major, Commanding.

MACON, MO., *September 3, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

I have about 800 men here without anything to fight with. I received a dispatch yesterday that 500 stand of arms were sent me by the way of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad. I have received no tidings of them. The ordnance officer is here and expected to find them. He knows nothing of them.

WM. FORBES,
Colonel Forty-second Missouri Volunteers.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 3, 1864.*

Colonel FORBES,
Macon City:

Form your plans at once and communicate them to General Fisk and also to me. What is to be done must be done quickly.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. EIGHTH MIL. DIST., ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Mexico, Mo., September 3, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I promised in my telegram of yesterday to write by mail giving a more lengthy statement of the number, &c., of the rebels in my district. From the best information I have been able to obtain I am of the opinion that the number of rebels, horse-thieves, and rogues generally, in my district will amount to about 2,000. These are not all actually engaged at this time, but are in a condition to move at any time their leaders desire to use them. Those that are now out travel in bands of from 10 to 100, but they can concentrate from 300 to 500 on very short notice. To meet and drive these men out I have, in my judgment, a force sufficient, provided they were mounted. The Iowa troops arrived here this morning, they being the only mounted men in my district. Others are nominally mounted, but not effective. The Seventeenth Illinois have about 110 horses. The Ninth Missouri State Militia and Third Missouri State Militia have about one-fourth of their men mounted. If the Government could mount these men shortly, with the aid of the new regiments to hold posts and Government property, and use some of them in the woods to still-hunt and ambush the rebels, whilst I put the cavalry out with instructions to have headquarters in the field, I think I can safely rely on driving these desperadoes out of the country, or, which would be much better, we could kill a large portion of them. I hope that I can have the use of the Iowa cavalry for a few weeks. If so, I think the main force of the rebels will have been dispersed, and likely a large number of young men and boys deterred from joining them. We have succeeded in killing quite a number, and are daily adding to the number of their dead by killing one and two at a place.

Hoping to be able in a few days to render a good account from my district,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 3, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Kearny:

The civil officers of Montana have asked for military escort to that Territory. The Secretary of War authorizes you to give such escort if in your opinion you can spare troops for that purpose. But first of all, the Overland Mail Route and the frontier posts require protection from the Indians. The Secretary of War authorizes you to raise 100-days' men in Nebraska, without bounties.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 3, 1864.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth:

MAJOR: Your dispatches of 22d and 26th ultimo have been received, and General Sibley is gratified at the progress made in building the new post. The question of the employment of scouts in addition to those already in the service, as suggested by Major Brown, will be submitted for the decision of Major-General Pope. The straggling Indians from the Fort Thompson reservation should, as heretofore directed, be required to keep on the west of the James River and not permitted to visit the Coteau de Prairie on any pretense whatever. You will cause any such that may be fallen in with by the scouts to be informed that if they do not at once retrace their steps to the west side of the James River they will be regarded and treated as hostile Indians. It is to be hoped that more of the Indians concerned in raids upon the settlements will be fallen in with and destroyed by parties from your post. No mercy should be shown to these wretches. You will receive orders in a few days as to the disposition to be made of the prisoner, and meantime he should be kept under safe guard and killed without hesitation should he attempt to escape. General Sibley is very anxious to learn of the safe arrival of Lieutenant Phillips with the party who escorted Captain Fisk's train to the Missouri. Major Downie states that it was reported some of the scouts had heard artillery firing during most of one day in the direction of the Coteau of the Missouri, but as you do not mention it in your dispatches the rumor is probably groundless. Company G, Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, will form a portion of the escort to the next train to Fort Wadsworth and on arrival will report to you for duty. You will send down a cavalry company with the returning train to Fort Ridgely. There will be about 600 tons of hay required for the post, but every care should be taken to avoid waste. Grain cannot be furnished for the horses of the returning expedition of Colonel Thomas, for it is with the utmost difficulty that transportation can be obtained for that needed for the use of the post during the winter. You will exercise a close supervision over the expenditure of all public stores and supplies at your post, for, in addition to the first cost of articles, the price of each pound of freight transported is enormous. The closest economy will be practiced in all branches of the service.

It does not appear from Major Brown's report, inclosed by you, that there have been any late accessions to the ranks of the Indians who

have accepted the terms vouchsafed them by the Government. You have doubtless learned long ere this of the murder by a band of Sioux from the upper Cheyenne of three citizens on 23d ultimo about midway between Fort Abercrombie and Georgetown, on the Red River. One of the bodies, the only one that fell into the possession of the fiends, was horribly mutilated. Many days cannot elapse before the arrival of Colonel Thomas with the force under his command at Fort Wadsworth, and General Sibley is not without hopes that he may fall in with some camp or party of marauders on his way and utterly destroy them. You will continue to keep the brigadier-general commanding informed of everything occurring of interest or importance. The telegraph announces to-day the taking and occupation of Atlanta by our forces under General Sherman.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d instant, forwarding Colonel Harris' report, and to say that it has been this day forwarded to department headquarters. The general directs that you take such steps in co-operation with the naval commander at Brashear as will prevent the enemy from making any preparation on that end of your line. The waters about Brashear and Grand River as high up as Lake Natchez should also be scoured by the navy, assisted at the same time by a cavalry force sent direct to that vicinity from Bayou La Fourche. Not only no preparations must be allowed around Brashear but the whole country this side of Grand River must be kept clear of the enemy.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 192. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, September 4, 1864.

The commanding officer Fourth Massachusetts Battery will proceed without delay with his command to join the Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, at Morganza, reporting on his arrival to the commanding officer at that place. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, September 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Commanding, Little Rock:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say to you that he has instructed General Andrews to send orders to Colonel

Graves to return to Devall's Bluff and to convey orders to West to return to within communicating distance of this place. The general thinks that in order to render General West's reception of the order certain you had better send similar dispatches to him by land. He wishes West to be as near this place as Austin, and he thinks that by bringing the cavalry to that place they could watch Shelby and at the same time be available for the defense of Little Rock.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 4, 1864.

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III. The Forty-third Illinois Infantry is temporarily detached from duty as a part of the post garrison of Little Rock and will report to Col. A. Engelmann, commanding Second Brigade, First Division.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 4, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Captain Kehoe returned to camp last night, having gone within three miles of Benton, where he found the enemy's pickets. From citizens who had conversed with the enemy he obtained, substantially, the same information brought in by the two women of whom I notified you yesterday. I have ordered all available cavalry of this command to the camp of the Third Missouri Cavalry and have ordered that reconnoitering parties be kept well out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. BUSSEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 4, 1864.

I. Col. J. F. Ritter, First Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, will immediately organize all the dismounted men of his command under competent officers for service against the enemy. On receiving information of an advance of the enemy his dismounted men will move to Fort Steele and there await orders. The mounted men of his brigade will form near the grave-yard and await orders.

II. On receiving information of the advance of the enemy the commanding officer of Fort Steele will fire three guns in rapid succession, which will be the signal for the entire command to turn out for immediate action.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. Bussey:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 4, 1864.

Col. J. F. RITTER,
First Missouri Cav., Comdg. Third Brig., First Div.:

COLONEL: You will send at once all the available cavalry of your command to the camp of the Third Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, keeping out scouts on all the roads and reporting to these headquarters any information that may be obtained in reference to movements of the enemy.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. Bussey:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 4, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS:

Two women, wives of Arkansas soldiers, came in last night from the other side of the Saline. They say Price is moving his whole force in this direction, and they said that they were bound for Little Rock. They saw Price and Fagan in their camp, which occupied three-fourths of a mile on both sides of the road. They declared that they would have this place in a few days. Captain Kehoe, with about 400 cavalry, is out on the Saline. He reports no force advancing yet. Have you any news?

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General ANDREWS:

I have just seen Captain Kehoe. He says Cabell's brigade is in Benton, another brigade of cavalry on the other side of the Saline, and beyond is a large force of infantry and artillery; citizens report 120 pieces. Price, Fagan, and some other general were in the camp. Kehoe thinks they are moving on this place Send dispatch boat after the troops up White River; order them back immediately. If you can communicate with General West direct, direct him, by my orders, to return to Little Rock. We have not cavalry enough to penetrate the enemy's lines, or to ascertain by reconnaissance what force is advancing upon us. The wires to Pine Bluff are not working. It is thought by some that the rebels intend going to Missouri, and are only demonstrating on this place. They have pressed all the transportation in the country, and are said to be well supplied with meal and beef. If General Washburn could send an infantry force to hold Devall's Bluff against Shelby, who will probably follow West back, I think we could hold this place by concentrating what troops we have now. At present the force here is very small. It was generally believed and reported that large re-enforcements from Texas had reached Camden, and that they were marched to support Price in his attack on this place. Please answer.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 4, 1864—12 m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

I was out with Major Cowan inspecting the camp of Eleventh Missouri Cavalry when your dispatch came. I have no news. I sent the Dove up yesterday with the Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, making upward of 1,200 infantry I have sent to co-operate with General West. Colonel Moore, with another regiment and freight (Thirty-third Wisconsin), was aground on Tycoon, thirty miles below here, this morning. I sent down the Rose Hamilton to help them up. The following letter was received this forenoon from General Washburn.* On the day of attack on the railroad I was also apprehensive of an attack from the Arkansas River, and communications being stopped between here and Little Rock, I informed General Washburn of what was going on. Had not I better send the Citizen immediately for re-enforcements?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *September 4, 1864.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Captain DYER:

Lieutenant Woodard with thirty men from Remount Camp, who were taken to Des Arc on the Celeste last Friday morning, returned this p. m. He crossed Bayou Des Arc. Was at West Point and within four miles of Searcy and Austin. He brought back two prisoners. He reports that Shelby crossed the White River at Jacksonport the evening of August 30; said he was taking the Yankees to Batesville, where he would whip them. He had two regiments. Some Federal cavalry crossed Red River at Searcy on the 2d; another Federal force, supposed to be General West's, crossed White River at Grand Glaize on the morning of the 2d. Rayborne has fifty or sixty men at Brown's farm, six miles southeast of West Point, with instructions from Shelby to watch the approach of Federals. The lieutenant reports the country swarming with small guerrilla parties.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., September 4, 1864—5 p. m.

Col. WILLIAM H. GRAVES,
Commanding Expedition:

You will return here immediately with all the forces under your command. I am directed by General Steele to request General West to return to Little Rock.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* See Part II, p. 906.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 4, 1864—7.30 a. m.*

Colonel ENGELMANN,
Brownsville:

You will cause your command to embark on the train which Colonel Carr has been requested to send to Brownsville for the purpose of bringing the two regiments and artillery to this place.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 4, 1864—6.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Commanding Expedition:
(Via Brownsville.)

General Steele has ordered Colonel Graves with his command to return to Devall's Bluff. You will return to the vicinity of Austin with your command and from your position watch Shelby's movements. Rations will be sent to you at Austin. It is reported that the enemy is moving on this place and that a portion of their forces has crossed the Saline at Benton.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. G. MOYERS,
Brownsville:

The general directs that you send the above dispatch to General West. It is uncertain where General West is. He was last heard from moving toward Grand Glaize. Be sure and not have this dispatch to General West captured.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., September 4, 1864—5 p. m.

Brigadier-General WEST,
Commanding Forces:

GENERAL: I have received a dispatch from General Steele in which he directs me to call you back to Little Rock, and also for me to order back the infantry (under Graves) to this place. Operations of importance are going on.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BROWNSVILLE, *September 4, 1864.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

General CARR:

I have the honor to transmit the following:

AUSTIN, *September 4, 1864—10 a. m.*

General CARR:

Your dispatch of September 2 reached me at Bull Bayou at 7.30 this morning. I had not then over 1,000 cavalry capable of marching to Batesville, and no artillery

horses that would answer. I have returned here. Shall leave at this point Eighth Missouri, Ninth Iowa, and Tenth Illinois, and recommend that the entire [force] of those three regiments be stationed here for some time. If they are not to remain please send 3,500 rations, bread, coffee, sugar, and salt, to them to-morrow. If they are to be stationed here, send 10,000 full rations, half only of bacon, starting some to-morrow. The Third Michigan goes to Brownsville, the Eleventh Missouri to Devall's Bluff, the cavalry from Little Rock will return there. Please have the morning train wait until I can reach Brownsville at noon to-morrow. I remained at Grand Glaize until 10 a. m. September 1. My scouts left Augusta Landing at sundown August 31. As no boats had then reached that point I despaired of any co-operation on the river. With 1,800 men and two pieces of artillery I was not strong enough to cross at Batesville, and overtaking Shelby, unless he chose that I should do so, was out of the question.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

I can supply the 3,500 rations from this post, if necessary, but could not do more. I sent twenty men across Bayou Metoe south this morning, who proceeded to a point eighteen miles distant from here. On their return they were ambushed at a place where flanking was impossible, and 2 men killed, 2 or 3 captured. The attacking force is thought to number forty. Have sent to ascertain further. No evidence of any considerable force in that direction.

G. MOYERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 4, 1864—9 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Commanding Expedition.

Carry out your programme as indicated in your dispatch of this date from Austin.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 4, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I am satisfied that a large raid is on foot, to be led by Price, Marmaduke, and Shelby. They will have 10,000 or 12,000 men, all mounted. My scouts inform me that six days ago Shelby had returned to Batesville, after a successful raid on the railroad between Devall's Bluff and Little Rock, and that rations were then being issued for ten days for 12,000 men. Shelby had 4,000 men, and Price and Marmaduke were said to have crossed the Arkansas and daily expected at Batesville. My advices from General Steele are very vague and unsatisfactory. I had reports that Pine Bluff and Saint Charles were captured and Devall's Bluff threatened, and sent General Mower, with his division, 4,000 strong, to the relief of our forces. I have just heard from Commodore Phelps, U. S. Navy, at mouth of White River, that Saint Charles has been evacuated, but Pine Bluff is not captured. I have sent 2,000 cavalry into Arkansas to operate with General Steele. General A. J. Smith will be at Cairo in four or five days, en route for General Sherman.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

CAIRO, *September 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

GENERAL: The following is a copy of a letter received in explanation from the Associated Press:

SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.

The rebel General Shelby in Southeast Missouri. The above general was at Hornersville on Thursday last with a force reported 5,000 strong. On Friday they broke camp, 3,000 going in the direction of Cape Girardeau, 1,000 in the direction of Bloomfield, and 1,000 toward New Madrid and Charleston. They are doubtless on a recruiting and plundering expedition, many citizens in those counties being scared at the near approach of the draft, and an abundance of corn and hay for their horses to subsist on if they come to Charleston. Captain Ewing, the commander of the post, is prepared to give them a warm reception.

A UNION MAN.

The writer of this is supposed to be the editor of a paper in Charleston.

Very respectfully,

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 4, 1864.

Major WILSON,
Commanding Pilot Knob, Mo.:

Send five best companies of cavalry to Cape Girardeau at once. If you think you cannot spare so many send four companies. I think the garrison at Patterson may be reduced to one company, if it is not already done. As to this, however, use your own judgment. Send the section of howitzers. Let them get there day after to-morrow. Answer.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.,
September 4, 1864.

General EWING:

Captain Edwards, commanding at New Madrid, informs me that he learns through rebel sources that some 4,000 of Shelby's men are at Hornersville, Dunklin County. I place but little reliance in the report. Have sent spies in Dunklin and have sent a force from Bloomfield and New Madrid toward Kennett.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SEDALIA, *September 4, 1864.*

Captain STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I got in last night from a scout. The men that robbed Tipton were eighty-eight strong, commanded by Todd. I found their camp yesterday at Marshall's Ford on the La Mine; probably left last evening. We had not men enough to attack them.

WM. ARGO,
Lieutenant, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, September 4, 1864.

Lieut. WILLIAM ARGO, *Sedalia:*

Why did you give up the pursuit of Todd's band? Why did you not follow and harass them? An immediate report is desired.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, *September 4, 1864.*

Captain STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The reason of my not following up was simply because I could not secure the co-operation of Lieutenant Stephens, commander of the scouts. I had no authority to take command unless we got in a fight. In that case I was to assume the responsibility. This was private. However, I will send a complete report this evening.*

W. ARGO.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, September 4, 1864.

Col. JOHN S. WOLFE,
Jefferson City:

Order 100 mounted men of your command to move at once into Moniteau County. The officer in command will be instructed to scout thoroughly the eastern portion of that county. Five companies of the Fourth Missouri State Militia, under Major Kelly, are now moving from the west into Cooper. They were in Saline yesterday. Two of these companies of the Fourth will be stationed in Cooper.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 4, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI:

COLONEL: In compliance with circular order from headquarters Department of the Missouri, dated August 5, 1864, I have the honor to submit the following report for the month of August, 1864, for the information of the general commanding:

First, there are no organized forces of the enemy within the district. Second, that portion of Arkansas north of the Arkansas River is known as the District of Northern Arkansas, and is commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph Shelby, with headquarters in the field at and south of Batesville, Ark. From the best information I can obtain General Shelby bears upon his reports and claims to have an aggregate force of 10,000 men, including one battery of four guns. I am unable to ascertain the whereabouts of more than 7,000, taking their own statements as to numbers, and these are disposed as follows: At and south of Batesville, Brig. Gen. Joseph Shelby commanding—Adams, commanding post of Jacksonport, McCray and Jackman (recently promoted from colonel), and Colonels Nichols, Schnable, Greene, Dobbin, Vaughan, Bond, and

* See Part I, p. 738.

Kitchen (given names not known), 3,000 men, mounted. In Izard and and Lawrence Counties, Colonel Freeman's command, extending from Mount Olive along Strawberry Creek to Powhatan, 3,000, mostly mounted. In Fulton County, near Bennett's Bayou, Colonel Tracy, 200 mounted. In Marion County, at Wickersham's Mills, near Yellville, Ark., Lieutenant Thompson, 100, mounted. In Carroll County, about Rolling Prairie, Capt. Marion Fullbright, 100, mounted. In Benton County, command of Maj. B. Brown, 150, mounted; command of Major Pierson [Pickler], 200, mounted. Total, 6,750 mounted. In my opinion 4,500 men will prove a fair estimate for General Shelby's entire effective force, and include all that are mounted, armed, and fit for duty. In addition to these my information is that Captain [Colonel] Freeman has and bears upon his rolls 2,000 unarmed conscripts. My information of the force of the enemy north of the district is limited. My opinion, based upon the reports that I have received, is that the whole number of the enemy that has passed north through the district since last spring exceeds the number that has returned by about 1,000 men. This includes 250 men of Quantrill's command that went north about the middle of April, and have not returned to my knowledge. These men are said to be commanded by one Dodd [Todd], and Quantrill is said to be sick with consumption.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., September 4, 1864.

Capt. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith list of posts and stations in the District of Western Arizona for September 1, 1864. No report was made for August 15, for the reason that the posts on the Fort Yuma road were in process of being abandoned, and having no information what stations had been discontinued at that time no accurate report could be made.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry California Vols., Comdg.

[Inclosure.]

List of posts and stations in the District of Western Arizona, September 1, 1864, with the number of men at each, and the reasons why they are stationed at those points.

Posts or stations.	Strength.	Reasons.
Tucson	54	Depot of supplies for Arizona.
Do	.....	Attached; accounted for in strength of Tubac.
Do	8	Casually at post.
Tubac	.....	For protection of Southern Arizona.
Calabasas	.....	For protection of Southern Arizona; from garrison of Tubac.
San Pedro Crossing	.....	In charge of hay and grain and outlying picket to watch Indians, from garrison of Tubac.
Point of Mountain	.....	In charge of hay and grain; from garrison of Tucson.
Blue Water	.....	In charge of hay and grain; from garrison of Tubac.

THEO A. COULT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Infantry California Vols., Comdg.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WESTERN ARIZONA,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., September 1, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS FORT ABERCROMBIE,
September 4, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: Mr. Fonseca, a former resident of Saint Paul, has just arrived at this post from the Red River Settlement and brings the information that 350 lodges of Sioux Indians had just arrived there from the vicinity of Devil's Lake and Turtle Mountain. Standing Buffalo is among them. The other chiefs he did not remember, but thinks they belong to the remnants of the bands of Little Six and Little Crow. There were 1,200 men with these lodges besides the women and children. Mr. Fonseca says various rumors existed as to the object of their visit. By some it was understood that they came for the purpose of effecting a treaty with the Hudson Bay Company, by which a trading post was to be established at Turtle Mountain, others claiming that they were on their way to this post to give themselves up. This last is a mere subterfuge. Doubtless the real object is to procure powder and lead with which to further prosecute the war upon our frontier. I entertain fears for the safety of Captain Donaldson's command. His force is too small to make a successful fight with so large a body of Indians as could be concentrated against him at Pembina.

C. POWELL ADAMS,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 30th [August] is received.* I had already anticipated and sent General Mower three days ago to re-enforce General Steele. General A. J. Smith with his division, 6,000 strong, will move up the river to-day. I have no news from Arkansas. Sherman occupies Atlanta, and his need for troops is not as pressing as it was. The War Department has been informed of the probable raid of Price, Marmaduke & Co. into Missouri, but I have nothing from Arkansas in regard to that move since I last wrote you. The truth is, I have to get information from that district as best I can. I still believe that a big raid is on hand for Missouri, unless the move of my cavalry and Mower's troops should head it off. Mower will remain with Steele until you order otherwise. Saint Charles has been evacuated by General Steele's order. The troops that occupied it are of the Seventeenth Corps, and are fragments of regiments now with General Howard, who is anxious that they should be relieved.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Saint Charles, Ark., September 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Commanding District of West Tennesssee, Memphis:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the arrival of the greater part of my command here at 5 o'clock this evening. I was under the neces-

* See Part II, p. 937.

sity of leaving the steamer John Raine below; as soon as she is unloaded I will send her back to Memphis, and I beg leave to say that it is utterly impossible for a boat drawing more than four feet of water to navigate White River. I presume you will have heard ere this reaches you that the rebel raid is over and all is quiet above. I am hoping that it will not be necessary for myself and command to remain here long, as I know that General Sherman is very much in need of us.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. MOWER,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Saint Charles, Ark., September 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the arrival of my command here. I have about 4,000 infantry, 2 batteries, and 250 cavalry. Also a division of cavalry crossed to the west side of the Mississippi, at Memphis, on the morning of the 2d instant, and were to move by land to Clarendon. They should have arrived there to-day.

I inclose herewith an extract from a letter of instructions from Major-General Washburn, in which he directs me to return as soon as possible. An officer from General Sherman (Lieutenant-Colonel Howard) arrived at Memphis the day before I left. He was there for the purpose of taking the right wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps (of which my division forms a part), to the army in front of Atlanta. This, I presume, is the reason of General Washburn's earnest desire that I should return as soon as possible. I am awaiting your orders as to whether I shall remain here or proceed farther.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. MOWER,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOS. A. MOWER,
Commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL:

* * * * * * *

The object of this move is to re-establish Steele's communications and whip and disperse the enemy. As soon as you can be spared with safety you can return here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 119. } *New Orleans, La., September 5, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. The Twentieth Iowa Infantry Volunteers is attached to the Nineteenth Army Corps. The commanding officer will report to Major-General Reynolds for assignment.

3. The Third Maryland Cavalry (dismounted) is hereby detached from the Nineteenth Army Corps. The commanding officer will report to Major-General Banks for assignment. The regiment will remain at its present station until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 5, 1864.

Major DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

In consequence of the removal of the First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry recently from Donaldsonville, and the removal now of some 270 men of the Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, whose time has expired, Donaldsonville is left with a garrison of about 200 infantry and 170 cavalry. I have the honor to recommend that a regiment be sent there from without the Defenses of New Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 5, 1864.

Commodore PALMER,
Commanding Naval Squadron, New Orleans, La.:

We have reports that the enemy are quite active on the other side of Grand River, such as hauling skiffs, &c., from Bayou Teche to Grand Lake, a large number of oars (1,000) being made by negroes for operations in that quarter. The enemy are occasionally crossing Grand River in considerable parties; some near the head of Lake Verret, others in the vicinity of Lake Natchez and above. What they are at I would like to know. I would respectfully propose, commodore, that a light-draft gun-boat from Brashear go up Grand River as far as the vicinity of Lake Natchez, or certainly as far as Bayou "Go to Hell" (excuse the name), to which points boats drawing five to six feet, I understand, can ascend. If you will do this I will send, to be in that vicinity at the same time, a cavalry force. By this means I think we will, if not find out exactly what they are at, be the means of destroying or frustrating all their plans and combinations in that quarter. The reason why it is thought a gun-boat should go up there is that no reconnaissance by land alone will be effective on account of the great difficulty of roads and practicable traveling, and for the enemy to know that we can explore that country, notwithstanding the difficulties that are patent to all, will be a great point gained.

Very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

The general commanding directs me to say that the security of your pickets and patrolling cavalry, as well as that of your position, are dependent greatly upon our full knowledge of the country between the La Fourche and Grand River. The general has observed with great satisfaction a disposition on your part to get a good knowledge of this country, and from the information you have already collected it would appear that the communication through from Paincourtville, La., to the head of and around Lake Verret is very imperfect; that there is no direct communication from the La Fourche to Lake Natchez, but that you are compelled to go around by the village of Bayou Goula and Indian Village to get to Lake Natchez. Is this right? If these are ascertained facts it would appear that the topography of the country is easily understood. But, nevertheless, parties of the enemy come in toward Bayou Corn, and in sufficient numbers to surround and capture our patrols. The country must certainly be as difficult for the enemy as for us. If there be any means of crossing the bayous between Grand River and Grand Bayou, such as ferries and bridges, would it not be wise to break them up and capture and destroy every skiff and boat that can be found? The theory of the defense of the La Fourche country is that no enemy in force can penetrate the country lining the banks of Grand River, and that to attack with the help of artillery and cavalry he must come by the way of Brashear or Indian Village. The small parties which might, by dint of exertion and secret movements, get across Grand River and into the country in your front, ought to be successfully met and resisted by pickets and patrols. By good management on the part of the officer in charge of a patrol or reconnaissance, he ought very seldom, if ever, allow himself to be surprised or surrounded. As to a perfect knowledge of the topography of that country you will have to depend on your own reconnaissances. The general has seen the map recently got up here by Mr. Hyer. It contains no additional information to that of preceding maps; nor is Mr. Hyer himself acquainted with any of the country beyond Bayou Corn, or any of it north of the crossing of that bayou. The general would send a topographical engineer over if he had one, but after repeated applications he has failed to get any assistance of this sort from the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., September 5, 1864.

Maj. JOHN H. CLYBOURN,
Commanding Post, Napoleonville, La.:

SIR: The general commanding is satisfied from information in his possession that the enemy are preparing forces in the neighborhood of Franklin for a raid on Paincourtville or Napoleonville, and directs that you send out a force immediately to scour the country about Grand River, Bayou Natchez, Bayou Pigeon, and Grand Lake, to destroy all boats or pirogues that may in any way serve to transport the

enemy across those streams. You will keep your command concentrated and well in hand, and should they by any means get across the bayous, attack them at once, if necessary, with your whole force and send to him immediately for re-enforcements, being always careful to maintain your lines of retreat on Bayou La Fourche open and practicable. If hard pressed fall back toward Thibodeaux, but if that is impracticable retreat to the fort at Donaldsonville. The general commanding directs that you promptly inform him of any movements of the enemy that come to your knowledge, or of any collision you may have with them, so that he may re-enforce you if necessary.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MORRIS HAFF,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., September 5, 1864.

Lieut. E. LEONARD,
Commanding Fleet off Brashear City, La.:

SIR: I am satisfied from information in my possession that the enemy are preparing to make a raid into the La Fourche country toward Paincourtville or Napoleonville, and are building boats to cross the lakes and bayous for that purpose. I wish you to send a gun-boat to coast in Grand Lake and Lake Fausse Pointe. I also wish you to send a gun-boat up Grand River as high as Lake Natchez, and if possible in Little Bayou Pigeon, to destroy any boats or pirogues capable of transporting troops.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

NEW ORLEANS, *September 5, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Commanding:

Direct General Dennis by first opportunity to send one brigade and one battery to Saint Charles, and more, if necessary, to hold that point. His information on arrival at White River may guide him.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

MORGANZA, *September 5, 1864.*
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Brigadier-General ANDREWS,
Commanding Port Hudson:

I shall send a force to Bayou Sara in the morning to drive away the rebels in that vicinity. If there is any road leading down in rear of your place I wish you would send a force early in the morning to watch it and to intercept them in case they attempt to retreat in that direction.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., September 5, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from department headquarters in relation to the constant employment of colored troops on fatigue duty beyond and over their fair proportion, and beg leave to submit the following statement:

As I have been obliged to employ the colored troops on fatigue duty, by orders from department headquarters, after the most earnest representations on my part of the ill effects of such constant fatigue duty, and as I have not the control of the employment of troops at Morganza, I do not perceive that I have the power to correct the abuses complained of. As to the post of Port Hudson, if it is intended to state that the colored troops here are or have been unduly employed on fatigue duty under my command, I have to state that they have only been employed upon the fortifications in obedience to orders from department headquarters greatly against my views and wishes, or upon duty strictly necessary for the service of the post. Since I have reassumed command here I have labored to reduce all details whatever from the regiments to the smallest practicable limit. There are no effective troops now here other than colored troops.

As to the deficiencies in drill of colored troops at this post I must claim that they will compare favorably in that respect with any troops in this department; and further, that I have taken more pains with the instruction of troops under my command than any other officer of my grade in this department.

As to the poor condition of clothing of the men at this post complained of no complaint on this point has recently been made to me; but I beg leave to state that I have never been allowed long to retain an efficient quartermaster at this post, and that the majority of those who have been ordered to report to me for duty were hardly competent to perform the duties of clerks under supervision. Still, I believe I have generally managed to secure sufficient supplies to keep the men from much suffering.

The supply of books at this post has always been fully kept up, so far as they could possibly be obtained from department headquarters. There are and have been for a long time at these headquarters a considerable number of copies of Army Regulations for distribution, and if the commanding officer of the Eighty-fourth Regiment has none the fault is his own unless he left this post before the supply could be obtained.

As to the undue employment of colored troops on fatigue duty at Morganza, while I have no doubt whatever that they are intentionally so employed, I am not in command of the colored troops at that post, except for the purposes of uniform instruction, discipline, and inspection. To correct the abuses at that place it is only necessary that the existing orders be enforced by those having the requisite authority, which I cannot see that I possess. I am informed by the assistant inspector-general of colored troops, Department of the Gulf, that the complaint of the improper employment of colored troops is from the post at Morganza and not from this post.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., September 5, 1864.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I received to-day from different sources reports that General Price is gathering his force at Augusta. One party reports 6,000; another much more—15,000 to 18,000. This information comes from rebel soldiers connected with Shelby's force. The intention is to attack this place and move on to Missouri to conscript, &c. I have sent out a lieutenant and twenty-five men with a letter to Colonel Winslow giving him the information which I now give you. They will reach him to-night or to-morrow. I have also sent a cavalry scout out to communicate with the sunken boat Elwood. They will report to-night, and I will continue to communicate with the boat until she is relieved. Will troops be sent to me to relieve the One hundred and forty-third Illinois and Forty-seventh Iowa, 100-days' men? I will advise you of Colonel Winslow's movements on the return of my scout. Colonel Winslow will find forage in the country, as the early corn is fit for use.

With compliments to the general, I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CROOKS,
Colonel Sixth Minnesota Infantry, Commanding District.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS:

Did you send to Washburn for troops? Price and Fagan were reported by a woman to be at Benton last night. I think it probable that their cavalry, or the principal part of it, has gone up the Arkansas to cross and operate in our rear. Our communications with Pine Bluff and Lewisburg are still cut. I fear that two steamers loaded with supplies for Fort Smith have been captured, as the last we heard of them they were aground this side of Lewisburg. A scout has been sent out on that road. West's command had arrived at Austin yesterday. Three regiments were ordered to take station there, and the rest, consisting of detachments, were ordered to join their respective commands. We must get more infantry here as soon as possible. Our defenses on the right of the line do not amount to much. Please hurry forward troops as fast as transportation can be provided. I will send a cipher dispatch to General Canby. I predicted in a letter to him over two months ago this state of affairs. He promised that all the troops that had been ordered to me should come, and said he had a reserve force at Morganza. I thought a boat was going down the river to-day or I should have dispatched to General Canby.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 5, 1864—12 m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

Last evening I sent a letter to General Washburn informing him of our situation and what you telegraphed me about the enemy, and

requested him to send us some infantry. I wrote to General Canby the day of the attack on the railroad. No word had been sent me about sending troops to Little Rock till your dispatch just received. The Thirty-third Wisconsin (300 effective) and Fifty-seventh U. S. African Descent (400 effective) is all the infantry now here. Will send either or both of these if you desire.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

By dispatch from Captain Howland, Third Regiment [U. S. Cavalry], I learn that Price's infantry has not been at Benton. The cavalry under Fagan has left there with a large train. They took the Hot Springs road, and people say they are going to Dardanelle. Price is probably still at his camp on the other side of the Saline. You need not send any troops from your post until Graves returns, unless General Carr should order it. We need laborers to work on defenses very much, but I do not think it advisable to weaken your post much more just now. I advise you to strengthen your works.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

Captain Howland was in Benton to-day.

BROWNSVILLE, *September 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

The district commander directs that the headquarters of the Ninth Iowa and Eighth Missouri Cavalry be removed to Austin. Please direct Colonel Geiger accordingly.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS:

If any of the troops from Saint Charles are at the Bluff send the Fifty-seventh U. S. Colored by morning train.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *September 5, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

General F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

The common rumor throughout Shelby's command was that he intended to go to Missouri. I captured a dispatch that somewhat

confirms this. It was also confidently stated that General Price would cross the Arkansas at Clarksville with 9,000 men and combine with Shelby in a raid to Missouri. This may throw some light upon the enemy's movements south of the Arkansas.

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 5, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER NINTH KANSAS CAVALRY:

SIR: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you send scouting parties of fifty men each on the Fort Smith and Maumelle roads out some fifteen or twenty miles. These parties will start at daylight, and must be warned not to commit any depredations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Lewisburg, September 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Commanding District of Little Rock:

GENERAL: Colonel Stirman, C. S. Army, with 300 well-mounted men, crossed by fording the Arkansas River at Dardanelle yesterday, camping last night at Russellville, going toward Dover, where Jackman is with 100 men. Cabell's command is reported as being on South Fourche. From reliable authority I learn that Colonel Gordon's command will cross the river at Dardanelle on Thursday next. Gordon is now on the Fourche. The Chippewa unloaded the commissary stores here, and returned to Van's Bar for quartermaster stores left at that place. Will return here in the morning. River falling. Telegraph down on the Little Rock section. Captain Napier, of the Third Arkansas Cavalry, had a fight with Witt on Thursday last eight miles from Quitman; killed 7 of Witt's men and captured Captain Livingston and 4 men. Witt retreated toward Jacksonport.

Yours, respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 5, 1864—2 p. m.
(Received 9 p. m. 6th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Washburn writes from Memphis on the 2d that Shelby has cut the railroad to Little Rock. Pine Bluff is reported captured and Devall's Bluff threatened; that he is satisfied that Price, Marmaduke, and Shelby are preparing for a big raid into this State; that he has sent Mower's division to succor Devall's Bluff, and suggests that A. J. Smith's division will pass Cairo in three days, unless diverted. What do you think of the relative risk of public interests by halting him a

few days, say at Girardeau, or sending him forward at once? Unless he is urgently called for I think it would be wise to delay his movement until we see the result of Price's operations in the State and this way.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, *September 5, 1864.*
(Received 7th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's division will be at Cairo to-morrow night en route for Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman. He will have about 6,000 men. Major-General Mower, by General Canby's order, will re-enforce General Steele with 4,000 men. He is already on White River. Latest advice from Little Rock is that Price, with a very heavy cavalry force, was moving to cross Arkansas River above Little Rock. General West is after Shelby, who is near Jacksonport, and I have 2,000 cavalry who will co-operate with West. The enemy is believed to be gathering extensive supplies at Jacksonport and Batesville preparatory to a big Missouri raid. It may be headed off if West is successful; but I am confident that the enemy is bound for Missouri unless headed off.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[For similar dispatch to Halleck, see Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 343.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 5, 1864.*

General EWING:

From Bloomfield and New Madrid I learn that the forces in Dunklin and Pemiscot Counties are under Colonel Clark and Major Smith, and number some 200 or 300. I have just ordered forces to concentrate at New Madrid, and I will move against them.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Commanding Cape Girardeau:

I sent you last night by steamer Omaha four companies of infantry. Four companies of cavalry from Pilot Knob will reach Cape Girardeau to-morrow. I ordered Captain Chapman's company of infantry to go on to New Madrid. If you see fit you may order it to remain at the Cape. Make such disposition of the troops as you please, but whip Major Smith out of your sub-district. I will send you companies from Fletcher's regiment to take the place of the four companies of infantry sent last night and whose time will soon expire.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 5, 1864.*

General EWING:

According to the latest information I have there is a force of some 250 rebels in Dunklin County, south of Kennett, under Major Parrott, of Colonel Kitchen's regiment. I am moving forces against them from this post, Bloomfield, Charleston, and New Madrid. I shall endeavor to make Dunklin County a hot place for them.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *September 5, 1864.*

Captain EDWARDS,
New Madrid, Mo.:

Captain McClanahan will arrive at your post to-day with about 100 men. Captain Ewing has also sent you thirty from Charleston. I want you and McClanahan to drive the rebels out of Dunklin County. Can you cross the plank road to Clarkton? If so, I will order seventy-five men from Bloomfield to meet you at Clarkton.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 130. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., September 5, 1864.*

I. Col. A. Sigel, Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, is hereby relieved from the command of the post at Rolla, Mo., and will avail himself of the leave of absence for twenty days granted him in Special Orders, No. 244, current series, from the headquarters Department of the Missouri.

II. Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Eppstein, Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby assigned to the command of the troops at Rolla, Mo., and he will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. Maj. O. P. Newberry, Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will immediately proceed to Salem, Mo., and assume command of the transports at that place.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. John McNeil:

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARSHALL, MO., *September 5, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have reliable information that fifty guerrillas camped seven miles north of this place last night. Captain Todd is in command. I also learn from the mail carrier that forty guerrillas passed south of Waverly on their way to Jackson County, Mo. I hear of other bands prowling around in this county. I have sent all my available force with Captain Bingham to Boonville for his arms, and I have not enough of mounted men to send in pursuit of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. MOORE,
Captain Company F, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 5, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It is said that this post is to be attacked to-night or to-morrow night. The information seems to be reliable.

J. S. WOLFE,
Colonel, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., *September 5, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

Have just returned. Scouted thoroughly in neighborhood of Round and Texas Prairies, Bone Hill, Snibar Hills, and Blue Bottoms. The enemy have not left the country. Small bands of from five to twenty are passing and repassing the line of La Fayette and Jackson Counties every day. Found water very scarce. Both men and horses suffered from thirst. Spy reports that a party of soldiers found the hiding place of Dick Yeager, where he was lying wounded, and killed him, supposed to be some of the Missouri State Militia. They did not know that it was Dick they killed. So says the report.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *September 5, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Order two companies of your command to move forthwith from Independence to Pleasant Hill. Acknowledge receipt.

By command, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 5, 1864—12.35 p. m.*

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee:

The Secretary of War directs that you make such disposition of the Sioux prisoners as you may deem best.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 137. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., September 5, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The company of First Regiment U. S. Volunteers at Camp Randall, Madison, Wis., and one company of same regiment from Camp Reno, to be designated by Brigadier-General Smith, commanding District of Wisconsin, will immediately proceed to Saint Paul and report for duty to Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley, commanding District of Minnesota.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., September 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. S. LOVELL,
Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Madison, Wis.:

COLONEL: As troops are needed much on frontier of Minnesota, I shall send immediately to Saint Paul two companies of First U. S. Volunteers, one from Madison and one from here. As there is a considerable force of recruits both at Camp Randall, near Madison, and at Camp Washburn, near this place, I suppose there will be force enough to preserve the peace during the draft without retaining longer in this State any companies of the First U. S. Volunteers. If you have not arms for the troops at Madison, and here I would suggest to you that you make immediate requisition upon Saint Louis Arsenal for arms and ammunition for at least 1,000 of the enlisted men under your charge, please inform me at your earliest convenience. It will be necessary for you to arm the recruits at Washburn and Randall at once if you still think a considerable force necessary to preserve quiet during the draft, as I do not feel at liberty to retain the companies of the First U. S. Volunteers longer in this State. I have only kept them thus long because up to this time there was literally no force to aid you in enforcing the draft, in accordance with your requisition upon me.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, *September 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

Send you to-morrow two full companies First Regiment U. S. Volunteers. These are part of the forces intended to replace the companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin at Fort Wadsworth. Make such disposition of them as is best in your judgment.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., September 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Comdg. District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copy of telegraphic dispatch* sent you this a. m. advising departure to-morrow for Saint Paul of two companies First Regiment U. S. Volunteers. They are well officered and finely disciplined. You will find them excellent troops. The major-general commanding directs that you make such disposition of them as in your judgment seems best.

I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See next, *ante*.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., September 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY:

GENERAL: Your private and official letters by Captain Pope just received. Of course you can leave six companies of Second Cavalry instead of four at Wadsworth, if you think necessary. Also, you can bring down to Minnesota to be kept for the winter as many horses from Wadsworth as you think best and as soon as you think best. Those now at the post ought not to be fed on grain, nor did I intend they should be during the summer. I never dreamed of your hauling grain to Wadsworth to feed animals during the summer months. They should be grazed, not fed with grain. I always proposed, as you will find in my first letter of instructions to you and Sully before the campaign began, that as soon as grazing was no longer sufficient for the cavalry horses at Wadsworth that they should be sent to some point in Minnesota to be wintered, but I never had an idea of hauling grain to feed horses at Wadsworth this summer. You surely greatly misunderstand my order about the companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Regiment. I wrote you that the three companies of that regiment now at Wadsworth would, as soon as relieved by the four companies Second Cavalry, which Colonel Thomas is ordered to leave at Wadsworth, march down to Saint Paul, where they would take boats, &c., for the south. Of course in coming down from Wadsworth to Saint Paul they would pass by Fort Ridgely, and there be joined by the other company. Why you are sending the company from Ridgely to Wadsworth to join the other three companies, when those very companies will march by Fort Ridgely on their way to Saint Paul within a few weeks, I cannot understand, unless you have wholly misconceived the meaning of my letter of August 13. Please read that letter again. I am sending you up two companies First U. S. Volunteers; may go to-morrow. Two other companies of same regiment I will send also as soon as I can spare them. These four companies were designed to replace the companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin. Of course, general, I do not design to specify the exact force to be stationed at each post in your district. That is a matter you must regulate yourself by your knowledge of the necessity in every case. I send you all the troops I can, with certain general instructions, the details of which you are of course authorized to modify or alter. I send Sully's official report by this mail, which you can publish if you think best; or rather, you can publish the substance without giving it an official aspect. I did not say nor mean to say that Sully was returning to Fort Rice, or would return until he had been to the Yellowstone and established Fort Stevenson. His report was dated August 2, and I wrote you that I expected soon to hear of his return to Fort Rice, giving him a month to go to the Yellowstone and return. You will see from his report that he never had the slightest idea of coming back to Fort Rice until he had gone to Yellowstone. I am sure I never entertained such an idea.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, September 5, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: The orders received with your communication of the 1st instant have been carried into effect, and Company G, Thirtieth Wis-

consin, will leave with the train for Fort Wadsworth to-morrow, together with the detachment of Company I, Second Cavalry, acting as escort to the down train. You have probably before this reaches you had an explanation of the Indian rumors about Paynesville and Manannah, which were occasioned by a mistake of Captain Slaughter, who noticed a squad of men from another post at a distance, of whose presence in the locality he knew nothing, and as his own horses whom he had expected to find at a place designated could not be found, he supposed that some Indians had got possession of them and were escaping. These are the facts which I have from one of the captain's men who was with the party.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 6, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Telegraph General Sherman what General Washburn says of threatened movement toward Missouri. I think he will stop A. J. Smith and, if necessary, send him against Price, Marmaduke & Co. I only intended that portion of the sick and detailed men of the Nineteenth Corps, belonging to the portion of the command now under General Emory, should be ordered North.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, September 6, 1864.

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Grant directs that all the sick and detailed men of the part of the Nineteenth Corps now North be returned to their regiments or sent to Northern hospitals. I presume that General Grant's order to make no more exchanges of prisoners was based on the fact that they give us only such men as they have utterly broken down by starvation, receiving in return from us men fit for duty. Every exchange, therefore, gives them strength without any corresponding advantage to us. Not so, however, with exchanges made on the battle-field or immediately after an engagement. Exchanges of this kind, made man for man, as provided for in the cartel, General Grant did not intend to prohibit. You and the officers under your command are, therefore, at liberty to continue the exchanges in the field as provided for in last clause of article 7 of the cartel of July 22, 1862.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 120. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 6, 1864.

* * * * * * *

4. Paragraph 3, of Special Orders, No. 108, from these headquarters, is so far modified as not to include in the organization of the First

Louisiana Cavalry Companies H, I, K, and L of the Second Louisiana Cavalry. These companies will be organized into a separate battalion, for service in Western Louisiana and Texas, in accordance with the articles of service in the original enlistment of the men. These companies will be officered, as far as practicable, from those originally appointed for them, but no officer who declined to appear before the board of examination convened under the authority of Special Orders, No. 108, will be appointed to serve with these companies. The commanding general Department of the Gulf is charged with the execution of this order.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding:

GENERAL: The strikes among boiler makers and machinists and the exorbitant demand for wages require that action be immediately taken to protect and forward the public interests. The competition with the naval and civil authorities, private parties, and other causes, have demoralized the white labor of the department, doubled and quadrupled the army expenditures connected therewith, besides greatly diminishing the effective service rendered to the Government. For this reason I have the honor to ask and recommend: First. That a call be made upon the white troops for 100 machinists, including at least twenty boiler makers. There are many such men in the service constantly making application for such employment. Second. 200 carpenters, 50 bricklayers, 50 blacksmiths, and 100 miscellaneous mechanics to be detailed from the colored troops in this department. Third. That the conscripted and impressed colored men, rejected by the examining surgeons at the town asylum, or a select portion of them, shall be delivered to the quartermaster's department as laborers, instead of being given to speculators, planters, &c. No hands can be obtained to unload the coal from the boats, and a daily risk of its total loss is incurred from want of labor. There is a similar delay in discharging vessels under expensive charters. Fourth. It is recommended that detailed white men who are mechanics be allowed $30 per month extra as a matter of public expediency and necessity, and an inducement to undertake the extra fatigue and exposure to heat and climate, and to advance the public works; that the colored mechanics receive but $15 extra, since their occupation puts them in the second and third class of skilled labor, and that colored laborers conscripted be allowed $20 per month, with rations and clothing not to exceed $2.50 per month.

Trusting that this may receive the immediate action of the authorities, as the emergency is pressing,

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 7, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

The request of Col. S. B. Holabird is approved. Early action by the commanding general of the military division is respectfully invited.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
September 7, 1864.

Approved.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

Major Drake will issue orders as requested within, first submitting them to the major-general commanding.

ABERT.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, September 6, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the Twenty-third Wisconsin and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteers from Mobile Bay passed up to Morganza this morning.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *September 6, 1864.*

Col. J. J. GUPPEY,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Second Division, 19th Army Corps:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs that you will sail with the Twenty-third Wisconsin and Ninety-sixth Ohio, so soon as you have taken the transportation of the latter regiment on board, coaled, &c., reporting to General Lawler at Morganza. He also directs that you will detail one lieutenant to remain at Algiers in charge of enlisted men and transportation of regiments en route from Mobile Bay and to await their arrival. He will report to these headquarters for instructions.

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 240. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 6, 1864.

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6. Col. J. H. Sypher, Eleventh U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, is hereby detailed for duty as president of the Board of Examination for officers of colored troops now in session in this city.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &c.,
Little Rock, Ark., September 6, 1864—4.05 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. A. MOWER,
Commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Please bring your division to Devall's Bluff as soon as practicable. It can be of no use to me at Saint Charles. I am anxious to put an end to the bold career of Fagan and Shelby, and hope with your assistance to make quick work of it.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 6, 1864.

Lieut. LUKE O'REILLY,
Aide-de-Camp, General Mower's Staff:

Please direct the cavalry division under Colonel Winslow to cross at Clarendon and come up on this side of Devall's Bluff. They would save ten miles by coming direct to Brownsville, from whence an expedition against Fagan and Shelby will be fitted out. They will find good grazing on this route. General Andrews will send a guide with you. Distance to Brownsville is about thirty miles. The road on north side of White River to Augusta involves several bad crossings. Water is very scarce, and no forage. Some forage can be sent to Clarendon and more obtained at Brownsville.

FREDK. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. BUSSEY,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you have a sufficient force in readiness to fill the advance rifle-pits with a skirmish line on the first alarm.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., September 6, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: General Steele informs me by telegraph that Price is on the Saline with a large force threatening Little Rock. Cabell's brigade (cavalry) is at Benton, twenty-five miles from Little Rock, and our scouts have been followed back almost to our picket-lines. Fagan was co-operating with Price, and was reported to have a train of 150 wagons loaded with flour and bacon. General Steele thinks Price intends actually to attack Little Rock, or to threaten it while Fagan and Shelby attack our lines. Either this or Price is going into Mis-

souri. The enemy is strong and meditates active aggressive operations, in my opinion. I hope I may be disappointed. At any rate, I trust we may be able to obtain a decisive success over him whenever we come face to face. I sent out 800 cavalry and 1,200 infantry, the latter on boats, up White River, to co-operate with General West in his last expedition against Shelby. This left me with an effective force of only about 700 men. I regret that Shelby was able to get out of the way of General West's force. Half of the force I sent was the greater part of the brigade lately at Saint Charles. General Mower's division has lately arrived at Saint Charles from Memphis. It will move up here, I learn, immediately. The Saint Charles force, Fourteenth and Thirty-third Wisconsin and Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth Illinois, will be sent to Little Rock to-morrow. A cavalry division commanded by Colonel Winslow has just arrived at Clarendon.

I have the honor to remain, most truly, yours,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS:

Captain Howland was attacked on his return from Benton by a superior cavalry force and followed nearly to our pickets. Colonel Ritter, with 500 or 600 men, has gone out to see where they came from. I hope my scouts will inform me soon where Price is. I am quite well satisfied that he intends to attack or menace us here while Fagan and Shelby operate in rear. A deserter, one of Fagan's teamsters, who came in yesterday, says Fagan had 150 wagons loaded with flour, bacon, &c.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS:

Dispatches just received from Lewisburg by messenger. Colonel Stirman, C. S. Army, crossed at Dardanelle with 300 well-mounted men yesterday. They moved toward Dover, where Jackman is with 100. The steamers reached Lewisburg. Captain Napier beat Witt; killed 7 and captured Captain Livingston and 3 men. Rebel cavalry are probably moving to Dardanelle to cross.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 6, 1864—4.45 o'clock.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

The steamer Darling has arrived. General Mower, with one division, arrived at Saint Charles yesterday. His effective force about 4,000. He has twelve pieces of artillery.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, September 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Please send a guide with Lieutenant O'Reilly to conduct the cavalry division under Colonel Winslow from Clarendon to Brownsville or Devall's Bluff, whichever route he prefers to take; send him forage and rations also. An expedition against Fagan and Shelby will start from Brownsville. Send Colonel Moore's command there with the white regiments of Graves' brigade. Give them liberal transportation for baggage and rations, and let them march. The garrison for Devall's Bluff will be taken from the troops yet to come up. The railroad may also be used.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

[SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.—For Andrews to Dyer, reporting attack on steamers Celeste and Commercial, &c., see Part I, p. 741.]

LITTLE ROCK, *September 6, 1864—1.35 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

What infantry have you at the Bluff?
By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 6, 1864—5 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

My infantry consists of Moore's brigade and Graves' force, in all not over 1,400 effective men. This is scarcely force enough to do the work that is to be done.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 6, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

CAPTAIN: A young man, formerly of the Fourth Arkansas (one-year's men), left the vicinity of Grand Glaize last Sunday morning, at which time he reports Shelby was in Oil Trough Bottom on White River.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *September 6, 1864—7 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER:

Captain Young, with sixty men, Ninth Iowa, has returned from scout near Arkansas River. He is confident there are no bridges on the Arkansas, but says it is reported a rebel force is at Arkansas Post. He met a few bushwhackers.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 6, 1864—9.10 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

General Steele directs that the troops from Saint Charles move forward by rail to this place as fast as possible or transportation can be furnished. Send the detachment of the Seventh Missouri as escort to what mules the quartermaster's department may wish to send here. The commanding officer will report at these headquarters on his arrival.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. DAVIDSON,
Chief of Cav., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: By the inclosed General Orders, No. 65, current series, headquarters Department of Arkansas, you will note my appointment as chief of cavalry.* I am also instructed to reorganize a division of the regiments of cavalry serving in the District of Little Rock. Since the above-quoted order was issued I have been constantly in the field, operating against the rebels under General Shelby. I returned yesterday to assume the task of resurrecting the cavalry of this department from a state of utter chaos. There are no staff officers here whose services can be availed of to assist me, and selections from the line are rendered very difficult by the absence of qualifications among the scanty number of officers serving with their regiments. I may secure an assistant inspector-general, but that is all. Quartermaster, commissary, chief medical officer, and assistant adjutant-general are not to be procured. Your assistance is earnestly requested to relieve me from this dilemma. Every energy and ability that I possess shall be exerted to make the cavalry of this department efficient, but it is but just to myself that I should apprise you of the difficulties which present themselves in the way of immediate progress.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

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*See Part II, p. 782.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 6, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Reports to-day from two sources are to the effect that Price & Co. were at Jacksonport one week ago yesterday. I do not vouch for it, but think it highly probable. He was said to have a force of 15,000 mounted men.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 6, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: The rebel cavalry under Fagan, reported from 3,000 to 4,000, with a large train is moving up the Arkansas for the purpose of joining Shelby on the east side and to take possession of the railroad. Price is moving up on the west side with a large force, which it is said is followed by Magruder's command from Texas. It is said that they propose to attack this place in front while Fagan operates in rear. This is the most reasonable explanation of their movements. Rebel deserters and others say that the cavalry under Fagan and Shelby intend making a raid into Missouri, and that Price is going to hold my command here until they can get across White River. They always report something that they are not going to do; besides they cannot subsist so large a cavalry force in Missouri by any route that I can hear of. I am satisfied that this is their objective point. I can defend this place against Price, but would be very likely with my small force to lose the railroad and depot at Devall's Bluff. If you can send the 8,000 mentioned in your dispatch to General Andrews I hope you will do so at once. My situation is a critical one. To watch the movements of the enemy I am obliged to keep the principal part of my cavalry out in detachments all the time, which is being frittered away without any apparent results in mere skirmishes. I see that General Curtis has seized the First Nebraska, one of my veteran regiments. The Forty-third Indiana is also detained. Several regiments that were ordered to me stopped at Memphis, and one, I am told, went to Vicksburg. Two 100-days' regiments at Helena are discharged by expiration of service, and I am constantly discharging those who did not re-enlist. Part of the Third Missouri have served out their time, but have agreed to stay a short time longer. The non-veterans of several other regiments will soon be entitled to go home for discharge.

Very respectfully,

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

(Copy furnished for information of General Canby.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, September 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Accept my thanks for your telegram and letter of the 2d instant, which were duly received. That of the 5th instant in cipher is

also just received. Access to Northeastern Arkansas would be easy for us had we the forces, but our small cavalry force has been scattered all over the State hunting guerrillas, and until the new infantry I am raising under the twelve-months' call are armed and mustered in I can do but little to ward off the blow. The course and dispositions on your part seem highly military and judicious. I trust General Steele will be able to squelch the movement until I get my men into service. The Secretary of War has dispatched for General Smith to stop at Cairo until we can see the results of the operations you and Steele have afoot.

Again thanking you for your promptitude and military courtesy, I remain, very truly, yours,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 247. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 6, 1864.*

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4. In accordance with the President's proclamation of the 3d instant a salute of 100 guns will be fired at 12 m. to-morrow, the 7th instant, within the limits of the city of Saint Louis in honor of the recent victories of our arms at Atlanta, Ga. Col. N. Cole, chief of artillery, Department of the Missouri, is charged with the execution of this order.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER,
September 6, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I would respectfully report for the information of the general commanding district that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 157, headquarters District of Central Missouri, current series, that I went yesterday to La Mine bridge, on the Pacific Railroad, to attend to the erection of the block-house at that point. I find that in the past week but little progress has been made in its erection, due in part to the almost utter impossibility of obtaining even two carpenters for the necessary framing and joining work; also that the troops stationed there have been the past week on scout and picket duty part of time and were necessarily withdrawn from the work, together with a large sick list, and the still incomplete organization of that detachment into the Forty-fifth Missouri Volunteers. These reasons, with the difficulty in procuring the suitable sawn lumber necessary for the building, have delayed its rapid completion. These difficulties have been, as far as it lay in my power, attended to, and during my stay yesterday I personally superintended the building, and left last evening with the first story nearly completed and all the timber, except the sawn lumber, upon the ground and hewn out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. BERTHOUD,
Captain, Second Colorado Cavalry, and Topographical Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT,
In the Field, September 6, 1864.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Central Missouri:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that since my report of the 30th ultimo the troops under my command have been doing active field duty with but little success in the way of finding guerrillas. At 12 m. Thursday, September 1, we moved with 300 men en route for Morristown via Blackwater Crossing of the Snibar, but could neither see nor hear of any guerrillas as far as Pleasant Hill, where we turned back and went into camp on the Little Sni, seven miles from Lexington, on the Greenton road. Owing to the severe hot weather and the scarcity of water this was a very damaging trip on horses and men, Thursday, the 1st, being the most remarkable day I have ever experienced. The wind blew so hot that it would burn the eyes and forced the men to shelter them with their hats, hands, &c. Owing to this hard trip, and that the companies have been on the move for the past month continually, I thought best to let them rest for a few days, which would give us time to make up our pay-rolls, returns, &c.

There is a band of guerrillas near Dover and a small band near Lexington. Those are all the guerrillas I know of now in La Fayette County. The latest information I have from Saline is that they are getting quite numerous on the line of Cooper and Saline, but so far have committed no depredations on Union men in Saline County. I made no report last Saturday, from the fact I had but little to report and nothing to report it on, being without stationery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. LAZEAR,
Lieut. Col. First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Commanding.

PAOLA, KANS., *September 6, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
Kansas City, Mo.:

I have also heard rumors of a camp on Grand River, in Henry County. I have no scouts that cross east of Harrisonville, except on special occasions, as it is completely out of my range. My troops are ever more than vigilant. I will keep you informed of what I learn from time to time.

THOS. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, September 6, 1864.

Capt. E. P. ELMER,
Commanding, Pleasant Hill:

Reliable information is received that Todd's band have broken up into parties of forty or fifty and are moving west. A band of fifty camped seven miles north of Marshall on night of 4th instant. Another band of forty passed south of Waverly on same night, going west. Look out for them.

By command of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 6, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Jefferson City:

Have you any news from General Brown? The general wants the news from Jefferson City.

By order:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 6, 1864.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No news from General Brown. Lines down between here and Warrensburg. Guerrillas thick up the river about Rocheport. Steamer Mars fired into last evening at that point and attempt to board her by the guerrillas; two of them, the captain of the Mars informs me, were killed. She is now here. Threats of an attack have been made on this place. It is all safe, however, as far as the forces here can make it. Major Kelly, with five companies of the Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, leaves Sedalia this evening for a rebel camp northwest from Tipton. Eight men of the same regiment from this post are also in the supposed vicinity of this camp. The inhabitants of Cooper and Pettis Counties are leaving in large numbers.

JOHN S. WOLFE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 6, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

The general commanding has reliable intelligence that Quantrill with three men crossed to the north side of the river on last Thursday.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 6, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

What news have you? Is your expedition ready? The general desires to hear from you in full.

By order:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WHITE CLOUD, NODAWAY COUNTY, MO.,
September 6, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
Commanding:

SIR: The committee of Nodaway County met on the 5th and reported to you the condition of our county through Rosebury, believing at that time that Captain Gantt's company would be sufficient for our protec-

tion. On the 6th there was a meeting called to take an expression of the public feeling with regard to driving peaceable citizens from our midst. Captain Gantt was present, but from him we could gain no assurance that those persons who had been ordered to leave would be protected, and I do not think the company can be depended upon, and even expressed themselves opposed to arming these men for self-defense. Two families leave in the morning and others will leave at once if protection is not afforded. I have consulted Colonel Fox, but he cannot attend to raising a company under Order 107. Under these circumstances, I see no alternative but to rely on you for assistance, and assistance should be rendered without delay to produce the desired result. The number ordered to leave White Cloud district is about seventeen, all of whom have families except three.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES A. FORREST.

WARRENSBURG, *September 6, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES, *Paola:*

The guerrillas have been pursued through the Snibar Hills the past week. There are not many of them. No concentration, in fact, has yet been made.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS, *Paola, September 6, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. The district commander is satisfied that on the border and in the loyal Indian Territory disreputable persons have organized a system of plunder which in the end bids fair to leave that Territory destitute, and possibly to inaugurate a border war. In following their trade these persons have not hesitated to tamper with the troops, and the general regrets to add that in some instances they have been successful. No permits which may have been given by officers in this district for the purposes of trade in the region of country named will be respected, none in future will be issued, and any stock procured by such authority will be seized and held by the officer within the limits of whose command it may be found. The facts will then be made known to these headquarters.

V. The major-general commanding desires to bring to the notice of officers of all grades the frequent complaints made against the conduct of the troops. It is well known that repeated violations of private rights have occurred. Among the soldiers might and right seem to go together. The forces of the Government are for the protection of the inhabitants, not instruments for their spoliation and oppression. While the commanding general trusts that all under his command will aid him in every way to protect the Territory, inhabitants, and property committed to his keeping, he will not hesitate to use every effort to rid the service of unworthy subordinates and bring to justice those who reflect discredit on the uniform they wear.

By command of Major-General Sykes:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT LARNED, KANS.,
September 6, 1864.

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Riley, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past week no reports have reached these headquarters relative to Indian depredations or to hostile Indians having been seen in this locality. One scouting party sent from this post reports having seen quite a large trail, as of Indians traveling north. The trail was about sixty miles west of this post. Lieutenant Murrell, First Cavalry of Colorado, has just returned with fifty men from a scout up the Pawnee Fork, in a northwesterly direction, thirty miles, thence northerly, crossing Walnut Creek, to the Smoky Hill, down the Smoky Hill, and southerly again, striking Walnut Creek near its mouth, and scouting up and down the Smoky Hill and Walnut Creek. Two recent Indian signs were discovered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SCOTT J. ANTHONY,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., September 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you join the company of Connecticut cavalry under your command with the companies of the First U. S. Volunteers sent you to-day. You can attach it as a cavalry company, assigning to it such officers as may be necessary to complete the organization for usefulness. Of this you must be the judge. If you have not a sufficient number of horses to mount the company in question you will be able to procure a sufficient supply on the return of Colonel Thomas to Minnesota.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT PAUL, *September 6, 1864.*

Major-General POPE:

GENERAL: Your dispatch is received. In any case I have no other force than the company of Wisconsin volunteers to escort the train to Wadsworth. It can return with the other companies.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that your dispatches by telegraph of 5th instant were received last evening. The orders to Colonel Thomas and Major Clowney (sealed) directed the march of the companies of Wisconsin volunteers to this point as soon as relieved. The error

occurred in my dispatch to you of 2d instant, which I wrote, having before my mind the previous orders from you that these companies would march overland to the Missouri. The company of Wisconsin volunteers from Fort Ridgely had to be dispatched as escort to the large and valuable train of public stores destined for Fort Wadsworth, as I had no other disposable force. Orders will be sent to-day, which will overtake the train, that Company G shall return if, peradventure, it should meet the other companies of Wisconsin volunteers on their way down, which is, however, not at all probable, as nothing had been heard at Wadsworth from Thomas' command as late as 25th ultimo. It would not have been necessary to detail Company G, Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, for the escort duty referred to if the cavalry force escorting Fisk's train to the Missouri had not been unaccountably delayed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 6, 1864.

Maj. JOHN CLOWNEY,
Commanding Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers:

MAJOR: Should you be on your way down with the other companies of your battalion before the train reaches Fort Wadsworth, in accordance with sealed orders addressed to Colonel Thomas, you will cause Company G, Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, to be relieved of the escort duty by other troops, that it may return with your command to Fort Ridgely en route to this city or Fort Snelling. Should, however, there not be a sufficiency of other disposable force, enough men must guard the train to Fort Wadsworth to secure its safety and return with it without delay to Fort Ridgely in order to rejoin you as soon as practicable. It is highly desirable that the command of four companies should not be separated if it can be avoided with a due regard to the public interests.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 7, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Stop General A. J. Smith at Cairo until General Sherman can be telegraphed to know if he still wants him. If he does not he can be thrown into Missouri to head off Price.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans:

GENERAL: I have just received the inclosed from Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding at Devall's Bluff. General Mower had not then

reached him, but must have reached him a few hours after. It seems that General Steele was of the opinion on the 4th that Price was still south of the Saline, but I have strong reasons for believing that he has crossed the Arkansas River above Little Rock, and is now on his way to Missouri. Steele should know the fact, if it is a fact, that Price is still south of Arkansas; but I have thought it no harm to put General Rosecrans on his guard. Price has mounted a great part of his force. He means Missouri, whether he has crossed at the present time or not.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., September 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo,* the contents of which I have telegraphed to General Steele. I have this afternoon received a dispatch from General Steele. He informs me that Cabell's brigade is in Benton, twenty-five miles from Little Rock, and that Price is on the Saline with a large force, well provisioned with meal and beef. The enemy gives out that he will attack Little Rock, but it may be he intends to move into Missouri. There is no doubt at all but that the rebels have a force greatly superior to us on the Saline. General West is out, up White River, with the most of our cavalry, after Shelby. I have sent from here 1,200 infantry to co-operate with him. The last regiment of the forces at Saint Charles has just arrived here, and I shall immediately, according to orders from General Steele, send a boat up White River to call back General West to Little Rock, the forces I sent to return here. General Steele concludes his dispatch as follows:

If General Washburn could send an infantry force to hold Devall's Bluff against Shelby, who will probably follow West back, I think we could hold this place (Little Rock) by concentrating what troops we have now. At present the force here is very small. It was generally believed and reported that large re-enforcements from Texas had reached Camden, and that they were marching to support Price in his attack on this place.

You see, general, how we are situated. I trust you will be able to re-enforce us with infantry and some artillery.

Yours, very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 7, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

General Mower has reported from Saint Charles and Colonel Winslow from Clarendon. I have ordered Mower to Devall's Bluff by steamer and have sent Winslow rations, forage, and a ferry-boat to cross White River and march to Brownsville, where an expedition against Fagan and Shelby will be started as soon as possible. The belief seems to prevail here that they intend going to Missouri. There are some strong arguments in favor of that supposition. The news of

* See Part II, p. 906.

our re-enforcements will furnish another argument. I have orders from General Canby to follow them if they attempt it.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 122. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, September 7, 1864.*

The recent strike among boiler makers and machinists, the wages demanded by mechanics and laborers being exorbitant and greatly beyond the regulated prices for such labor, and some action being imperatively required in order that public interests may be protected and public work properly prosecuted, it is hereby ordered that the required number of mechanics of the various classes be detailed from the enlisted men of this command for duty in the quartermaster's department, to be furloughed for the time being, and that the colored persons conscripted under General Orders, No. 106, from these headquarters, that are rejected by the examining surgeon as not meeting the standard for recruits for military service shall be delivered to the quartermaster's department as laborers. Extra pay will be allowed all such, as a matter of public expediency and necessity, as follows: White mechanics, $30 per month; colored mechanics of the second and third class of skilled labor, $15 per month. Colored laborers taken under the order above cited, $20 per month, with rations, and clothing not to exceed $2.50 per month. In order to carry out the foregoing provisions commanding officers of regiments in this department will, immediately upon receipt of this order, transmit to the chief quartermaster a list of all mechanics in their respective commands, such list to include boiler makers, carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, and all other miscellaneous mechanics. Upon receipt of such lists the chief quartermaster will make requisition for such men reported on his list as he may need, upon receipt of which immediate orders will be given for their detail and furlough, provided such requisition does not exceed 100 white and 400 colored mechanics. The superintendent of recruiting service for colored troops will report daily to the chief quartermaster the colored laborers heretofore referred to taken from plantations and rejected by the examining surgeons.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 7, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

Re-enforcements from General Washburn have reported to me from Saint Charles and Clarendon. I shall take the field against Fagan and Shelby. The general impression here is that they intend making a raid into Missouri. They say they are going to. I do not believe it, but if they do I will follow them as long as supplies enough to keep the command alive can be obtained. I have not had force enough before to beat them in the field and leave my base secure. In a few days our defenses will be pretty good here. There is a square redoubt with counterscarp galleries which cannot be taken by assault. It commands the city and all the ground around it that can be seen; capacity for over 1,000, inexhaustible well, &c. We have here and at Devall's Bluff over 3,000,000 rations. I think there is no doubt but that Fagan intends crossing at Dardanelle. I have a spy company following him,

with orders to report daily. I propose to rendezvous my command at Austin and push toward Clinton until I can hear where Fagan or Shelby is, when I will take them by detail or united, as the case may be. I have about 600 cavalry reconnoitering about Price now. I send you a copy of a dispatch* to General Washburn yesterday explaining situation, &c.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., September 7, 1864.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I inclose a letter from Captain Ferree, commanding Island 63. I have sent the Lexington down. The bearer, captain of steamer John Raine, reports all quiet and the Lexington at anchor. The Elwood is safe, and will be until you can send relief. I have a letter from Major-General Dana; all right. My scout is not in from Colonel Winslow's command.

With respects to the general, I am, major, yours, respectfully,
WM. CROOKS,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

ISLAND 63, MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
September 6, 1864.

Colonel CROOKS, *Comdg. District of Eastern Arkansas:*

COLONEL: I had scarcely arrived at this place this evening when I learned from good authority that Forrest and Chalmers, with their forces, were crossing Sunflower River, sixteen miles east of this place. Their scouts have been seen hovering around on the Mississippi side all day, and this afternoon one of Chalmers' staff was at Mr. Miffleton's, just opposite the fort. The plan is to take the island, and then General Smith's fleet as it comes up the river. Can you send me a gunboat immediately? I will defend the island until the last extremity.

I remain, colonel, your very obedient servant,
S. G. FERREE,
Captain, Commanding Island 63, Mississippi River.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., September 7, 1864—10 a. m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, *Little Rock:*

There is room on the cars for all of Moore's brigade, the first train that goes out. I do not exactly understand whether you want them to take any wagon transportation. I do not think they have any. Please answer.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS, *Devall's Bluff:*

We shall need all the wagons you can spare at Brownsville for the campaign, but it is not material whether Colonel Moore's command or

* See p. 82.

some other troops that are to follow bring them. I hope to start after Fagan and Shelby within five days. The news from Sherman is glorious.

FREDK. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., September 7, 1864—9 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

At daylight this morning sent forage and rations (also guide) to Colonel Winslow, on Hamilton Belle. She can ferry his command over the river. Colonel Moore's brigade will leave here as soon as it can get aboard the train.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 7, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS, *Devall's Bluff:*

General Steele directs that Moore's brigade go to Brownsville instead of coming here.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 7, 1864—4 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

Three regiments of Col. J. B. Moore's command started for Brownsville on the cars about two hours ago. I expect to send the rest on the next train, retaining 100 men to take their eleven wagons to-morrow. I think, also, of sending the teams of the Twelfth Michigan and Sixty-first Illinois with a part of the command to-morrow (marching).

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *September 7, 1864—9.35 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The sergeant that left the fleet at Negro Hill with dispatches for General West has returned alone. His party was all cut up. He had repeated skirmishes with the enemy. He saw two of his men shot down after they had surrendered by rebels dressed in our uniform. He destroyed his dispatches and came in afoot.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 7, 1864.

Colonel MOORE,
Commanding Second Brigade, Smith's Division:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that the cars will move down near your camp within an hour. He directs that the bal-

ance of your men move aboard the cars, except 100, who will march with the train to-morrow morning. The officer left in charge will report at these headquarters.

W. A. MARTIN,
First. Lieut., Third Michigan Cav., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 7, 1864.

Colonel MOORE,
Commanding Second Brigade, Smith's Division:

The general commanding directs that you ship your brigade on board the train for Brownsville to-day. Train will be ready to receive you at 10 a. m. You will take with you all camp and garrison equipage, leaving your artillery at this post. All details from your brigade will be relieved in time to proceed to Brownsville with you. You will take with you five days' rations. Have your command aboard the train as soon as possible.

W. A. MARTIN,
First Lieut., Third Michigan Cav., and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 7, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

COLONEL: Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 200, from your headquarters, I have the honor to submit to the general commanding the department the following plan for a division organization of the cavalry serving in the District of Little Rock:

Regiment.	Present.	Present and absent.	Station recommended.
First Brigade (headquarters at Pine Bluff):			
13th Illinois	830	937	Pine Bluff.
5th Kansas	202	267	Do.
7th Missouri	412	747	Do.
1st Indiana	446	513	Do.
Total	1,890	2,464	
Second Brigade (headquarters at Little Rock):			
1st Iowa	423	939	Little Rock.
1st Missouri	583	754	Do.
3d Missouri	726	941	Do.
3d U. S. Cavalry	305	485	Do.
4th Arkansas	819	840	Do.
Total	2,856	3,959	
Third Brigade (headquarters at Austin):			
8th Missouri	621	753	Austin.
9th Iowa	881	1,008	Do.
10th Illinois	730	1,065	Do.
11th Missouri	334	841	Devall's Bluff.
2d Missouri	398	920	Remount Camp.
Total	2,964	4,587	
Fourth Brigade (headquarters at Huntersville):			
1st Nebraska	75	160	Huntersville.
9th Kansas	981	1,051	Do.
3d Wisconsin	336	573	Do.
3d Michigan	1,144	1,264	Brownsville.
3d Arkansas	812	980	Lewisburg.
Total	3,348	4,028	

These propositions are made, first, to equalize the different brigades as nearly as the exigencies of the service will admit at present; second, to give the command of brigades to ranking officers, and, third, to brigade and locate the command at such points as most require the services of cavalry. This question of location has been submitted to the district commander and meets his acquiescence.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 7, 1864—2 p. m.*
(Via Brownsville.)

COMMANDING OFFICER CAVALRY FORCE,
Austin:

It is reported that the enemy have crossed the Arkansas River to re-enforce Shelby. Keep your scouting parties well out to the northwest. Let them go as far as Clinton if possible.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *September 7, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have started four flat-boats for Little Rock and one to the Cadron. Wagon train just left, taking all Government stores here. Boats loaded with commissaries.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 7, 1864—2 p. m.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg:

The last that was heard from Shelby, which was some days ago, was that he was at Batesville.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, *September 7, 1864—8.20 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet here. No news from the enemy, except that there are none this side of the Saline.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 7, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Cairo, Ill.:

You will halt your forces at Cairo till I hear further from General Sherman.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Commanding officer at Cairo will, in General Smith's absence, halt his troops at that place.

H. W. H.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 7, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A fact proper to be known in connection with others previously reported to the Secretary of War is that an infernal machine exploded last night in the principal storehouse of quartermaster's stores in this city, and but for the vigilance of the watchman in charge $1,500,000 of Government property would have been destroyed. It was contained in a valise filled with combustible materials, and exploded by clock-work, set to run till 12.30 o'clock at night.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 7, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

In reply to your telegram,* addressed to the Secretary of War, and received last night in relation to A. J. Smith's division, I am instructed to inform you that orders have been sent by the chief of staff to Cairo to detain General Smith's division there when he arrives until further orders.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 162. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 7, 1864.*

The organization of the Thirteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry having been completed, another regiment will at once be organized under the same authority, and under the same general conditions governing in the organization of the Thirteenth (see General Orders 128, from these headquarters), which will be designated as the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. Officers will be detailed from these headquarters for recruiting for the regiment from the Missouri State Militia. Applications for permission to recruit will be forwarded to these headquarters through the ordinary channel. Officers receiving recruiting details will at once signify their wishes with regard to entering the new regiment; but, whether desiring commissions therein or not, will enter vigorously upon the duty, and continue thereupon until duly relieved. They will make frequent reports direct to these headquarters as to their success in

* See September 5, 2 p. m., p. 69.

recruiting. Non-veterans of the Missouri State Militia are officially informed that no effort will be spared to make this one of the very best regiments raised in the State, and that no officers will be recommended for or appointed to positions in it who have not tried and approved qualifications for their respective grades. In addition to his present duties, Col. E. C. Catherwood, of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, is temporarily assigned to the duty of organizing the regiment. Benton Barracks is designated as the regimental rendezvous, and to that point all veterans and re-enlisted non-veterans of the Missouri State Militia force not absorbed by the organization of the Thirteenth will be sent by district commanders without further orders. District, regimental, and post commanders are charged to exert themselves to give this order early promulgation to all under their command, and to facilitate all proper efforts of recruiting officers in securing men.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 248. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 7, 1864.*

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XVI. The men of the First Battalion, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, on duty with the Third Battalion, at Benton Barracks, Mo., and those of the Second Battalion, of the same regiment, on duty at Benton Barracks, will be relieved from duty there and sent without unnecessary delay, those of the First Battalion, under the charge of Sergt. John Herbert, Company L, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, to join their battalion at Saint Joseph, Mo., and those of the Second Battalion, under the charge of Sergt. Thomas Filer, Company H, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, to Glasgow, Mo. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 7, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Cape Girardeau:

You will assume command of all companies of the Enrolled Missouri Militia that have been called into active service. Captain Montgomery's company will report to you for duty forthwith.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *September 7, 1864.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report the following disposition of troops made and rapidly progressing: Major King moves from Liberty, Clay

County, to Glasgow, Howard County, with 250 of Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry (veterans). He is re-enforced by militia at Richmond, Carrollton, and Brunswick. Will reach Glasgow to-night with about 500 men. I have directed General Douglass to send 500 dismounted men quietly into the brush to bushwhack the bushwhackers as the mounted force drive the villains to their hiding places. General Douglass is familiar with that region, and will direct the movements. Troops move down from Macon to Randolph and from Hannibal to Monroe to co-operate. I hope to get 1,000 of the new troops after the bushwhackers within a day or two. I am crowding them to organize as speedily as possible. I am threatened with a little spark of war in the extreme northwest by guerrillas who have gathered in Nebraska and Iowa to co-operate with the O. A. K.'s. Such is the information. Shall be on the alert for them.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 7, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Your dispatch to Captain Eno about proposed operations against bushwhackers in central counties received. Who directs the immediate operation? Will Douglass be ready? Find out whose fault it is that Forbes' arms went to Saint Joseph, and, if deserved, punish. Be careful to put on this operation the character of secrecy, thoroughness, and a scrupulous regard for the rights of persons and property. Lawlessness creates bushwhackers and friends of them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 7, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 24th ultimo regarding the organization of new regiments in Northwest Missouri under De Bolt and Thompson was received. General Rosecrans says that as soon as Colonels Bradshaw's and Harding's regiments are full (which he thinks they now are) he will propose for the organization of De Bolt's regiment. Having received no muster-in rolls as yet, I cannot judge how far they are advanced. You know better than I.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. GRAY,
Adjutant-General State of Missouri.

SAINT JOSEPH, *September 7, 1864.*

Maj. AUSTIN A. KING, Jr.,
Glasgow, Mo.:

Push out after the bushwhackers near Glasgow until you get definite orders from General Douglass. Kill all the villains you can find.

Let the loyal people of Howard hold up their heads once more and give the rebels a severe lesson. Maintain the best discipline among your troops. Mount your men on the horses of the disloyalists. Receipt for them yourself, to be returned when the emergency requiring their use is past. Let us have a good report from you, major.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

ORDERS.] FIELD HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF KANSAS,
Camp at Chalk Creek, on Solomon River, September 7, 1864.

For the purpose of dividing forces so as to make further search after hostile Indians, the company of Pawnee Scouts is attached to the battalion of Colonel Summers; and Maj. R. H. Hunt will also transfer a mountain howitzer from the First to the Second Battalion. The commanders of battalions will divide the company's supplies and be ready to march at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning—the First Battalion eastward and the Second, under direction of General Mitchell, westward.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

DENVER, COLO. TER., *September 7, 1864*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Pray give positive orders for our Second Colorado Cavalry to come out. Have notice published that they will come in detachments to escort trains up the Platte on certain days. Unless escorts are sent them we will evidently have a famine in addition to this gigantic Indian war. Flour is $45 a barrel, and the supply growing scarce, with none on the way. Through spies we get knowledge of the plan of about 1,000 warriors in camp to strike our frontier settlements in small bands simultaneously in the night for an extent of 300 miles. It was frustrated at the time, but we have to fear another such attempt soon. Pray give the order for our troops to come, as requested, at once, or it will be too late for trains to come this season.

JOHN EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Fort Union, N. Mex., September 7, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Canby, N. Mex.:

SIR: Send at once to Fort Union three of the weakest companies of your garrison. These companies will be on foot, but if they have horse equipage and you have a sufficiency of transportation send the equipage with them. Let every man able to travel, prisoners and all, be sent. I wish the march to be made via Albuquerque, and as quickly as possible. From Pino's Ranch the troops will march via the Rock Corral. The troops are greatly needed here on account of the hostilities of the Indians of the plains. The companies will bring all their ordnance and ordnance stores.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, *September 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

Two companies left yesterday for Saint Paul. See that they are not delayed at Prescott.

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 8, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Telegram was sent yesterday morning to stop Smith at Cairo till Sherman could be heard from. Telegram sent to him at same time.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., September 8, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that an armed body of Mexican troops have landed on the American shore of the Rio Grande River, about fifteen miles from these headquarters. These troops are commanded by General Cortina, Governor of Tamaulipas, whom I have seen in person, and from him learn that it is his desire to receive protection from the U. S. authorities. An order has been sent to him, demanding an immediate surrender of his ordnance and ordnance stores to my command, after which I shall give him the protection that he desires. A copy of the order is herewith transmitted for your information. This letter will be delivered by Maj. George A. Day, provost-marshal of this district, who will give you any information you may desire, as he is in full possession of the facts in this case. I respectfully request that instructions be furnished me for this class of refugees.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding Forces.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., September 8, 1864.

General CORTINA,
Commanding Mexican Forces:

GENERAL: It has come to my knowledge that you have landed on the territory of the United States with an armed force. I have no doubt but that you have done so on account of the concentration of the forces of the enemies of the Mexican Republic on Matamoras. If that is the case, you are welcome; also your people that are with you. Your arms, ammunition, and warlike stores must at once be surrendered to the U. S. forces. When you have complied with the above

requirements you can rely on being protected by the United States Government. Any proposition you may desire to make will be cheerfully forwarded by me to my commanding officer at New Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces, Brazos Santiago.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., September 8, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter received by me from the commander of the French forces at Bagdad, also my reply to the same, in order that they may be considered at the same time with my report concerning the matter alluded to in each.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces, Brazos Santiago, Tex.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FRENCH FORCES,
Bagdad, Mexico, September 7, 1864.

[Col. H. M. DAY:]

COLONEL: Yesterday, the 6th of September, the hostile forces of General Cortina displayed themselves before our lines and made a feint to attack the place which we hold. General Cortina, who knows the march of our several columns made against him, managed to move without our knowledge, and, with your powerful aid, succeeded in passing his troops to your side of the river with arms and baggage. The first squadrons of cavalry afforded you immediate aid to fight the Confederates. This morning the passage of all these forces being effected, you gave them provisions; all that they wanted. According to these facts and according to the law of nations, which no one can distrust, I am bound to consider the forces of General Cortina as troops belonging to the United States Government, which Government now holds the responsibility for their future conduct. In any enterprise I might undertake I must be certain not to encounter them on my road, either now or later. If, perchance, colonel, you have some objections to propose to the view I have of the matter, be so good, colonel, as to make them known as soon as possible. With this intention I send you Captain Visconti, my aide-de-camp. The United States and France have been too long friendly allies for any uneasy or hostile feeling to be produced between them. Please to accept, colonel, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

A. VERON,
Commander French Forces, Bagdad, Mexico.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., September 8, 1864.

COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH FORCES,
Bagdad, Mexico:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated September 7, 1864, from the hands of Captain Visconti. In reply I would respectfully state that you are laboring under an error with regard to the forces of General Cortina receiving provisions from

me. On the morning of the 6th of September, understanding that the enemy had a large drove of cattle at our front, I sent a small force of mounted men with instructions to capture and drive them into camp, if possible, for the sustenance of my command. I would further state that I have not as yet been officially informed that General Cortina is within my lines, and that I will at once send an officer with a sufficient escort to him, and if he is within my lines I will demand that he shall surrender all arms and munitions of war to the United States. I take this occasion to assure the commander of the French forces at Bagdad that I shall not for a moment countenance the occupation of U. S. soil by any armed force except our own, and especially by a force hostile to the French Government, which has so long been on friendly terms with the United States. Desiring that this harmony may long continue to exist, I have the honor to subscribe myself, your most obedient servant,

H. M. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces, Brazos Santiago, Tex.

U. S. CONSULATE,
Matamoras, September 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding at Baton Rouge, La.:

DEAR SIR: It is now nearly six weeks since you all left us, and, with the exception of a letter from Captain Stevens to Morehead, we have not heard one word from any one, not even a line from my wife. We have had stirring times among the heroic inhabitants since you left. The French landed 400 sailors at Bagdad, and they hold that place now. Cortina came in from the interior with all his forces, bringing some twenty or more pieces of artillery with him and about 1,500 men. Finding that the French were on all sides of them, the Mexicans held a meeting and determined upon crossing everything over the river and deliver all their arms, artillery, and ammunition to the custody of the United States. The next question was how to do this, as the rebels held the river from Brownsville down, and although Colonel Day had plenty of men, and the rebels only 500, without any artillery, yet he did not feel justified in moving any men from Brazos without orders. Finally it was arranged in this way: Cortina was to go down to a point about two miles this side of the White Ranch, cross the river with 800 men and four pieces of artillery, and then move up and drive the rebs from Brownsville, and thus get an opening for the passage of the remainder. At the time appointed I sent a messenger to Colonel Day, who sent out some few troops, who chased the rebs half way up the river, and, the coast being thus clear, Cortina got safely over, and is now encamped about nine miles this side of the Boca, where there were also some 500 of our troops. I hope that Colonel Day will either hire them as beef hunters or muster them in as rangers, and I know that they will keep the frontier clear. Before this all happened Colonel Day had withdrawn all his troops to the other side of the Boca Chica, and was under the impression that he ought not to attack the rebels unless ordered to do so. How this matter will end no one can tell at present, but a little responsibility will clear up everything. Please write and let me know how my family got through.

Regards to the officers.

Yours, truly,

L. PIERCE, JR.,
U. S. Consul.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General CAMERON,
Thibodeaux:

The general sends you this morning Henry Duker and John Newman, two men employed as guides for the La Fourche country. These men are thoroughly acquainted with the whole country in your front, and with their assistance the general thinks that you will be able to keep the country this side of Grand Lake clear of the enemy, and at the same time get a thorough topographical knowledge of the whole country. The general thinks that you should detail some competent officer as draughtsman. These men will be taken up on the rolls of the quartermaster at Thibodeaux at the rate of $100 per month and a ration from this date. When their services can be dispensed with they will be discharged.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 195. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, September 8, 1864.

1. The Twentieth Iowa Volunteers is hereby assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

2. Colonel Dye, Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, will proceed to Morganza without delay with his regiment, reporting to the commanding officer at that place.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

NEW ORLEANS, *September 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

The major-general commanding Nineteenth Corps directs that no more troops be sent to White River until further orders.

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, September 8, 1864.

Major-General STEELE:

GENERAL: Pursuant to instructions from the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, I have the honor to report my safe arrival at this point with a portion of my command, numbering—infantry, cavalry and artillery—about 5,000 men. As soon as my command disembarks, the boats return to Morganza for the Third Division of this corps.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. A. MOWER,
Devall's Bluff:

GENERAL: I shall be pleased to see you at my headquarters as soon as you can make it convenient to come. I wish to consult with you in regard to movements. I will have a carriage at the depot to take you to my headquarters. Please send to Brownsville as many of your troops as the train can carry to-morrow. If you have any land transportation part of your command might march to Brownsville. General Canby has intimated that he would send troops from Morganza. Price has crossed a large force of cavalry at Dardanelle. He has a pontoon bridge there. He and Shelby will probably effect a junction. The rebel infantry are also reported moving toward Princeton.

FREDK. STEELE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. DIST. OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., September 8, 1864.

I. Pursuant to law and the rules and regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States in the District of Eastern Arkansas are hereby defined to be within the picket-lines of the post of Helena, the public wood-yards and freedmen's camps, and the plantations which have been leased by the Government, or are worked with freedmen paid under the regulations of the Treasury Department by agreement heretofore entered into and now of record in the office of the said Department in this district.

II. No article contraband of war, nor intoxicating liquors, drugs and medicines, salt, cotton-cards, or gray cloth shall be permitted to be transported into the District of Eastern Arkansas, except upon condition that the written approval of the officer commanding shall be indorsed upon the application for such articles, filed in the office of the assistant special agent of the Treasury Department.

WM. CROOKS,
Colonel Sixth Minnesota Infantry, Commanding District.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 8, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. CLAYTON:

Can you tell me whether there are any rebel troops at Monticello? The rebel cavalry under Price and Fagan are reported crossing the Arkansas at Dardanelle. One brigade was across yesterday. They have a pontoon bridge. I think they intend to post themselves so as to operate on the railroad while a column of infantry is pushed up in front. I hope you will keep out as large scouting parties as possible, annoy them on the flank, and send me information in regard to their movements. We are receiving large re-enforcements. I expect soon to be able to take the field, which will probably take the rebels by surprise, as they think we are about used up and short of rations. General Canby wrote me that he could send me 15,000 more re-enforcements in case Kirby Smith should move on this place.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *September 8, 1864.*

Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

A man representing himself to be a British subject is just in from Clarksville, Tex. He passed through Camden and Princeton. He says there is at Camden only the infantry left by Price, under command of Churchill. There is at Princeton Tappan's infantry brigade. The brigade is a mere skeleton. Believes that Price and Fagan, with 12,000 cavalry, have crossed the Arkansas above Little Rock. He has a pass from Tappan to take him to Major-General Parsons' command at Monticello. All the rebels were to have left Monticello yesterday for Princeton. The general has been quite sick for three or four days. I send this by his direction. He will send an escort toward Monticello to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. MONTE CAMBERN,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEWISBURG, *September 8, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The greater portion of the Government stores that were here are on flat-boats en route for Little Rock. At the Cadron one flat-boat loaded with ten days' rations for the command, also thirty wagons loaded with quartermaster's stores, camp and garrison equipage, guarded by the Second Arkansas Infantry, the dismounted and fifty mounted men of the Third Arkansas Cavalry. This morning I sent scouts to Clinton, Dover, Russellville, and Norristown, and have here but a handful of men to keep up communication, &c. If I send the force at the Cadron to Little Rock, as you suggest, I will be compelled to vacate this place. I cannot do that till my scouts return, which will be on the 11th instant. If you think it best to send the force at the Cadron to Little Rock I will do so and run the risk of getting out. Last evening the Chippewa was fast in Van's Bar, and about 6 p. m. was attacked by forty guerrillas on north side of river. They were driven off by Colonel Stephenson. Considerable firing by the pickets on Clinton road.

Respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. F. Steele.)

[For other dispatches from Ryan to Carr, of this date, see Part I, p. 744.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 8, 1864.*

Col. A. H. RYAN,
Lewisburg:

You had better not keep any heavy stores nor footmen at the Cadron. I have three regiments at Austin and have ordered them to keep a sharp lookout toward Clinton, but you must also keep your scouts out toward Shelby. The enemy will either move off at once to Missouri or concentrate and come at once to the railroad.

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 8, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Colonel RYAN,
Lewisburg:

Does the enemy show any signs of getting around the Cadron, between you and this place?

E. A. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 8, 1864.*

General A. J. SMITH,
Cairo, Ill.:

General Halleck telegraphs that you have General Grant's orders to operate against Price and will confer with me. Come up and bring all the information you can.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAIRO, *September 8, 1864.*
(Received 4 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I am here, and will wait the orders of Major-General Sherman.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., September 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

SIR: I have delayed sending down the detachment of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry for the reason that I have had information that there was a force of some 300 or 400 rebels, guerrillas, &c., in the vicinity of Clarksville. The detachment is composed of 118 men, only about a dozen of them mounted. I regard it as unsafe for them to attempt it. As it will be necessary for them to have some little transportation, it is impracticable for them to go down on the south side of the river, on account of the streams between Dardanelle and Little Rock. I expect soon to reoccupy Clarksville. I will send the detachment down just as soon as it is practicable. I send these dispatches and reports with an escort of fifty cavalry commanded by Lieutenant Phillips, and have to request that you will start it back as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., September 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

SIR: This is the first time for the last three weeks that I could spare a sufficient number of cavalry to form a suitable escort to go to Little

Rock, as I did not wish to risk the mail and reports without a strong guard. Since my last dispatch to you by the Alamo the main force of the enemy has remained in the vicinity of Riddell Station, about sixty miles southwest of here, till within a few days past, when they moved in the direction of Perryville. Reports reach me from time to time that they were waiting there for re-enforcements and supplies, with the view to another attack upon this place, but their moving toward Perryville would seem to indicate a demonstration against Gibson, if anywhere. I have sent six companies of infantry and 150 cavalry to Gibson, and if I find Cooper is still moving toward Gibson I shall re-enforce it so as to make it sufficiently strong. Cooper has been sending out raiding parties for the purpose of annoying my trains and haying parties. They attacked the Eleventh U. S. Colored, guarding the hay cutters, some twelve miles above here, killing the surgeon and 1 private and wounding 8. The Eleventh completely repulsed them, killing and wounding several of the enemy. The Arkansas is fordable at several points between here and Fort Gibson, which have to be watched. This service, together with escorting trains, keeps my cavalry, which is now very much reduced, constantly employed and overworked. To provide against the contingency, so far as we are concerned, of a scarcity of supplies at Little Rock, which might result from an interruption of your communications on White River, I have sent all our available transportation to Fort Scott for supplies, as the stock can subsist upon grass on that route, while it lasts, and the forage that is raised on the route to Little Rock will thus be saved till there is occasion to send trains to Little Rock. I intend to reoccupy Clarksville as soon as the movements of the enemy will permit me to spare the force from here. I have manned the guns of the Second Indiana Battery, the men belonging to which went down on the Alamo (their term of service having expired) with dismounted cavalry, but the horses are wholly unfit for service, and have been turned in to the quartermaster. I cannot replace them.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 8, 1864.*

TO ALL THE DISTRICT COMMANDERS:

Troops raised under Order 107 in your district and under your command you will hold responsible, and cowardice or neglect of duty in not fighting guerrillas will be punished according to the nature and character of the offense. If any company refuses or neglects to fight bushwhackers it will be disgraced and the officers recommended for dismissal.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Rolla, Mo.:

Mr. William Diffebach, from Bourbon, Crawford County, says he believes bushwhackers took the county seat and stole a lot of horses there last Wednesday. He says the 107 Order men don't seem to do

much, and wants a company that will do something. Please inquire into the matter and infuse a little life into these 107 Order men. Remember they are under your orders and must report to you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 8, 1864.*

General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

General Fisk is operating against guerrillas in Howard, Boone, &c., with columns of considerable strength converging upon each other. It is hoped and expected that his movements will result in routing out a number of the rascals who may attempt to cross the river anywhere from Glasgow down. Advise the Fanny Ogden, and let her cruise in accordance with this information. Is Cooper County in such condition that loyal people can return there? If so, hold the county to an immediate compliance with General Orders, No. 107.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

WARRENSBURG, *September 8, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The main body of guerrillas that have been in Cooper County have gone west in two parties. There were about 100 of them. Major Kelly, with six companies of the Fourth Missouri State Militia, is scouting the Blackwater and La Mine and Cooper County; 100 of the same regiment from Jefferson City are scouting in Moniteau County. There are small bodies of guerrillas on the line of La Fayette and Jackson Counties, but no confirmation of the report of a concentration in force. There is a report deemed reliable that about 150 Confederate recruits passed south through Cass County about the 1st instant. They did not interfere with the inhabitants and avoided all our posts and scouting parties.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., September 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in order to afford some protection to the eastern portion of the district, I have ordered Major Kelly, with five companies of the Fourth Missouri State Militia, to move from La Fayette County to the east, and after scouting the Blackwater and La Mine River and Cooper County to leave two companies of his command in Cooper and rendezvous with the balance at Sedalia. Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear with ten companies of the First Missouri State Militia are in La Fayette and Saline Counties. The detachments of the Seventh Missouri State Militia and section Company L, Second Missouri Volunteer Artillery, on the Fanny Ogden (now on the way from Kansas City to Glasgow), have been ordered to land at Lexington and move to this post. The boat is ordered to Jefferson City, and

on her arrival I intend to relieve her from duty, as but little good has been accomplished by the troops on board of her. Colonel Switzler's recruits for the Forty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteers have been moved to Sedalia. It will be necessary to make a detail for guards at the Osage and Gasconade bridges and for post guard at Jefferson City from the Forty-fifth in place of the One hundred and thirty-fifth [Illinois], whose term of service has about expired. When the movements are completed the Seventh Missouri State Militia Cavalry and eight pieces of artillery Second Missouri Volunteer Artillery will be concentrated here and guarding the railroad and country in Johnson and Pettis; the Second Colorado in Jackson and Cass; ten companies First Missouri State Militia in La Fayette and Saline, with two companies in Henry and Saint Clair; the Fourth Missouri State Militia recruits, Forty-fifth, and five companies of the Provisional and Enrolled Missouri Militia in the eastern part of the district. I do not think that we have cause to apprehend a concentration of guerrillas in force, and the stories of a large number of Shelby's men being in the district are not confirmed. The parties who were reported to be in Cooper County ten days since were Todd's men, having been quiet for a time the better to accomplish their purposes of robbery and murder. They have now escaped to the west, and are by this time in their old haunts in the Sni Hills.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *September 8, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

With your approval I shall take the troops off the Fanny Ogden and relieve her from further service. The troops will be more effective on land.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, *September 8, 1864.*

Maj. HENRY SUESS,
On Board Steamer Fanny Ogden, Glasgow:

Disembark your command opposite Glasgow and order them to move direct to this post. You will proceed with the boat to Jefferson City and transfer the proceeds of the assessment, together with the property, to Capt. J. A. Green, assistant quartermaster, and report for orders by telegraph.

By command of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, *September 8, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

DEAR SIR: Having been appointed by our Loyal Union League, of this city, to memorialize you on a subject of vital interest to ourselves,

our families, and our loyal friends of La Fayette County, we do most humbly pray that this our petition may find favor with you. Since you have been appointed to this department our hopes and expectations have been strengthened, looking forward to a brighter day when Union men could return to their homes and their business. In God's holy name, dear general, let us not be disappointed. The appointment of General Pleasonton to this district was a guarantee to us that the policy of our Government had been changed in regard to dealings with traitors. The appointment of that officer, we do assure you, was acceptable to every loyal man. Your petitioners do sincerely regret to hear of his being taken from us. Our worthy and efficient friend, Colonel Lazear, now in the field, shall have our undivided support. He is a good officer, and we believe will deal out justice to all. We pray you to strengthen his hands and cause him to arrest and banish from our county the families of bushwhackers and of those who are now in the rebel army. Their places have become the habitation of robbers and murderers, and every species of outlawry, and so long as they are permitted to remain a better state of things cannot be hoped for. These fiends of hell not only are daily seeking to destroy Union men, but are confiscating their scanty family supports; our bread and meat, our bedclothing, and even wearing apparel, as well as our money, our horses, and our cattle are all, all, taken with impunity. We, the loyal citizens, claim this country as our birthright, and should have our Government on our side to protect and defend.

In conclusion, we pray you to answer our petition and cause the detestable nuisance to be taken from our county. The signers of this petition are each and every one pure and untarnished Union men; no copperheads, no pro-slavery Union men, but the "simon pure," and have been from the incipiency of the rebellion to the present moment, and are the only true supporters of the Union in this county. And we, your petitioners, shall ever pray, &c.

SAML. BREITENBAUGH,
W. H. BOWEN,
Committee.
F. COOLEY,
President of Union League.
S. F. CURRIE,
CRISPER GRIEBER,
Vice-Presidents of Union League.
W. H. BOWEN,
Secretary of Union League.
THOMAS ADAMSON.
CHARLES B. SCOTT,
Treasurer of Union League.
W. M. N. GREEN,
Marshal of Union League.
[And forty-four others.]

KANSAS CITY, MO., *September 8, 1864.*

Major SMITH,
Commanding, Independence:

Sergeant Coy starts for the Blue, near Raytown, at daylight tomorrow with thirty-five men. You will send out a large party with the telegraph repairer to put up the line between your station and

Pleasant Hill. Perhaps your force may be able to co-operate with Coy. Coy's party wear no badges, but he will be mounted on his big gray horse, which all know. Send Sergeant Tibbits or an officer in charge.

By order of Colonel Ford:

R. S. ROE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOONVILLE, MO., *September 8, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just arrived here with my train. I find the guerrillas in small bands. I have divided my men in small bands. Country in a perfect panic in consequence of the recent murders which have been committed in this country.

G. W. KELLY,
Major Fourth Cavalry.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 8, 1864.*

General FISK:

Let me hear of your progress in hunting guerrillas. I am not satisfied with what is being done in that quarter. General D[ouglass] is too slow and unenterprising; you must, therefore, give it your own attention and make secrecy and rapidity and the thorough study of the haunts the groundwork of your operations, or you must make it dangerous for them to travel.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *September 8, 1864.*
(Received 10th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

I have given my best attention to the concentration and movement of reliable troops in the Boone and Howard region, and they are now ready. They move to-morrow morning from Glasgow, Keytesville, Huntsville, La Fayette, Sturgeon, Mexico, Columbia, and ought to hurt somebody. I shall keep them moving until that section is cleaned out thoroughly. I am well aware of the want of enterprise and prompt action in General D[ouglass]. He is faithful over a few things, but not equal to the rulership over many. We shall soon have some good material in the officers of the new regiments. The work of organizing the five new regiments has not been a light one, and it has required my constant personal attention. My best militia companies have entered the volunteer service, and they are just now at their regimental rendezvous being mustered, clothed, and armed. A very few days will make them effective. I go to Macon and Mexico to-night to give personal attention to the movement of troops in Boone and Howard. Will see that all the bridges are properly guarded.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 8, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

The general commanding deems the safety of the Perruque bridge, on the North Missouri Railroad, of much importance, and directs that you at once take steps to have it guarded and stockaded, so that a small force can hold the bridge against any force of guerrillas.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT JOSEPH, *September 8, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I understand by General Douglass that the bridges on the North Missouri Railroad are all guarded. I shall give them personal examination to-morrow. I will see that proper guards and stockades are provided.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *September 8, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I have the honor to inquire if any of the 107 organizations of this district have been reported to you as cowardly or as having refused to fight bushwhackers?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

Not in your district.

W. S. R[OSECRANS].

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIFTH REGT. ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Brunswick, Mo., September 8, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: The dispositions of my force in accordance with your order has so weakened this post as to render its capture easy, and to meet the exigency I have issued the inclosed order, which I hope will meet your approbation. Captain Cunningham went on duty about noon, and now has his company nearly filled up to the minimum, which renders this post and the Government property here quite safe. I have information that 100 bushwhackers crossed the Missouri River into Carroll County and that squads of them have got in behind the expedition under Major King. Reliable information in my possession is to the effect that Jim Anderson with a large band crossed the Missouri River below here last night, and it may be him that recrossed into Carroll. The expedition of footmen directed in your order started out this morning and have reached their destination ere this. The river cannot be securely guarded, as it is very low and can be crossed at a great many places. The bushmen have been very active in the last few

days and have moved about with great rapidity, generally in small squads. Necessary arrangements have been made to protect the other posts in the county. The absence of Captain Stanley's company weakens my force very much, and should he return it will enable me to cooperate with operations below or re-enforce the footmen, as circumstances may require. As at present situated I can do but little more than guard my posts. I furnished Major King fifty men, and but for the absence of his company could easily have furnished the total number required.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. MOBERLY,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. 35TH REGT. ENROLLED MO. MIL., *Brunswick, Mo., September 8, 1864.*

Capt. George W. Cunningham, Company A, Thirty-fifth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, is hereby ordered on active duty temporarily. All persons enrolled in his company, and all other able-bodied citizens in the city of Brunswick and vicinity, will report to him for duty immediately. All business houses and other places of business will be entirely suspended for one week from this date, or until the exigencies of the case may render such suspension unnecessary.

By order of Col. William E. Moberly:

CHAS. A. WINSLOW,
Captain and Adjutant.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 8, 1864.*

Colonel MATTHEWS,
Sturgeon, Mo.:

You can make the exchanges you speak of, in this way and no other: If the guerrillas will unconditionally release the prisoner you can pledge your honor that the guerrilla you hold shall be turned loose and allowed a certain length of time to get out of the way. But nothing whatever can be put in writing in connection with the matter of the exchange, as it would be grounds for the rebels to claim that we had recognized guerrillas and partisans and outlaws as prisoners of war. Any arrangement must rest upon your verbal word of honor.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CAMP ON DRY CREEK, *September 8, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS:

Trains are passing through from Leavenworth from Kearny to Denver and Salt Lake. Escorts are not needed. Have explored up Beaver and Republican to a point on Cottonwood. No buffalo about here, and very few Indians. Am moving eastward.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 9, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Sherman consents to Smith going west, and he has halted at Cairo. I have directed him to prepare his command for immediate operations, and to telegraph what line he proposes to operate on. The question seems to be between his landing at Cape Girardeau and returning to join Mower on the White River. Please signify your wishes on this point.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 9, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I do not know enough of Price's strength and position to say positively what course A. J. Smith should pursue. As a rule, it is generally advisable to keep troops together to insure full effect, but if Price is now moving north it would be advisable that Smith should head and hold him until the troops in the rear can get up. It probably will be best to give A. J. Smith the problem of catching Price and let him work it out in his own way.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., September 9, 1864.*

The following act of Congress, being an extract from War Department General Orders, No. 231, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 18, 1864, is hereby published for general information:

* * * * * * *

II. PUBLIC.—No. 184.

AN ACT to provide for the more speedy punishment of guerrilla marauders, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the twenty-first section of an act entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved 3d March, 1863, shall apply as well to the sentences of military commissions as to those of courts-martial, and hereafter the commanding general in the field, or the commander of the department, as the case may be, shall have power to carry into execution all sentences against guerrilla marauders for robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and for violations of the laws and customs of war, as well as sentences against spies, mutineers, deserters, and murderers.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every officer authorized to order a general court-martial shall have power to pardon or mitigate any punishment ordered by such court, including that of confinement in the penitentiary, except the sentence of death or of cashiering or dismissing an officer, which sentences it shall be competent, during the continuance of the present rebellion, for the general commanding the army in the field, or the department commander, as the case may be, to remit or mitigate; and the fifth section of the act approved July 17, 1862, chapter 201, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, so far as it relates to sentences of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That when a soldier sick in hospital shall have been discharged or shall be discharged from the military service, but shall be unable to leave or avail himself of his discharge, in consequence of sickness or wounds, and shall subsequently die in such hospital, he shall be deemed to have died in the military service, so far as relates to bounties.

Approved July 2, 1864.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 123. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., September 9, 1864.*

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7. The commanding officer Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry having reported his command at these headquarters, in compliance with paragraph 8, Special Orders, No. 115, will report for orders to Major General Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 124. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, September 9, 1864.*

The exigencies of the local government require that process for the collection of taxes should be summary. A tax is a contribution required from the citizens by the government established for the protection of all, and without which contribution it could not be supported. Its speedy collection is indispensable to the success of the government and the prosperity of the people. It is deemed most equitable to enforce the payment of the taxes fixed according to the assessment rolls, the legal and heretofore invariable manner of assessing the taxes due to the city.

Therefore, first. The treasurer of the city of New Orleans is ordered to deliver to the city attorney, for collection, all the unpaid tax receipts and licenses for the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

The said receipts being stamped "Published according to law" shall be considered correct, and it shall be the duty of any of the district courts to enter, upon the motion of the city attorney, at any time, and for which purpose the court shall be considered open all the year, the proper judgment, with interest, attorney's commissions at the rate fixed by law, and costs; which judgment shall, on its rendition, be signed and become final, and shall not be stayed by a suspensive appeal or otherwise. But the defendant, after satisfying it, may take an appeal, or he may sue for the recovery of the amount paid, and if it be decided that the tax or license was illegally collected, the city shall refund it: Provided, the remedy given the city by this order for the collection of

taxes and licenses shall be cumulative of the remedy given said city for the collection of the same by the statutes of this State, and said city shall have the right to make use of either or both of said remedies at its discretion.

Third. It is ordered that execution issue, on motion of the city attorney, upon all judgments not affecting property in the possession of the United States or held for military purposes rendered in favor of the city of New Orleans for taxes and licenses, which are now suspended by injunction or suspensive appeal, and that the appeal be considered devolutive. By virtue of any execution or other writ for taxes and licenses, the property of the judgment debtor, whether it be or not be that for which the taxes and licenses are due, may be seized and sold.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

The general commanding directs that a special report be made of the affair at Gentilly's plantation. He directs me to say that in all such cases a special report should be promptly made by the officer in command and transmitted with your remarks. The report should be in detail, describing how the attack was made, the position of our guards and vedettes at the time of the attack, in what manner resisted, the number captured by the enemy, killed, and wounded, and, in short, a complete history of the affair. All the information received here consists of several short telegrams. Your telegraphic report of to-day is received.* If you believe that the raiders who attacked Labadieville last night are citizens of the country this side of Grand River your attention is directed to an examination into the matter. All persons in the country who have not taken the oath of allegiance or who have fire-arms in their possession against orders, should be at once arrested and sent to New Orleans to be disposed of according to the circumstances of the case.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., September 9, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: In reply to your communication of this date as to date of departure of last troops sent from this command to the Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to state that the last regiment (the Eighth Indiana Veteran Volunteers) sailed from this city on the 22d day of July, 1864, see Special Orders, No. 4, headquarters U. S. Forces, &c. Since that date about 1,500 men (detachments) have been forwarded to their regiments.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Part I, p. 747.

BATON ROUGE, *September 9, 1864.*
(Received 12.30 p. m.)

Major-General CANBY:

General Dick Taylor and staff crossed the river on Saturday last; was at Clinton the following day. He has assumed command of the department, vice General Maury, relieved. Has headquarters at Meridian. Brigadier-General Hodge commands the district back of here in place of Colonel Scott, relieved. The rebels admit very heavy losses at Atlanta, but do not give particulars. A rumor is current outside of the lines that Petersburg has shared the fate of Atlanta.

Respectfully,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 9, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

The rebel cavalry, or at least three brigades of them, have crossed at Dardanelle. Price and Fagan are both present with this command. Cabell's brigade and some dismounted men were sent to attack Lewisburg. A scouting party under Lieutenant-Colonel Fuller, of the Third Arkansas Cavalry, fell in with them and had a skirmish. All the public property at Lewisburg was sent this side of the Cadron three days ago, and the garrison is now falling back on this place, it being impracticable to keep sufficient force there to resist Price & Co. Shelby is near Batesville. He yesterday sent a flag of truce to our outpost at Austin with some wounded officers of ours whom he said needed care and treatment which he could not possibly give them. He informed me that he had paroled 453 officers and men of ours and sent them to Missouri under escort. He has tried to get me to agree to parole prisoners, but I have not sanctioned it, except in cases of wounded officers and men who would probably have lost their lives if it had not been done. I have no doubt but that Price intended to come on to the line of railroad in the rear of this place. When he hears of our re-enforcements I do not know what course he will take. He has about ten days' rations, and I presume has laid his pontoon at Dardanelle. He may get Shelby and go south. They always run out of our way when we pursue them with anything like an equal force. I shall pursue them whichever way they go, and may perhaps develop Kirby Smith's plans.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Send copy to General Rosecrans and say that General Steele has been re-enforced and will be able to follow up if they should attempt to invade Missouri.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. Bussey having received a leave of absence, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Division, Seventh Army Corps, by virtue of seniority.

ADOLPH ENGELMANN,
Colonel Forty-third Illinois Infantry, Commanding Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 9, 1864—7 a. m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

The detachment of Sixty-first Illinois with its teams and the teams of Twelfth Michigan marched for Brownsville yesterday morning. All the infantry I have left are eight companies of the Twelfth Michigan, which are ready to go aboard the cars as soon as I have any infantry to relieve them. Two companies of the Twelfth Michigan have been for some time guarding the railroad from seven to nine miles out.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

PALARM BRIDGE, *September 9, 1864.*
(Received 9 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

At 3 o'clock this morning I learned that Shelby was on the march to intercept us between the Cadron and Palarm, while General Stevenson on south side of river was to prevent our crossing and assist Shelby. By a forced march I have succeeded in getting everything here in safety. Price was in Dover yesterday. Fagan crossing at Dardanelle last evening. Captain Turner, who was near Norristown, reports the enemy as 18,000 strong, 18 pieces of artillery, and 300 wagons. I think it rather strong. Captain Clear is reported to have had a fight yesterday with 300 rebels at Potts', eight miles from Russellville. The courier I sent to recall him did not reach him; he was cut off. I heard from him this morning; he was then near Lewisburg and will probably be in to-morrow. Fifty rebels crossed at Galla Rock last evening. Shortly after our leaving Lewisburg a rebel regiment entered the place, report says carrying a black flag. The men and animals are completely worn out. Shall I stay out here, or move into the Rock? A portion of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry is here.

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *September 9, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: Since my last I have nothing to communicate. Nothing further from Arkansas at all definite. Information from General Steele as late as the 4th was to the effect that Price, with a large mounted force, was south of the Saline River. Reports from other sources are to the effect that Price had crossed the Arkansas and was proceeding toward Missouri. I have sent scouts toward Jacksonport, and hope soon to have more reliable information in regard to this Missouri move. My advices from Little Rock are very meager and unsatisfactory.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 9, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Cairo:

You will prepare your command to immediately take the field west of the Mississippi against Price & Co. General Rosecrans suggests that

you move from Cape Girardeau, but it seems to me that if the enemy is on White River it will be better for you to unite with Mower and Steele, in his rear. Advise with such officers as you can and telegraph me your opinion. In the meantime I will consult General Grant's wishes.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FIRST DIV., SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., September 9, 1864.

The troops of this division will, as soon as disembarked, move out on the Brownsville road to some favorable ground beyond and in the vicinity of the present encampments, bivouac, and hold themselves in readiness to move to Brownsville. The men will be instructed to fill their canteens before leaving the river.

By order of Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower:

J. B. SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 9, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I would like Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith to come here for a conference, and, if General Sherman is not pressed for his services, would suggest, as a saving of expenses and for benefit of his command, that they disembark and go into camp at Girardeau. Two weeks will put the new regiments being raised here into the field.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 165. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 9, 1864.

To obtain an equitable basis upon which to make an assessment upon the underwriters of this city for the purpose of building or purchasing a tow boat, as required in General Orders, No. 119, current series, from these headquarters, a return under oath, is hereby required from the proper officer of each insurance company of this city, and from the agents of all other insurance companies having recognized agencies in the city, of one-half of all hull premiums, net; of one-third of all cargo premiums, net; and one-sixth of all fire premiums, net; the returns to be based upon the net receipts for the six months ending on the 30th of June, 1864. The returns will be made, with the least practicable delay, to Capt. George W. Ford, military harbormaster, and by him consolidated and forwarded to these headquarters for further orders, determining the amount to be assessed upon each company and agency.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN:

See that thorough preparations are made for the reception of any bushwhackers who may visit you from Boone and Howard and other parts north of the river. Judge Thompson reports terrorizing operations in Saline, which deserve attention.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 9, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

The Fanny Ogden will be at Glasgow by to-morrow. Will direct Major Suess to co-operate with General Fisk. The guerrillas have left Cooper County, so that loyal citizens can return. Four companies have been organized under Order 107 in that vicinity.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Warrensburg, September 9, 1864.

Maj. HENRY SUESS,
On Board Steamer Fanny Ogden, Glasgow:

The following received from department headquarters last night:

General Fisk is operating against guerrillas in Howard and Boone, &c., with columns of considerable strength converging upon each other. It is hoped and to be expected that his movements will result in routing out a number of the rascals who may attempt to cross the river anywhere from Glasgow down.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

The order directing that you disembark your command is hereby annulled. You will act in accordance with the above information.

By command of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOBNOSTER, *September 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN:

About sixty rebels passed fifteen miles north of here yesterday, going east. Commander not known.

W. E. CHESTER.

WARRENSBURG, *September 9, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Sedalia:

Sixty rebels passed fifteen miles north of Knobnoster, going east, yesterday. Send a force north on Blackwater and find out their movements, and fight them if possible.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

LEXINGTON, MO., *September 9, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: The change of commanders made a few weeks ago gave confidence and security to every loyal Union man in the district; so much so that in some places public meetings were held and resolutions of thanks were unanimously passed, but unfortunately for us, and unfortunately for the welfare of the loyal Union men in this district, as well as the best interests of our suffering country, the men so lately removed and so long tried and always found wanting, timid, and inefficient are sent back upon us, which has a tendency to and will crush our budding hopes of brighter days. Excuse us, general, for saying what we honestly believe. The replacing of General E. B. Brown in command of this district is pregnant with evil and altogether objectionable to every loyal man in the district. Now, as formerly, when he held command, we may expect a useless concentration of nearly all the effective military force of the district around the general's headquarters, ostensibly to guard Government stores, but really, as is generally believed, to guard his own person, while all other parts of the district were left to the mercy of bushwhackers. This is a truth as plain as the light of day. Now, sir, if General Brown is to command in this district, with that personification of timid inefficiency, James McFerran, to carry out his orders, the few loyal men still remaining here had better leave for another State at the sacrifice of their dearest rights. The time is near at hand when every nerve will be strained, as was the case last year under the same men, to obtain rebel votes for Copperhead candidates. Now, general, to you, in the name of all that is dear to us, and in the name of our sons and our brothers, who nobly fought under you at Stone's River and Chickamauga, and subsequently under General Grant at Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and lastly under General Sherman at Atlanta, we say, in the name of these heroes, and in the name of Union and liberty we ask, may we pray, you to avert from us the impending doom of anarchy and ruin which now like a dark and portentous cloud hangs over the loyal men of our dear country, by removing from the command of this district General E. B. Brown and Col. James McFerran, and restore to us General Pleasonton and Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear, or any other good and efficient commanders. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

GEORGE ZEILER.
SAML. BREITENBAUGH.
F. COOLEY, *Surgeon.*
[And 118 others.]

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

None of the 107 companies of your district have been reported for cowardice or refusing to fight bushwhackers.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

General Brown telegraphs that steamer Fanny Ogden will be at Glasgow to-morrow, and that he will direct Major Suess to co-operate with you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

What have you from Boone and adjoining county? The Fanny Ogden, with 100 men, will be at Glasgow to-night to co-operate with your forces.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MACON, MO., *September 9, 1864.*
(Received 10th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I go over the North Missouri line to-day, stopping at Mexico and Warrenton. The troops are all moving, and I hope to give you a good report.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, *September 9, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The troops are all on the move. Have had two small fights with the guerrillas. Have recaptured a part of the horses stolen from freight train at Centralia. I go to Warrenton to-night. The telegraph line has been badly damaged between Renick and Allen. I shall put it in working order to-morrow morning. Dispatches to and from your headquarters have been delayed in consequence of the break. Colonel Wilber received his arms this morning. He will muster six companies to-morrow morning. Shall send him into the brush immediately. Nearly all the citizens of this and surrounding counties are either bushwhacking or aiding in this work of humanity.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 9, 1864.*

General FISK:

Major King left Glasgow on the night of the 8th instant. He encamped same night about eight miles northeast on the Chariton. Last night he encamped at Roanoke, twelve miles from here. He was to be at Fayette at 1 o'clock to-day. We have not been able to co-operate with him on account of a demand for a heavy escort to repair telegraph lines both east and south of this place.

CHARLES PARKER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

PAOLA, KANS., *September 9, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PLUMB,
Olathe:

Information received from Colonel Ford places an organization of 300 bushwhackers three miles south of Pleasant Hill, on the Harrisonville road. His forces are unable to cope with them and he requests that we be on the alert. Notify your command and be ready.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, September 9, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: I inclose copy of extract from a letter received yesterday from Maj. S. G. Colley, U. S. Indian agent at the Upper Arkansas Agency, in relation to the exposed condition of the crops and Government property at that place. If compatible with the public service, I request that a sufficient force be stationed at that point for the protection of the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

[Inclosure.]

Extract from a letter from Major Colley, U. S. Indian agent, dated Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter., September 2, 1864, directed to Governor Evans, ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs:

There is some $20,000 worth of crops at the agency which have been left unprotected, the persons employed there having all fled to this post. I requested Major Wynkoop, commanding this post, to send a sufficient military force to that place to protect the people and property, but he has not the troops to spare. If troops are not stationed there soon the whole crop will be destroyed by the Indians. Please confer with Colonel Chivington regarding it, and, if possible, get some troops ordered to that place.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., September 9, 1864.

Hon. C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copies of letters from Governor Edmonds and others setting forth the abuse of their trading licenses with Indians of Charles Chouteau and others having trading posts among the Indians in this department. Copies of these papers, with your indorsement thereon, have been sent to General Sully, who has been ordered to examine into the offenses alleged and to take such action as the War Department directs. It is not improper for me to state that the abuses specified, as well as others of a character equally

serious, have been known to me for some time and have long required correction. They arise from a defective system in authorizing trading with Indians, and can only be reached by a reform of the system. It is hardly worth while to discharge or dismiss a few individuals, who may from time to time be actually detected in the commission of such abuses, when their places can and will be readily supplied by others, perhaps in partnership with the dismissed offenders, who will simply carry on the same system of fraud and wrong until they are also detected and replaced by persons of the same fraternity. All the results which such persons desire will be accomplished, however frequent the dismissals and changes. A change in the system of legalized Indian trading is needed to put a stop to such abuses, and this change must be so established that all Indian traders or other white men in the Indian country shall come directly under the supervision of the military authorities, who shall not only specify and enforce the manner in which trade with Indians shall be carried on, but the articles to be sold and the prices paid and asked. In this connection I inclose to you a letter which I addressed to General Halleck covering a code of rules for regulating trade with Indians in this department, as also a copy of the general order establishing these rules, which I asked the authority of the War Department to publish and enforce.

It was not at the time thought judicious to authorize the issue and enforcement of these rules, but I again invite attention to them, as they specify the only means known to me to put a stop to the constant repetition of the abuses complained of. Of course the enforcement of such rules, requiring as they do fair dealings with the Indians, will create a great outcry among the Indian traders, who have been long accustomed to plunder and wrong Indians and to create Indian troubles at their pleasure, as also among Indian agents and other parties more alive to their own personal profit than to the interests of the Government; but it is impossible to correct even the most glaring abuses, involving so many persons and carried on so long unreproved and unmolested, without creating outcry and opposition, as well as gross personal abuse and misrepresentation. That you may see how widespread is this feeling against the present system of Indian trading and the danger to the white settlements consequent thereon, I inclose also letters just sent me concerning the Chippewas of Minnesota and Northwestern Wisconsin. I think some speedy and decided action ought at once to be taken to remodel our whole Indian policy. I addressed the Secretary of War on this subject on the 6th of February last,* setting forth my views on the question and offering suggestions, dictated by long and varied experience on the frontier, where I had the opportunity to see the practical working of the system (or want of system) pursued toward the Indians. It is a fact, and one not very creditable to our legislation, to our humanity, that up to the beginning of the rebellion against the Government the whole of our small army was scattered to remote frontier stations and subjected to hardship and privation, neither understood nor appreciated, for the sole purpose of counteracting the effect of our Indian system and of protecting emigrants and settlers from the natural consequences of a policy which has done little else than wrong and exasperate the Indian. I trust sincerely that the Secretary of War will take such action or urge such measures upon Congress at the coming session as will at least call the attention of our

*See Vol. XXXIV, Part II, p. 259.

legislators to the necessity of revising a system so prolific of wrong to the Indian, danger to emigration and to frontier settlements, and injury to the best interests of the Government and of humanity. Whilst I by no means assume that my letter to the Secretary of War of February 6, 1864, embodies the best mode of dealing with the Indians, I think it will be found to contain a fair statement of the evils of our present Indian policy, and some suggestions as to a modification of it, which point out at least its most objectionable features.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., May 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed a system of trade regulations which I desire to establish in this department, and, for the purpose, the approval of the President is necessary to avoid conflicts with other departments of the Government. I need not point out to you the necessity of some such regulations to restrain Indian traders and to compel them in all transactions with Indians to observe the same rules of trade and the same fair prices, both of their own and the Indians' goods, which they are required to observe in such transactions with white men. Neither need I inform you that the opposite practice on the part of traders, who, under present regulations, are wholly uncontrolled and irresponsible, has been the occasion of that constant irritation and wrong to the Indian which so often breaks out in hostilities. It is my purpose hereafter to treat all Indians in this department who have in any way been concerned, directly or indirectly, in hostilities, as prisoners, under the sole charge and supervision of the military authorities. Without in any way restraining their liberty to roam about the country and subsist themselves by hunting, as in times past, it is my purpose to offer them every inducement, by kind treatment, protection, and fair dealing in trade, to make their permanent encampments in the vicinity of the military posts, where the troops can directly overlook and control them. I have little doubt of success in these purposes, if not interfered with, and these trade regulations are drawn up with the view of accomplishing so desirable a result. Traders now are irresponsible, and it is not difficult, and, as I understand, not uncommon, for Indians who commit hostilities in one part of the country to resort to trading posts in another part to purchase ammunition, supplies, &c., to carry on hostilities. It is essential to any satisfactory results that trading posts and traders should be subject to the supervision of the military authorities to the extent specified in the inclosed code of rules. It is altogether unnecessary to explain these regulations to you in detail, or to set forth the results likely to follow the application of them in this department, but if they meet your approval, and that of the Secretary of War, I have the honor to request that the approval of the President be indorsed upon them and that they be returned to me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, ——— —, *1864.*

The following rules regulating trade with the Indian tribes are published for the information of all concerned, and will be strictly enforced by all military commanders in the Indian country within the limits of this military department:

I. All permits to trade with Indians are hereby revoked, and hereafter any person desiring to carry on trade with Indians must first procure written authority from the War Department.

II. A copy of this authority, properly certified under oath, will be furnished by the party holding it to the commanding officer of the military district in which it is proposed to establish trading posts, accompanied by a bond giving satisfactory security that the trade regulations herein set forth will be strictly complied with.

III. The district commander will designate the points at which trading posts shall be established under these permits, which shall in all cases be located in the immediate vicinity of some military post. While the trader shall have authority to notify by messenger or otherwise all Indians with whom he proposes to trade, yet no traffic of any kind with Indians shall be carried on at any points or in any places except the regularly established trading posts.

IV. Every trader shall furnish to the commander of the military district in which his post is located, as also to the commanding officer of the nearest military post, a copy of the invoices of his goods, with original prices attached, certified under oath, which certified invoices will be turned over to the council of administration of the post.

V. The council of administration will thereupon fix a tariff of prices in the same manner required for sutlers' goods, and will cause a written or printed copy of this tariff of prices to be exhibited publicly in some conspicuous place in the office of the adjutant of the post and in the store-house of the trader, who will confine himself strictly to it in his dealings with Indians. A copy of this schedule of prices, with any changes which may be made from time to time, will be forwarded to the inspector-general of the department and of the district.

VI. The council of administration will also, from the best information they can obtain, fix a fair and reasonable price upon all furs or other articles offered by Indians for barter, and the traders shall be bound in their dealings with the Indians to conform carefully to the prices thus established.

VII. The members of the council of administration shall be sworn to have no interest, direct or indirect, in Indian trade or with Indian traders, and to receive from them no consideration and no present of any description.

VIII. No money will be paid to Indians under any circumstances whatever, but traffic shall be confined exclusively to goods, provisions, a limited amount of ammunition, and such other articles as may be necessary or useful to Indians. The sale or the possession of wines or other spirituous liquors of any description by Indian traders is positively prohibited.

IX. With the exception of Indian traders furnished with authority of the War Department, and their properly authorized clerks and employés, subjecting themselves to the provisions of these regulations, no white men will be permitted to come into the Indian country, except

emigrants on their way to the mines or to the Territories or States west of Dakota, and such emigrants are positively prohibited from engaging in any traffic with Indians.

X. The Indians shall at all times have the right to examine the tariff of prices fixed upon their own and the traders' goods, and the post commanders will cause the schedule of prices to be explained to the Indians by an interpreter, whether demanded by them or not. Their rights, under these regulations, will be carefully explained to them by the post commanders, and the Indians will be advised and requested to make known to the military authorities at once any infraction of these rules.

XI. Any Indian trader who violates these regulations shall be arrested and confined by the military commander of the nearest post, who will close his store and place a guard over his goods, which will be disposed of as thereafter shall be directed. The trader shall be held in confinement until his case be acted on by the War Department. Any other white man or half-breed who is detected trading with Indians shall be arrested and sent out of the Indian country and his goods confiscated to the use of the Indians.

XII. Sutlers at all military posts shall be permitted to trade with the Indians in accordance with the regulations herein established.

XIII. Should any hostilities with Indians occur the district commander will immediately cause all trading posts in reach of hostile Indians to be at once closed and all trade suspended until quiet is restored.

XIV. The necessity of these regulations in securing peace with the Indians by making it clear to them that they will be dealt with fairly and kindly, in encouraging them to locate their permanent homes in the immediate vicinity and under the supervision of military posts, and in restraining all irresponsible persons who might wrong or plunder them or in any other way create difficulties with them is so manifest that it is believed that all well-disposed persons will cheerfully comply with them.

XV. The commanders of military districts and posts are directed to furnish every possible aid to missionaries or other religious instructors who desire to have intercourse with Indians for humane purposes. It is expected that all officers and soldiers in this department will at all times treat such persons with respect and kindness and extend to them all assistance at their command in the discharge of a duty so full of benefit to the Indian and of such advantage to the best interests of the Government.

XVI. The commander of each military post in this department is charged with the enforcement of these regulations. He will make, or cause to be made, such frequent inspection and examination as will prevent any violation of them, or detect such violation at the earliest moment. He will be held responsible in all respects that these regulations are enforced in strict accordance with their terms.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

WHITEWATER, WIS., *August 16, 1864.*

General H. Z. MITCHELL:

DEAR SIR: I have just been reading in the Chicago Tribune of August 15 about the combination of all the Western tribes of Indians in order to get up and carry on a general Indian war against the whites.

Dear general, no doubt that there is many a true Union man in Minnesota that will not believe these reports, and all rebel sympathizers will do all they can to keep the people from putting any confidence in the report. At the outbreak of the rebellion south I often made the remark, both in public and private, in Saint Cloud, that if the rebellion was not crushed in two years we would have a regular Indian war. I was laughed at by many a Union man and hissed at by Copperheads, but how soon were my fears brought to be sad realities you yourself know. Again, in our troubles with the Chippewas, I always said not to place too much confidence in them. They are my own people and I know them well. My wife's kindred are the Leach Lakers. The way is open for me to go and settle among them as a missionary, but she decidedly refuses to go, and her excuse is this, that there cannot be any confidence placed in their pretensions of peace. If things go on as usual, sooner or later we will have trouble with them, and no dependence can or ought to be placed in the word of the traders that are amongst them when they say there is no danger. The Sioux war ought to teach us a lesson. One year ago last winter, when the two chiefs from Leach Lake and I took them to your officer at Saint Cloud, on our return back to my home they told me, in presence of my wife, that there had been for two years the tobacco of peace sent by Hole-in-the-Day and others of their chiefs to different parts of the Chippewa Nation, even to Lake Superior Indians, and also to the different Western tribes, to unite their forces together and fight the Americans, as they were all satisfied that the course of the American Government toward the Indians, by cheating them out of their payments for their lands and continually driving them from place to place, satisfied them all that the intention of the Government was to exterminate them, for no other reason but that we are Indians, and all that remained for them to do to rise up in a body and die fighting their bitterest enemy, as they call the American people. This same information was also given me by Mr. Desharlah's son, in the presence of his father, at Fort Abercrombie, after our fight with the Sioux; that they had sat in their council themselves and smoked of the tobacco.

Dear general, and I myself, James Tanner, heard Mr. Hole-in-the-Day, the scoundrel pet of U. S. Indian agents, U. S. officers, and rascally Indian traders, say to me in his own house four years ago that he could clear out one-half of Minnesota, while the Sioux would the other half, and that I need not be surprised if I once heard of such a work. I have heard many of our leading Chippewas speak of rising up in arms against the long knives, as they call the American people. When I used to be amongst them they used to often ask me when the British would fight the Americans; that they would all go for the British. That same feeling is yet burning in the breast of most all of our American Indians. These remarks I make are facts that I have been posted on for years, and if these feelings have been harbored, cherished, and talked of around council fires and prevented from carrying out their desires and cravings of their hearts only for want of munitions of war, how much more will they carry them out now, meeting with assistance from the rebels and copperheads. Now you see from this that this combination of the Western tribes is no new thing; it is only the carrying out of the long-cherished and talked-of plans.

This past winter I have often spoken of this long-talked-of plot in my lectures throughout the United States, and have urged on the necessity of changing our Indian policy of cheating and driving the Indian. We cannot have perfect peace with the Indians until we make

and receive them as our fellow-citizens. Dear general, for once let the word of a poor Indian Tanner (that is much hated by many of Minnesota, especially by Christians and ministers of the gospel for speaking always plainly) be listened to, when I tell you as long as the Southern rebellion lasts, do not place too much confidence in the Chippewas. If you do you may do it at the sacrifice of thousands of precious lives of our best Minnesota white citizens. In the present course of our Government toward removing our Minnesota Chippewas farther west is only helping the Indian to carry out his long-thought-of plan or plot, for the farther west they are removed the nearer we ourselves bring them with their allies, the Western tribes, and easier to be reached and supplied by rebels with munitions of war by the way of the plains and Canada, and safer will their families be by being taken by our armies. True, we have plenty of Chippewa half-breeds that are citizens, but in a Chippewa outbreak you cannot depend on one of them, for I have heard many of them say that they would never fight against their own fathers, mothers, and people. I also see by the treaty stipulations that the Mill Lake Indians are liable to be moved at any time. Dear general, is this the reward we give them for their loyalty to us in our Sioux troubles—how they came and offered their services to you to go and fight Sioux for and with us? Will their liability to be removed at any time from their present homestead strengthen their loyalty to our Government? These are questions of deep interest for the peace of our dear State. Land speculators and politicians and all enemies will laugh at these remarks. But let me tell you the plain truth: If our Government removes those Mill Lake Indians while this war lasts, we turn their loyalty to savage and bitter rebellion against our State. Will it not be safer and cheaper for us to settle those Indians of Mill Lake down where they are, and make them our fellow-citizens at a cost of a few thousands of dollars than it will be to remove them in the midst of these, our troubles, and add to the ranks of our enemies those that might have been our best friends, and at the cost of not thousands but millions of dollars and thousands of precious lives, and that to gratify the hellish selfishness of a few speculators, if they are Goverement officials? I have a letter before me that was handed me in Washington from Hole-in-the-Day to the President of the United States and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Saint Paul, June 7, 1863, where he urges the removal of his band on to the eastern tributaries of the Red River. I know Hole-in-the-Day as well as any man. He has never once showed the least desire or effort made to get one single family of his band to settle down and become civilized. Even he himself, in his pretended civilization, never abandoned his narrow breech-cloth or blanket, but in the stead of helping his Indians to a state of civilization he, with the traders, cheated his own people out of all the money he could, for which his own people sought to kill him several times. He has also ever opposed the works of the faithful missionaries amongst his people. He has even hired Indians to kill these missionaries. Is this the work of a man who is anxious for the good of his people? Was he not also the leader of the Chippewa troubles and rebellion we had in 1862? All that lacked of his carrying out his plans that he told me of four years ago, and massacre the whole Mississippi Valley to Saint Paul, was that he could not get the Rabbit Lake band and Mill Lake band of Indians to join him, and he feared them. If he felt for the good of his people, as he represents himself in his letter to the President, he never would have drawn his people into such trouble. His aim, in my opinion, is this: He only desires to get

to be removed to the Red River, so that he can be so much nearer his western allies, and where he can get munitions of war easier, and where he can make his escape safer, either in the woods or plains. And then, and only then, after thousands of horses, cattle and property, &c., has been stolen and hundreds of lives lost; then, and only then, will ye white men learn that the leopard has not changed his spots nor the Hole-in-the-Day his rebellious plots.

Now, dear general, I know that these remarks of mine will be by many in Minnesota laughed at, as those remarks of mine were laughed at in 1862. But laugh who will, no far-seeing man cannot help but say with me that the course our Government is taking in the removal of our Minnesota Indians to the west is only concentrating their forces to come against us the easier and safer for themselves. If the Southern rebellion lasts much longer we may rest assured of a general Indian war as this Government has never yet experienced, and, surely, then we will have more than a handful; for if 2,000 or 3,000 of Sioux has for nearly three years given us so much trouble and expense, what will 100,000 give us? The peace of our country, and its prosperity, and the good of humanity in general, demands of our Government to do away with the old rotten Democratic principle of driving and speculating out of the Indians. Why not settle them down where they are and citizenize them? If they rise in rebellion against us can we blame them? Where is the people that could put up with the abuses that we have heaped upon some of our Indians and not rise up in rebellion, and expressly when instigated and furnished and led on by base Copperheads and rebels.

My wife's severe and long sickness has disabled me from returning to Minnesota this fall. Having been idle so long and the heavy bills I have had to pay out, with no income, has deprived me of the means to go home this fall, or I would leave to-morrow for my dear troubled State, if I had the means, and share in her troubles. I shall leave here next week for Prairie du Chien, Wis., and spend the winter there and go up early in the spring. You are at liberty to do with this letter as you see proper. If you see proper to give it to the public press you can do so.

Excuse my ignorance and lack of good spelling.

Your unworthy servant,

JAMES TANNER.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that dispatches from Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, commanding Independent Battalion, dated Fort Abercrombie, 4th instant, mention the arrival of a Mr. Fonseca from the British settlements near Fort Garry, on the Red River, who states that 350 lodges of Sioux Indians had arrived at the settlements, embracing 1,000 or 1,200 warriors. Their particular object is not known, it being the belief of some that they have come to ask the establishment by the Hudson Bay Company of a trading post at Turtle Mountain, on or near the boundary line, while others assert that they desire to visit Fort Abercrombie with a view to make peace. Colonel Adams has no faith in the latter supposition, but is impressed with the

conviction that they are seeking to supply themselves with ammunition to carry on the war against us, and the character of the bands composing the camp, if correctly designated, leads me to entertain the same opinion. A part, at least, of this force is from the camp which since last spring has been located near the Dog's Lodge, west of Devil's Lake, and of which I have several times advised you as containing an asemblage of the most desperate ruffians in the country. The camp at Dog's Lodge consisted of 400 lodges, and composed the den of thieves from which have issued the raiding parties who have from time to time visited our frontier. Lieutenant-Colonel Adams expresses some apprehensions lest the command of Captain Donaldson, engaged in patrol duty along the Red River toward Pembina, should be attacked, but I do not share them, but rather fear some forays from the young men upon the border settlements on the north of the Minnesota River.

Major Clowney reports from Fort Wadsworth, 30th ultimo, the safe arrival of Lieutenant Phillips and fifty men Second Minnesota Cavalry, who acted as escort to Captain Fisk's train from that post to the Missouri, and for whose safety I have expressed some solicitude. Captain Fisk gave a quasi order to Lieutenant Phillips to continue with him to the Yellowstone, which the latter very properly declined to obey, as it was in direct contravention of his orders from Major Clowney, given in accordance with instructions from me. Lieutenant Phillips made a report of his tour, copy of which will be made and sent for your information. He fell in with a good many Indians who had papers from General Sully to hunt, and some of them informed our scouts that the country was swarming with hostile savages, cautioning them to beware of straggling far from the main body. On our immediate border everything is quiet, although rumors of Indians are rife as usual, to which I pay little attention. Still, I shall not be surprised if the necessities of the several bands should impel them to a series of demonstrations along our extensive line, with a view to procure supplies of horses and other plunder before the setting in of winter. With the assistance of the two companies U. S. Volunteers and of the same number of Hatch's battalion, ordered to report to you, I shall be able, I trust, to repel and punish any such attempts.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,

Saint Paul, Minn., September 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,

Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 5th instant. The misconception of your orders relative to the movements of the battalion of Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers was confined to my dispatch to you, as has been already explained. The service of the cavalry companies employed in escort and scout duty at and in connection with Fort Wadsworth has been so incessant and severe that it has been necessary to feed some grain to the horses to keep them in any condition, but it has not been my intention that they should receive a full allowance; indeed, the very nature of the labor they have had to perform has precluded any such, as they are for the most part

on the move at a distance from any station where grain could be procured. I have directed the chief quartermaster of the district to dispatch only enough grain to Fort Wadsworth to feed 100 animals during the winter, which number will include all the animals employed in the post teams, &c. It will be absolutely necessary to have a small force of mounted men, scouts, &c., at that remote post.

From the expressions used in your instructions to General Sully of 16th ultimo, copy of which I received, as well as from the tenor of your private note of 27th ultimo, I certainly understood that the original programme relative to the troops from this district was to be carried out, which was that after a general engagement with the hostile Indians the force under Thomas was to return, sweeping the country on the north and east of the Missouri on their way, while Sully would execute his part by proceeding to the Yellowstone and establishing the post at the point designated. As it is I have no idea that he will get back to Fort Rice before 1st to 10th October, for, according to my estimate, he will have at least 500 and perhaps 600 miles to perform if he is compelled to visit Fort Union for supplies, which I suppose will be indispensable, and it must be recollected that after the first severe frost, which occurs at an early season in that high latitude, the grass will lose its nutritious properties in a great degree, rendering the horses and mules too weak to make rapid marches. The delay I thus anticipate before Thomas can recross the Missouri and do his part in covering our frontier with his returning forces renders me more and more anxious to dispatch all the men I can spare to the outer line of posts, and I therefore respectfully urge that in addition to the two companies U. S. Volunteers expected to-day the two additional companies of the Independent Battalion ordered to report to you be placed at my disposal as soon as practicable. Whatever forays are designed by the savages will be attempted very soon, and I propose to be prepared for them at every point as fully as the means at my command will permit. My belief is that there will be concerted action, if any at all, and that several parties will strike at as many different settlements about the same time. The very destitution of the savages will impel them to speedy action before the approach of winter.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
September 9, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: I have the honor to report having discovered no traces of any hostile Indians since my last report, and my scouts and cavalry have been on the alert, scouting about in different directions from the post. I have discharged Scout L. T. Prescott at his own request, as he presented satisfactory reasons why he should be relieved from duty, and on recommendation of Maj. J. R. Brown. Scout David Merchant also made an application for discharge, which I granted on recommendation of Maj. J. R. Brown, knowing said Merchant to be incompetent to perform the duties of a scout. It was my intention to discharge him whether such was his request or not. The work of erecting buildings progresses rapidly, the men all working well. There has been but one day's delay

in prosecuting the work, which was occasioned by a heavy rain-storm. The quartermaster and commissary building is partially built, and will be completed in time to receive the stores on the coming train. The small building intended as a temporary headquarters is completed, and I now occupy it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN CLOWNEY,
Major Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry Vols., Comdg.

WASHINGTON, *September 10, 1864.*
(Received 20th.)

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith's command has been stopped at Cairo and ordered west of the Mississippi River to operate against Price & Co. He has full discretion how to operate.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 10, 1864.

Hon. B. F. FLANDERS,
Supervising Special Agent Treasury Dept., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, inclosed for your information, copy of a permit which I have given for the steamer Rob Roy and her cargo of cotton to proceed from the mouth of Red River to this city. The evidence that I have in relation to this cotton satisfies me that the rebel government has an interest in it to the extent of one-half the cotton when delivered, or at least one-half of the value of the cotton at the place of delivery. The right of capture under the laws of war probably applies to the vessel and her entire cargo, but as it is represented that loyal parties in this city, under the President's license, have in good faith acquired equitable interest in the cotton, it will be turned over to you, subject to the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury under the act of March 12, 1863. The evidence upon which this action is based is: First. The order of General E. Kirby Smith of June 1, 1863, impressing half the cotton in private hands in the Trans-Mississippi Department for the use of the rebel government. Second. The prohibition by the rebel authorities of the exportation of cotton unless the conditions prescribed by them were complied with. Third. The fact that these conditions were complied with, as evidenced by the protection given the vessel and her cargo by rebel guards and passes given by the rebel authorities.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 10, 1864.

CAPTAIN STEAMER ROB ROY:

The steamer Rob Roy, now lying at the mouth of Red River, is permitted to come to this city upon the condition that her cargo be reported

to and turned over to the supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, to be disposed of as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, under act of Congress approved March 12, 1863, the said cargo, or a portion thereof, being subject to capture as the property of the rebel government. This disposition of the property is directed upon representations that loyal persons residing in this city have in good faith acquired equitable interests to a part of the cargo of said steamer.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 10, 1864.

Hon. B. F. FLANDERS,
Supervising Special Agent Treasury Dept., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication* of this morning with the accompanying papers in relation to cotton brought to this city by the steamer Rob Roy under contract made by Mr. Mansfield with certain parties living within the rebel lines. I have no doubt from these papers, and from other information in my possession, that a portion of this cotton is the property of the rebel government, and that it is still subject to capture wherever it may be found. The allegations indicate a violation of the conditions of the licenses authorized by the President, which would subject the interest of the other portion to confiscation, and I suggest that the subject be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury with the recommendation that the cotton or its proceeds, if it has been sold, may be seized in order that the interest of the rebel government may be determined and applied to the use of the United States, and that the other parties may be required to show their interests are not liable to confiscation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 244. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 10, 1864.

1. The Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteers having been ordered to report at these headquarters by paragraph 7 of Special Orders, No. 123, from the headquarters of the Military Division of West Mississippi, is temporarily assigned to the forces commanded by Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Nineteenth Corps:

GENERAL: You will proceed with as little delay as possible to the headquarters of the Department of Arkansas and confer with Major-

* *Not found.*

General Steele in relation to affairs in that department. It is not my intention to assume any active operations west of the Mississippi, unless forced to do so in order to secure the line of the Arkansas or prevent the invasion of Missouri, as I wish to resume operations from Mobile Bay, and to do this I wish to have the troops sent to General Steele returned as soon as his position on the line of the Arkansas is effectually secured. If you find on your arrival at the mouth of White River that General Steele's line or the invasion of Missouri is seriously threatened you will order up the remainder of your corps, or as much of it as you may consider necessary, and assume command of all the troops you may find on White River (not included in General Steele's command) and employ it as you may find most advantageous to the service, reporting to General Steele for orders in relation to any future or combined operations that may be necessary. Transportation for the remainder of your corps will be sent at once to Morganza, and the command at that place will be held in readiness to move upon the receipt of your orders. I am not assured that the movement against the line of the Arkansas is real, and I wish your command to be kept well in hand in order that it may be employed elsewhere, if this movement should prove to be a feint and the real attack determined elsewhere. Please communicate as frequently as possible any information that you may acquire either on the route up the river or after your arrival in Arkansas.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that near the junction of Little Bayou Pigeon and Grand River is where a large party of the rebels rendezvous. They run a mail through there from the La Fourche twice a week. The general intended to have a combined expedition of army and navy to clear out that place and catch them, if possible, but the navy got their boat in Pigeon Bayou before notifying him, so that the junction has not been made; but he is glad that the navy has met with some success.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., September 10, 1864.

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans:

Your communication of the 5th instant is at hand, but the pressure of business has prevented an earlier reply. The general's impressions of the country are correct. From this point you can go through swamps belly deep to a horse, and by crossing little bayous not laid down on the map reach Lake Verret, and from that by canoes or pirogues, go anywhere from Napoleonville and Paincourtville. You can cross Grand Bayou, Bayou Corn, Bayou Pierre Pass, and reach Bayou Natchez, *but nothing but pirogues* can pass up this side of Lake Natchez. To

reach the head of Lake Natchez, or that part of Grand River, it is necessary to go around by Bayou Goula. The party of guerrillas who have been disturbing us are now camped just below the conjunction of Grand River and Little Bayou Pigeon. They belong principally to the Eighteenth Louisiana Infantry and are commanded by Captain Whitaker, and number about eighty men. I think I can capture them, and if the general commanding the defenses consents I will undertake it. My plan embraces three joint expeditions by the way of Little Bayou Pigeon, with a gun-boat and 100 picked men; one of 200 picked men by the way of Bayou Goula, and down Grand River, and the third by the way of Bay Natchez, to ambush them and cut them off from escaping below. To make this a success all of these expeditions should arrive at the point at 12 m. on some day designated. If the general agrees with me that the expedition promises success and desires me to undertake it please telegraph me at once.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

THIBODEAUX, *September 10, 1864.*

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The guns captured by Major Conover from the guerrilla robbers were shotguns, nothing more.* I hope I did not leave the impression that they had artillery.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

BONNET CARRÉ, *September 10, 1864.*
(Received 10 a. m.)

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant Flint, from the 18-mile detachment, reports that Gonzales' company of guerrillas came in within six miles of the camp and carried off a lot of mules and horses on the night of September 8. All quiet here.

W. S. MUDGETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

(Copy to Maj. George B. Drake.)

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. G. HALL,
Fort Pike:

You will make an expedition up Pearl River after the jayhawkers you speak of in your dispatch of to-day.† The navy has been requested to co-operate.

By order of Brigadier-General Sherman:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See dispatch (received 7.30 p. m.), Part I, p. 747.
† See Part I, p. 758.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 10, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Little Rock:

Your dispatch of the 1st has just been received. The force at Saint Charles was sent by General Washburn under my instruction to keep open your communication with the river. I considered the position important at the time in order that the transports carrying re-enforcements to you should be able to get up White River without interruption or delay. I presume that his instructions from General Washburn were to that effect, but this is no justification of his disobedience. These troops and those that have recently been sent are only for temporary service, but I hope soon to re-enforce your corps permanently.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 10, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Little Rock:

GENERAL: I send General Reynolds, the commander of the Nineteenth Corps, to confer with you in relation to the affairs in your department. About 7,000 men of this corps have already been sent to you and the remainder will be, if necessary. The most important operations that we can now engage in are up the Alabama River in the direction of Montgomery, but they are necessarily suspended until the line of the Arkansas is made secure. I do not intend to attempt any active operations west of the Mississippi, unless forced to do it to prevent the invasion of Missouri, but will turn everything that can be spared in the direction of the Alabama River, as the most vital and vulnerable point. General Reynolds is possessed of my views and intentions more fully than it would be safe to write them, and I desire you will confer with him freely as to your situation and wants, and the force that you will require to hold the lines of the Arkansas beyond peradventure. I am not satisfied yet that the present demonstration is more than a feint to draw us off from other operations. If this is so, or if real, as soon as it is repulsed, I wish the troops sent up to be returned in order that other operations may be resumed. Please write to me freely and fully upon everything connected with your department.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

Price's men all declare that they are going to Missouri, and his movements look like it might be so. They take all the stock and supplies of every sort as they go. It will be very difficult for me to catch him and Shelby if they are bound for Missouri, and I therefore recommend that troops be sent there to head them off. They say they are going to Saint Louis. The Pilot Knob route is certainly impracticable. Four thousand infantry, twelve pieces of artillery, and 2,000 cavalry re-en-

forcements have arrived at Devall's Bluff and Brownsville. My cavalry force is too small to meet Price and Shelby united. I shall therefore make up a force that will be strong enough to meet them. Price has eighteen and Shelby six pieces of artillery. If we cannot catch them we can at least make it difficult for them to get away, if they should be pressed in Missouri. They tried to capture the little force at Lewisburg, but Colonel Ryan fell back successfully, bringing in all the public stores. Shelby's men can live on green corn without salt, and can run fast enough to keep out of the way of our cavalry, as is shown by the failure of the expeditions which I have sent against him. The principal part of Magruder's infantry is reported now at Princeton and Camden.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

U. S. GUN-BOAT HASTINGS,
Devall's Bluff, September 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE, U. S. Army,
Commanding U. S. Forces before Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: I have come up the river with additional gun-boats to assist in your movements. From the information I can gather here, I am not likely to have the pleasure of seeing you unless I go over to Little Rock to congratulate you on your success and triumphs. This river is falling, and there is not now over five feet of water on some of the bars. If this is to be your base of supplies, the low water coming requires your prompt attention, as at three feet, the low-water stage, steamers could bring up very little freight indeed, while we have but one or two gun-boats of sufficiently light draught to act as convoy. It is probable that all the gun-boats, except two, will be obliged to leave this river within two weeks' time. If I could have obtained conveyance I would have gone over to your camp to-day. Horseback riding for such a distance is rather too much for the uninitiated. We will make an effort to get up to Jacksonport, leaving here in the morning. I shall be glad to be of service to you in every way possible.

I am, general, respectfully and most truly yours,

S. L. PHELPS,
Comdg. Sixth and Seventh Divisions, Mississippi Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 10, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM CROOKS,
Commanding District, Helena:

COLONEL: Yours of the 5th to Major Morgan is received. My troops are all gone, and I have scarcely enough for the defense of this city. I would gladly send you help if I could do so, but it is impossible. If the enemy is on his way to Missouri he will not turn aside from the main chance to come into the Mississippi. General Canby has sent up 7,000 troops from below, who are now at mouth of White River.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR,
Commanding District of Little Rock, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you order all dismounted cavalry in your district, with the exception of those belonging to General Clayton, to report immediately for duty to Brigadier-General Andrews at Devall's Bluff. Detachments of these men from different regiments will be sent in charge of the proper number of commissioned officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 72. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 10, 1864.

I. The Second Arkansas Infantry and the Third Arkansas Cavalry will report to the commanding officer at Huntersville and encamp at that place upon their arrival from Lewisburg.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 10, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

A loyal citizen, living seven miles out, reports that three men passed there at 7 o'clock this morning, claiming to be couriers of General Shelby. They said Shelby had ordered all detachments to assemble at Batesville to-day. If I can raise a few men at Remount Camp, I shall send out for them. I think it prejudicial to the service in every way that nearly all the time my force is so extremely small.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 10, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIRST MISSOURI CAVALRY:

You will proceed upon the Arkansas River, on the north side, to the relief of the steamers Chippewa and Carrie Jacobs, now aground about thirty-five miles above here by water, twenty-five by land. It is not deemed probable that any large force of the enemy will attack them, but there may be several hundred bushwhackers or other irregulars. The boats have each one infantry guard of the Twenty-ninth Iowa, and one of them, supposed to be the Chippewa, has a howitzer. Should it be found impossible to get them off, and should the enemy appear to be in dangerous proximity, the troops will be taken off and the stores destroyed, but the boats will not be destroyed. It is important to bring the soldiers and the gun off. If the gun cannot be brought off, it must

be rendered unserviceable to the enemy. Should Price's force be moving this way your task will be difficult if not impossible. Should, however, his main forces be moving north, you can easily make whatever rebels there may be in the country believe that you are the advance of a large force, and you can thoroughly cover the boats and perhaps get them lightened so that they can come down the river. You will call at the telegraph office for an operator, who will accompany you with a pocket instrument, and you telegraph to these headquarters any important information. The commanding officer Third Arkansas Cavalry, encamped on the north side of the river, on Lewisburg road, about eleven miles and a half from the bridge, is ordered to furnish you with guides, but you will not delay your march if they are not ready. A considerable additional force will be in readiness to follow you to-morrow morning, but will not move until information is received from you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 10, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel MOYERS,
Commanding Post, Brownsville:

Send immediately to Colonel Geiger, commanding at Austin, that Colonel Ryan evacuated Lewisburg yesterday and fell back as far as Palarm bridge, eighteen miles from here, last night. Ryan reports that Shelby was on the march to intercept him between the Cadron and Palarm. Price is reported at Dover with cavalry and artillery. The rebels entered Lewisburg after Ryan retreated.

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Hudson's Crossing, Neosho River, C. N., September 10, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to transmit to your possession, by messengers, the following letter containing particulars in reference to my command. I received your note on the 7th instant, dated headquarters Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N., August 30, 1864, containing instructions from district headquarters. The instructions will be strictly complied with at these headquarters. I have been very active in sending scouts out in all directions, distance about eight to ten miles.

I herewith acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated headquarters Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N., September 1, 1864. Having been here but a few days I have been very busily at work. I reached this point on the 27th of last month. Work going on fine. The soldiers, generally speaking, are in good health, fine spirits, and but very little to eat. One of my scouts came in last evening. He reports about 500 rebels near Hog Eye. About 300 went in pursuit of them evening before from Spring Creek, in command of Ah-le-te-sky from near Cabin Creek. The battle was expected to come off yesterday. I have not heard from them since. I presume the rebels to be of the same party that burned the hay, as there was a large party crossed Grand River a few days since near David Vann's. I examined the hay since the

rains and find it to be very much damaged. Fine prospect for cutting hay in this vicinity. No particulars of interest. Times all quiet at this time.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

MOSES PRICE,

Captain, Commanding Station, Hudson's Crossing, C. N.

NEW ORLEANS, *September 10, 1864—12 m.*

(Received 17th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

Your dispatches of the 2d, 3d, and 5th have been received. I am greatly gratified by the promptness with which you sent Mower's division to Steele's assistance. Rosecrans was notified of the movement, and that an invasion of Missouri was intended. There will probably be raids, but I do not think a serious invasion will be attempted so long as we can hold the line of the Arkansas River. There are only two routes by which Missouri can be invaded, first, by the way of Springfield, and the other by Pilot Knob. The first is impracticable for a large army for the want of supplies, and the second is so dangerous that the army that attempts leaving a considerable force behind is almost certain to be lost. I do not wish to undertake any serious operations on Arkansas River for the present, as those in contemplation in Alabama are of greater importance, and I propose to withdraw for this purpose the troops sent up to Steele as soon as the necessity has passed away. Sherman wishes the detachment of the Seventeenth Army Corps, now in Arkansas, to be sent to him, and, as I have directed, Major-General Reynolds will relieve it and order it to report to you.

E. R. S. CANBY,

Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,

Cairo, Ill.:

General Grant leaves the selection of your line of operations against Price, Marmaduke & Co. entirely to your own judgment. Before deciding you had better consult with General Rosecrans and others in regard to the assistance and co-operation they can give you. You will not wait for any further instructions, but proceed at once to organize and operate against the enemy.

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Cairo, Ill., September 10, 1864.*

I. Lieut. N. N. Tyner, acting assistant inspector-general, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, is hereby announced as acting assistant adjutant-general of this command during the illness of Lieut. James B. Comstock.

* * * * * * *

By order of Col. William T. Shaw:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 10, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Washburn telegraphs, September 7:

I will send the Seventh Kansas Cavalry. Can you not mount them at Saint Louis, allowing me to keep the horses here?

We want them mounted, for use as soon as possible after their arrival. Please decide if the horses should be left and others supplied from the depot. My own opinion is that if General Washburn needs horses it would be best to send them from here and let them keep their own.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 10, 1864—1 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Has the Second Colorado Regiment gone to General Curtis? It is of the highest importance that it immediately assist in reopening the road to Colorado.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 10, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Orders were given for the assembling of the regiment on receipt of your order, but it was scattered over a district of 150 miles, and in chase of bushmen, and has not yet moved. General Brown will be ordered to expedite its movement, and I will advise on receipt of his answer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 10, 1864—noon.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Grant has directed that General A. J. Smith operate against Price & Co. by such route as he may deem best. He will consult with you. Give him all the aid you can.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CAIRO, ILL., *September 10, 1864.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have received your telegram of the 9th directing me to prepare my command for service west of the Mississippi. I was in hopes to be per-

mitted to go to General Sherman, but am ready for duty in any field. I cannot see how Price can ever get north into Missouri with the force we have in arms to oppose him. I have been informed General Canby is sending troops north to meet him. If Price should get north, my starting point, I think, should be Saint Louis. I have heard nothing from General Sherman. I will await your orders.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *September 10, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Halleck directs me to prepare my command to take the field west of the Mississippi River, and states that if the enemy is on White River I shall join Mower and operate in his (the enemy's) rear. I have not yet heard that the enemy is north of the Arkansas River in any force, but should they come, and I to be a portion of the opposing force, would not Saint Louis be a better starting point? I have not sufficient transportation for a long route.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 10, 1864.*

General A. J. SMITH,
Cairo, Ill.:

General Halleck telegraphs that you have General Grant's order to operate against Price, and will confer with me. Come up and bring all the information you can.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Cairo, Ill.:

I have a six-gun battery (Napoleon) which I can send you. Do you want it?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *September 10, 1864.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

I am very well provided with artillery. Thank you.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Cairo, Ill.:

In the present uncertainty as to where Price is, it seems to me it would be best to take post at Cape Girardeau. Were his situation

known we could decide, but active rebel operations are going on. Either they will soon meet us up here or they will be whipped back south of the Arkansas.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

General Price has crossed the Arkansas at Dardanelle with a large cavalry force, variously estimated from 5,000 to 10,000. He has a large train and a pontoon bridge. It was my opinion that he intended to join Shelby, who has about 5,000 armed, and operate on my communications, while Magruder pushed in front with his infantry. But Price's soldiers all say they are going to Missouri, and almost everybody here thinks so. I cannot understand how they can subsist on the march to Missouri. They make a clean sweep of everything as they go. I have just received re-enforcements from Memphis, and shall do all I can to keep Price out of Missouri. If troops had reached me sooner I could easily have defeated Price's Missouri movements, if such are his plans. I have not cavalry enough to cope with him, and it is very doubtful if infantry can catch him. I have sent out three cavalry expeditions against Shelby, and he has evaded them all. General Canby wrote me that he could send troops from Morganza. I have recommended that they be sent to Missouri. If Price should go there we might make it very difficult for him to escape.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 251. } *Saint Louis, September 10, 1864.*

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2. The Third Battalion and regimental headquarters of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, stationed at Benton Barracks, Mo., will proceed to and take post at Glasgow, Mo. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 10, 1864.*

General EWING:

Everything quiet about Bloomfield and New Madrid. Have received no news yet from the forces sent after Colonel Clark.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *September 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

My letter of the 8th will show the situation of the troops in this district. Will more force be required in the eastern part of the district to meet anticipated raids from Boone, Howard, &c.?

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 10, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

Get the Second Colorado ready secretly to move to join General Curtis. I will send you the Fifth Missouri State Militia as soon as I can spare them. Report how soon they can [move].

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., September 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a young man by the name of Dean, residing six miles north of Holden, who had been acting as a guide for scouting parties from Holden, was murdered by bushwhackers on the night of the 7th instant. Last night four citizens, known as rebel sympathizers, or, as they call themselves, "Southern men," were killed by some unknown persons in uniform, and supposed to be soldiers from the camp at Holden, in retaliation for the killing of Dean. There is a growing exasperated state of feeling among the loyal citizens and our soldiers that augurs a bloody future unless the people take the matter in hand and act fearlessly and promptly in putting a stop to this infernal guerrilla warfare.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT,
In the Field, September 10, 1864.

[Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that since my last report all the available force of my command have been on the move. Major Mullins, with Companies A, E, and G, on the 7th, moved to Saline County via Dover. He encountered several small parties of guerrillas in the vicinity of Dover, or rather between Waverly, having three different skirmishes, capturing several horses, two McClellan equipments complete, arms, &c.; is not certain that any were killed. He reports about sixty in that vicinity, forty of them Anderson's men. He reports but very few in Saline County since the Tipton raiders left, which was a part of them he met in the vicinity of Dover. Lieutenant Teel, Company H, with fifty footmen, has been in the Dover country since the 7th. I have heard nothing of them, only a report that they were fighting southwest of Dover on the morning of the 11th. Lieutenant Augustine, Company L, I also learn, ran on to a party of four on the Warrensburg road on the 9th while they were robbing the mail. He is still out. I have nothing official from him. I will be able to give a more satisfactory report in my next of the success of Lieutenants Teel and Augustine.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. LAZEAR,
Lieut. Col. First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., September 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. B. F. LAZEAR,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Lexington, Mo.:

COLONEL: The commanding general is informed by Major-General Rosecrans that your troops are causing a reign of terror in La Fayette and Saline Counties, and that it should receive your attention. He is also further informed that their officers are permitting them to rob the people of their property for their own benefit, to murder peaceable citizens, and commit other outrages upon the people, while the pursuit of the bushwhackers is abandoned by loading the troops with the plunder from the country. The meager results reported to these headquarters would seem to confirm this statement. The commanding general directs me to say, that should the investigation, now in progress, prove that any of the people have been plundered by the troops under your command, that the pay of the officers, and, if necessary, of the soldiers, will be stopped and appropriated, so far as it will go, to refund the value of property taken from the people. He directs that you will report fully in relation to these complaints.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 10, 1864.*

Maj. G. W. KELLY,
Boonville:

Have your command on the alert for any guerrillas that may cross from the north side of the river. General Fisk is pressing them.

By command of Brigadier-General Brown

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Germantown, Mo., September 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Comdg. District of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo.:

GENERAL: I beg leave to submit the following supplementary report: On the 1st instant Captain Peery, with Lieutenant Gaskill and forty men, marched for Warrensburg, Mo., having under escort Major Mears, paymaster, U. S. Army, and forage train, returned on the 5th instant, having traveled 100 miles. On the 5th instant Sergeant Critton, Company B, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, with ten men started in pursuit of two guerrillas that were reported to have been in the neighborhood; after making a thorough reconnaissance of Deep Water timber, returned same night without finding any enemy. On the same day a returned rebel soldier was brought to this station by his father, Mr. Harness. He surrendered himself and expressed himself as being heartily tired of the rebellion, having deserted the rebel army in Arkansas on the 10th of August, 1864, in company with two others, who, he said, had made their way to North Missouri with the intention of surrendering themselves to the authorities as soon as they

get where they have been acquainted. He says there is great suffering in the rebel ranks; that Marmaduke has about 6,000 men. He was very ragged when he came here. All quiet at present.

I have the honor to be, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. T. GOODBRAKE,
Captain, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Station.

WAYNESVILLE, MO., *September 10, 1864.*

Maj. J. B. KAISER, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 147, headquarters Post of Rolla, Mo., I started from Rolla about 6 p. m. of the 7th instant and proceeded to the Sycamore Springs and found the Waynesville post train there. The other two trains had not come out so far. During the night Thomas Houk, prisoner, absented himself. On the following morning the Waynesville post train being ready about 5 o'clock, I detained it until 6, when I understood the other train had taken the Ridge road to Little Piney. I sent the sergeant of Company K with his men to guard it to Little Piney, where I awaited their arrival. On their coming up I informed the wagon-masters that I wished them to proceed to Big Piney for the reason that the Waynesville post train and escort had only rations for that night, and they were bound to go through next day. One of the wagon-masters refused to go. His proper name I do not know, but he goes by the name of Frenchy. It not being at that time quite 12 o'clock, and the distance to Big Piney only eight miles, on account of the refusal of said Frenchy I was compelled to encamp two miles above the Harrison farm, a regular crossing for guerrillas. As soon as it became dark I had two posts put out where I thought most available to protect the horses and trains, the men lying close to their horses, except the guards, which remained in one place. About 10.30 o'clock the sentinel on post hearing a horse on the side of the bluff, commanded halt. It not being obeyed, fired. The camp being alarmed the horses were examined, and two were found missing. The men were not all to bed at the time, and it being dark pursuit was impossible. On the following morning I took part of the escort to scout a short distance from the camp to see if I could find any sign, and got one horse the thieves had abandoned, he being rode down, and at 7 o'clock the wagon-master previously spoken of was not ready to leave camp. I was therefore compelled to divide the escort, as the Waynesville post train had to go through for want of provisions, as before stated, and when I remarked so to said Frenchy, he said he had seventeen days to make the trip, and he would go no farther than Big Piney, distant six miles from his camp. I therefore proceeded to Waynesville with the post train, the other Government train following, and arrived at 1.30 p. m. the 9th instant. I therefore submit the foregoing for your consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OWEN CARVILL,
Second Lieut. Company B, Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 244. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., September 10, 1864.*

1. Capt. M. L. Alsup, commanding Company H, Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry, is hereby directed to send the enlisted men of his com-

mand, under charge of the first sergeant, into Douglas County for active field service. They will be located at such points as will best promote the interests of the service, and keep in check the armed rebels and bushwhackers who infest that section, and will remain there until further orders. Capt. R. B. Owen, assistant quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation for the rations and equipments of the men.

* * * * * * *

4. Capt. Jackson Ball, Company C, Sixth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, stationed near Ozark, Mo., is directed to keep out a scout from his command of from eight to twenty men, until further orders, down White River as far as Forsyth and Dubuque. They will be instructed to report at once all information they may gain as to the movements of the enemy.

5. Captain McCullah, commanding Company H, Sixth Provisional Regiment, will proceed with his command to Marionville, Mo., without delay and occupy that post until further orders. He will scout the country in that vicinity, but will hold a portion of his command in readiness at all times for such escort duty as may be required.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MACON, MO., *September 10, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have made a personal inspection of the important bridges on the North Missouri Railroad and established at each a permanent guard. The block-houses are in good condition. I send 300 of Dyer's regiment (dismounted) into the brush in Boone to-night. The officers and men taken from the captured railroad train by the bushwhackers will be brought into Sturgeon this evening. We make no exchanges, simply get four white sheep for one lame black one got out of our pasture. I have no direct report from the different detachments after the guerrillas in Howard, but learn indirectly that our troops are doing a good work. The new regiments will soon be in condition to be effective.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, September 10, 1864.

General FISK:

Colonel Beveridge has been to-day ordered to Glasgow with the Third Battalion of his regiment, where he can operate under your orders until further orders; but the general commanding is desirous of getting the regiment to another point as soon as possible. Report when you can spare them.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, September 10, 1864.

Governor JOHN EVANS,
Territory of Colorado:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 9th instant, with extract of letter from Maj. S. G. Colley, requesting that a sufficient force be stationed at the Indian agency for the protection of the crops and Government property. In answer thereto permit me to ask if the crops at Point of Rocks are Government or individual property, or if any of the buildings in such condition as to be damaged by fire? I am compelled to station troops at Bent's Old Fort, it being the junction of Santa Fé and Denver line of coaches, which is our only mail line at this time, and a large amount of stock has to be kept there. If the crop at the Indian agency is Government property I will station a squad there until it can be gathered, but if it is individual property I cannot do so, as you will readily see that it would involve the stationing of troops at every ranch or farm in the country. I will give orders to troops stationed at Camp Fillmore above, and at Bent's Old Fort below, to give all the protection in their power, and I repeat, if the crops at Indian agency are Government property, then they shall have some men until they are gathered.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Colorado Cavalry, Commanding District.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 11, 1864—10.30 a. m*
(Received 1. p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

If a good, competent inspecting officer can be sent to the Department of Arkansas at this time I think it would have a good effect. I understand there are many irregularities between Helena and Little Rock that want correction. Special attention should be called to the manner of guarding and protecting stores on the route between the Mississippi and Little Rock.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *September 11, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding, &c., New Orleans:

GENERAL: I inclose for your information a copy of a dispatch this day sent to the Secretary of War. This was written after consultation with General Washburn, at Memphis. I, of course, know not under what particular orders your troops were moving, and, therefore, after giving the general's views, as well as my own, left the disposal of the future movements with the authorities at Washington. Cairo has been taken from the District of Columbus and added to Illinois. I think this unfortunate. General Paine has been relieved to go to General Sherman, and General Meredith is in command, being now at Paducah. Colonel McArthur is in command of Columbus, with his regiment of colored artillery, 1,000 strong, the time of the two regiments of 100-

days' men having expired, and they desire to go home. The force thus reduced is too small for Columbus and the points dependent upon it. Four regiments of 100-days' men have just left Memphis, but the troops remaining are sufficient. General Washburn has two brigadier-generals without commands—Prince and Veatch. I should like to see the former in a good command. He is an excellent soldier, and a gentleman, and would make a good commander for Natchez, should a change be made at that place.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

CAIRO, ILL., *September 11, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

On leaving Natchez I ascertained that Harrisonburg had been evacuated by the rebels, and that the troops, as well as others in Louisiana, were under orders for Missouri; also that the effort of a large body to cross the Mississippi from Louisiana had failed, owing to the vigilance of the navy, and, it is said, the refusal of the troops to cross. It is undoubtedly the fact that an expedition into Missouri with a large force had been determined on. At Helena Colonel Crooks said their forces were at Augusta and Batesville, under Price, Marmaduke, and Shelby, their principal depot being at the latter place. If they cross White River at these two points they may operate in two columns. They have mounted every man possible, and have 10,000 such troops. General Washburn sent a division of 4,000 up White River to co-operate with General Steele, and also threw across the Mississippi 2,000 cavalry. General Canby sent from Morganza to White River 7,000, where they arrived at night the 7th instant. The water being very low the transports will not be able to ascend any distance. General Steele's last dispatch, not very late, represented the rebels as south of the Arkansas, but the belief is that they have crossed and are on march for Missouri, of which General Washburn will very soon be informed. General Washburn is of opinion that the Morganza column should in such case go to Missouri—say, first, to Cape Girardeau—to intercept them; and whilst I am not aware of General Canby's orders, this seems to me to be proper. If this view is concurred in, as General Washburn feels he has no control over those troops, would it not be well to give him discretionary orders in regard to them should he find the rebels on or have crossed White River? I will send a copy of this dispatch to Generals Canby and Rosecrans for their information. I leave to-morrow for Paducah.

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Military Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans:

I have received no reliable information in regard to the movements of the enemy in Arkansas since I last wrote. General Bussey was here from Little Rock to-day, which place he left three days ago. He says that Price and Fagan, with 3,000 to 5,000 men, have certainly crossed the Arkansas River, and no doubt bound for Missouri. They

will be re-enforced at Jacksonport by Shelby, with 3,000 or 4,000 men. Bussey says that there is no use for the men up White River that you have sent there, and General Mower writes me the same in regard to his force now at Devall's Bluff, yet General Steele is constantly calling for more. I sent him over 2,000 of my best cavalry when I supposed that he was in a tight place, but requested that he would send them back as soon as the emergency was over. I want them back here very much, for their absence so cripples me in cavalry that I cannot make raids to hold Forrest here in the country. Forrest is now near Oxford, but is so reduced that with all my cavalry here I could safely meet him any day. I am very anxious to get my cavalry back, because I know that if it stays thirty days in Arkansas it will be ruined. The reports I have in regard to the cavalry in that department are fearful. When I sent mine over there I wrote General Steele that it was to help him out of a tight place, and that I would rely upon him to send it back as soon as the emergency was over. If the mounted force of the enemy goes to Missouri, they can have no use for my cavalry on White River. Will you order General Steele to send it back? I am now very bare of troops here. The 100-days' men are nearly all gone, and Smith and Mower both gone, leaves me not over 800 white infantry, with the colored troops and cavalry. I beg that you will order all of my cavalry back at once.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

P. S.—A dispatch which I have from Steele, dated the 7th, makes no mention of Price having crossed the Arkansas.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 11, 1864.

Hon. B. F. FLANDERS,
Supervising Special Agent Treasury Dept., New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I return herewith the papers in the case of the cotton of Mr. J. T. Murray. The evidence in this case is not satisfactory. Under the rules of the rebel authorities in the Department of Mississippi, Alabama, and East Louisiana, and the orders of the general commanding the Homochitto District (from which this cotton was brought), the exportation of cotton is prohibited except in exchange for supplies for the rebel government. The presence of a rebel picket at the place of shipment and the apparent collusion with the picket furnish strong presumptive evidence that the conditions were complied with, and to the extent that the rebel government is interested the cotton is subject to capture. It should be held until the claimants furnish satisfactory evidence that the rebel government has had and has now no interest in the cotton.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 125. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 11, 1864.

1. The commanding officer Seventy-seventh Illinois having reported his regiment at these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders,

No. 115, paragraph 8, from these headquarters, will proceed without delay to Morganza and report to the commanding officer at that point.

2. The command of Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger will be extended to include the military district to be created by the major-general commanding the Department of the Gulf, and, except so far as relates to the special instructions received from these headquarters, he will report to the headquarters of that department.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 245. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, September 11, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. Until further orders the District of West Florida will be reported to these headquarters through the headquarters of U. S. Forces, Mobile Bay, and the troops serving within that district will be subject to the orders of the commanding general U. S. Forces, Mobile Bay.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, *September 11, 1864—6 p. m.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reports come in that the rebels are crossing Lake Verret and approaching Labadieville. I have sent a cavalry force from here and from Napoleonville to see. Everything here is in readiness for them.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

THIBODEAUX, *September 11, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE, or
Capt. J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have been out some distance and have met nothing. What cavalry I have here I have sent to Labadieville with orders to go from there toward Lake Verret, looking for the enemy. Major Clybourn has also gone out from Napoleonville with all the force at his command. More cavalry ought to be sent me in the morning.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

MORGANZA, *September 11, 1864.*
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Captain FARRINGTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

Brigadier-General Dennis writes me under date the 8th that he has arrived safely with his command at the mouth of White River, and has

his men comfortably located in camp. He reports communication open to Little Rock, and sent his dispatches to Major-General Steele on the gun-boat Rocket. Saint Charles is in the possession of our forces. General Mower, with his command, left that point on the 8th instant for Little Rock.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 3D DIV., 19TH A. C.,
Morganza, La., September 11, 1864.

Agreeably to orders from corps headquarters, the undersigned hereby assumes command of this the First Brigade.

WM. McE. DYE,
Colonel Twentieth Iowa.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., SECOND DIV., 19TH ARMY CORPS,
Saint Charles, Ark., September 11, 1864.

Lieut. WILLIAM E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I reached this point this afternoon after a very disagreeable trip. We moved very comfortably in the Pringle until yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock a log got entangled in the wheel and broke out three of the buckets and arms. We tried to navigate with one wheel, but found it impracticable. Stopped for repairs, which detained us until 8 p. m. Just as we were ready to resume our journey a steamer coming down the river rounded to and anchored close by. The captain came on board and informed me that without an expert White River pilot it would not be safe to attempt moving in the night. Neither of my pilots ever having run White River, concluded to wait until morning. Put out pickets and remained undisturbed until daylight this morning when we resumed our trip. After proceeding about two miles the pilot ran the vessel onto a sand-bar. I was standing on the hurricane deck at the time, and thought it very strange that an experienced pilot could commit so gross a breach of common sense, it being evident to me that he was clear out of the channel. We proceeded about one mile farther, when it was reported to me that the vessel had sprung a leak and was rapidly filling. Immediately went to the hatch and found about ten inches of water in the hole, pumps out of order, and wholly inadequate to throw out as fast as the water rushed in. Stores becoming wet, when we immediately began to hoist out. Just as I got the ammunition and clothing out, the steamer Mittie came along, hailed her, and got aboard with Captain Henley and orderly, and came on. After traveling about three miles, met the steamer Melonette and gave the captain a written order to proceed to the Pringle, report to Lieut. Col. John A. McLaughlin, of the Forty-seventh Indiana, and take off a sufficient number of the men and loading to light the Pringle so she could come over the bars. He did as directed and brought up 400 men, reaching here about 5 p. m. The Pringle reached the landing here at about 8 o'clock this evening. All the officers with whom I have conversed unite in saying the pilot, Lucas, used every effort possible, in their judgment, to sink the Pringle. The result of the damage as reported to me by Captain Massie, acting commissary, and Lieutenant Brugh, acting quartermaster, is as follows: 2 barrels of sugar, 2 bar-

rels of ground coffee, 2 barrels of flour, and 2 barrels of beans are about half destroyed; and of the quartermaster's stores, 7 sacks of oats, making 1,120 pounds. This pilot, Lucas, is most eminently a Southern gentleman, born in Georgia near the line of Florida, and, judging from the complexion of skin and the kinks in his hair, is either of Seminole or Congo extraction, and I would respectfully suggest that he may possibly be a rebel spy acting in the capacity of a professional pilot. Whatever may be his ancestry he is wholly unfit as a pilot, and in my judgment should be excluded from the profession hereafter. Would send him down under guard if I did not think him too contemptible to thus honor. The captain, Murdock, did what he could to get along, but he has no command of his crew. Colonel Greene, of the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, reached here last evening about 8 p. m. Was informed by the commander of the gun-boats, immediately on his arrival, that a rebel force, reported 300 strong, with four pieces of artillery, expected to make an attack upon them this morning. He immediately moved his regiment from the boat inside the fortifications; put out a picket of 100 men. Soon after the two sections of the Seventh Massachusetts Battery came up on the Hamilton Belle, and under the command of Lieutenant Bean. They were placed in position ready for action at any moment. The night wore away, morning dawned, and to their great disappointment the 300 rebels with their four pieces of artillery did not appear, and all yet remains quiet at Saint Charles. I have placed the regiments in camp in good position, as follows: The Forty-seventh Indiana on the right, the Ninety-ninth Illinois on the left, the Twenty-first Iowa in the center, inside the outer line of fortifications, and the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin and One hundred and twentieth Ohio as a reserve on the inside of the inner line of works. Our position is strong and we can defend it against any assault the enemy can make against us, care not what his reasonable numbers may be. The cavalry, under command of Captain Graham, Eighty-seventh Illinois, are camped on the right of the Forty-seventh Indiana and to their rear, near the bank of the river. Have pickets out about half a mile. Will revise and correct the picket-line to-morrow. Since reaching here have learned of three rebel soldiers recently returned from the army. One is said to be discharged, came home yesterday. Will send the cavalry out in the morning and try to arrest them. If successful will send them down to you the first opportunity. Think I can get forage plenty in the country and also fresh meat in abundance. Will try and press into the service a sufficient number of negroes and mules out of which to manufacture cattle drivers. Have located four pieces of the artillery on the outer works commanding the whole front, and two pieces in the inner works as a reserve. Think and believe our position cannot be successfully assailed. Two gun-boats are lying in the river. Will report to you from time to time when anything occurs worthy of notice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. SLACK,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 240. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS, *Helena, Ark., September 11, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 209, from headquarters Department of Arkansas, the One hundred and forty-third Illinois Infantry is hereby relieved from duty in this District of Eastern Arkansas, and

will proceed without delay to Alton, Ill., and report to the superintendent volunteer recruiting service for the purpose of being mustered out at the expiration of their term of service. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Col. William Crooks:

F. E. SNOW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 52. } *Near Brownsville, Ark., September 11, 1864.*

Information has been received at these headquarters that gross outrages have been committed by soldiers of this command upon the persons and property of loyal citizens of Brownsville, Ark. In one instance the clothing, valuables, and household goods of a lady who is the wife of a Federal officer were taken and destroyed, and the owner insulted and abused. Brigade commanders will at once take measures and use their utmost endeavors to ferret out the miscreants who perpetrated these outrages and bring them to punishment. If the individuals cannot be identified the regiments to which they belong will be assessed the amount of damages sustained, and if the regiment cannot be found the damages will be assessed upon the brigade, if possible, to discover that to which they belong.

By order of Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Mower:

J. B. SAMPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 11, 1864.

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Div. of West Mississippi:

Reports continue to come in showing concentration of troops in the vicinity of Jackson. The public talk is an attack on this place with the purpose of capture. A man here received yesterday a letter from his sister at Yazoo City, saying that she had just seen General Ross, who was lately at Atlanta, and heard him say that he was appointed to meet Polignac at Jackson, and that a demonstration would be made on Natchez to induce me to send troops from here to its relief, when this place would be assaulted. I have no signal officers here and they are very essential in case of attack. I request that four officers, with their proper attachés, be sent to me as soon as possible. When it becomes certain that an attack will be made I shall ask for more troops.

I have the honor to remain,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 11, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

From General Thomas' dispatch* of this evening and the verbal report of a staff officer of General Steele's I am inclined to think the rebels will make a strong demonstration to force the line of the Arkansas,

*See Thomas to Stanton, copy of which was sent to Rosecrans, p. 149.

and make a formidable invasion of this State. After the orders given to General Smith by General Halleck, which were to operate with Mower, I have carefully considered the distance and uncertainty of effecting anything except in conjunction with General Steele. I concluded that it would be best for his and any other force put at my disposal to encamp at Cape Girardeau a few days to await developments. If they go inland, transportation must be provided. If wanted below, they are on the river, equally convenient to move in that or this direction. Next to putting them wholly at my disposal for a movement by Rolla and Springfield for the offensive in the southwest, this seems advisable, and in the impossibility of consulting General Canby you must decide.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 191. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 11, 1864.

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III. The commanding officer Second Sub-District will relieve and send to Saint Louis all of the One hundred and thirty-fifth and One hundred and forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers in the Second Sub-District.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr.:

H. HANNAHS,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *September 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Captain McElroy has information of 1,500 rebels at Doniphan, Mo., and fears an attack on Patterson.

JAMES WILSON,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., September 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowlede the receipt of your telegraph directing me to prepare secretly the Second Colorado Cavalry to report to General Curtis. The reduction of the effective force of the First, Fourth, and Seventh Missouri State Militia by re-enlistment and removal to Saint Louis, the necessary mustering out of the One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois, 100-days' men, this week; the delay in mustering in the Forty-fifth [Missouri], in consequence of the instructions of Colonel Bonneville not to muster six and twelve months' men in the same regiment, will generally weaken this command; and if the Second Colorado moves out of the district before other troops arrive to take their place it will necessarily leave the country in a very exposed position. The organization of citizens is not completed under Order 107,

and when done it will require time to restore confidence in their ability to protect themselves, during which the use of regular military forces will be required. I submit these views to your consideration.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

MACON, MO., *September 11, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

Colonel Beveridge and the additional battalion of his regiment will be of great service to this district, and I will see that their service is properly directed while they remain in the district. All the available troops of my command that can be spared from garrison duty will, for the present, operate in Chariton, Howard, Boone, Randolph, Audrain, and Monroe Counties, and the new troops are going into the brush after the whackers fast as mounted.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *September 11, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Upon returning to my headquarters this morning I find serious trouble brewing in Nodaway County, and go to that region to give it personal attention to-night. Twenty-five of the best citizens of the county are here as refugees from a marauding band of midnight rangers, who are serving notices upon their neighbors to leave the county within five, ten, or fifteen days, or suffer death, &c. I can stop this quickly by going up into that region. I have forwarded notices to the leading men of the county to meet the Committee of Public Safety with myself to devise measures to stop the infernal business. I shall have to lay my hands heavily upon certain loyalists, but the evil must be promptly checked or a reign of terror will extend over the four northwestern counties. The troops are well at work in the Boone and Howard district. I shall visit Glasgow in person during the week.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *September 11, 1864.*

General DOUGLASS,
Mexico or Glasgow:

(Operator at Allen will find his whereabouts.)

Let the most vigorous work against the guerrillas in the Boone-Howard district go on. You now have a large force. Push the infantry after their haunts secretly. The gun-boat Fanny Ogden will be at Glasgow to co-operate. Give the villains a big turn. Keep me posted daily, if possible.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

I have been told by an officer traveling over the route between the Mississippi and Little Rock, Ark., that the arrangements for supplying the army are wretchedly deficient, and show the grossest neglect of the interests of the Government on the part of many of the officers, both post commanders and quartermasters. Can you send an inspector to look into this matter? Either Colonel Biggs or Bingham would be good officers to send.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *September 12, 1864—3 p. m.*
(Received 19th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The latest information from General Steele is to the 4th, and from the mouth of White River to the 8th instant. General Steele has been re-enforced by 12,000 troops—5,000 from Memphis and 7,000 from Reynolds' corps. Mower's division has gone to Little Rock; the detachment of the Seventeenth Corps from Saint Charles to Devall's Bluff. Saint Charles will be reoccupied by troops from General Reynolds' corps, in order that the re-enforcements may proceed up White River without obstruction or delay. General West is still in pursuit of Shelby. General Steele is of the opinion that the bulk of Kirby Smith's army will be thrown against him. Some of the Texas troops have reached the Saline. I have directed General Reynolds to relieve the detachment of the Seventeenth Corps and send it to General Sherman. General Taylor is now in command of the Department of Mississippi and Alabama, and is concentrating his troops at Jackson. The rebels are collecting supplies at Montgomery, possibly in expectation of a movement from the Gulf. They have ordered the removal or destruction of all cotton west of Pearl River. Cortina has crossed the Rio Grande to escape the French forces operating from Bagdad, and has been notified by the commanding officer at Brazos Santiago that on surrendering his arms and ammunition his party would be received as refugees, and that his presence in the territory of the United States as an armed enemy of a neutral power would not be tolerated.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 47. } *New Orleans, La., September 12, 1864.*

The following officers are hereby announced as composing the staff of the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi: Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, U. S. Volunteers, chief of cavalry; Brig. Gen. James Totten, Missouri State Militia, chief of artillery and ordnance; Col. C. C. Dwight, One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers, agent for exchange of prisoners; Lieut. Col. C. T. Christensen, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. John M. Wilson, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, chief quartermaster; Lieut. Col. C. B. Hinsdill, chief commissary of subsistence; Lieut. Col.

E. P. Vollum, medical inspector, U. S. Army, chief medical officer; Lieut. Col. William H. Wood, First U. S. Infantry, provost-marshal-general; Maj. De Witt Clinton, judge-advocate; Maj. Frank W. Marston, chief signal officer; Capt. M. D. McAlester, U. S. Corps of Engineers, chief engineer; Capt. John F. S. Gray, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. B. F. Morey, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. George S. Melville, aide-de-camp; Capt. Clarence T. Barrett, aide-de-camp; Capt. W. G. Fuller, assistant quartermaster, assistant superintendent of military telegraph; Capt. James G. Patton, Thirty-third Missouri Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Capt. Alfred Fredberg, Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 126. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., September 12, 1864.*

1. The commanding officer Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, having reported his regiment at these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 115, paragraph 8, from these headquarters, will proceed without delay to Morganza, La., and report to the commanding officer at that point. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 126. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, September 12, 1864.*

The following organization of districts is published for general information:

The District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, including the Districts of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, commanded by Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron.

The District of West Florida and Southern Alabama, including the troops serving in Mobile Bay and those in the District of West Florida, commanded by Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 246. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, September 12, 1864.*

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3. The Provisional Division, established by paragraph 10, Special Orders, No. 228, from these headquarters, will be under the command of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, for the purpose of better organization and system. General Sherman

will take the necessary steps for perfecting the organization. The regiments of this division will report as formerly to their district commander, sending copies through the commanding officers of their brigades to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding Defenses of New Orleans and Provisional Division.

4. Lieut. Col. William S. Abert, assistant inspector-general, will, in addition to his other duties, temporarily assume charge of the cavalry bureau of the department, relieving Maj. J. P. Sherburne, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 12, 1864.

Major DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General Department of the Gulf:

I have the honor to request that a regiment of cavalry be ordered to report to Brigadier-General Cameron, commanding La Fourche District, without delay, for temporary service. I have also to request that the naval commander on this station co-operate with the army in an expedition which I propose sending without delay to the junction of Bayou Pigeon and Grand River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 13, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded.

It is recommended that a regiment of cavalry be ordered from the cavalry division at Baton Rouge to report to General Cameron for the better protection of his district. It is also recommended that General Sherman's suggestion concerning the co-operation of the navy be favorably considered.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 12, 1864.

Major DRAKE.
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

I have the honor to request that a regiment of cavalry be ordered to report to Brigadier-General Cameron, commanding La Fourche District, without delay, for temporary service. * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, September 14, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, chief of cavalry of the division, for remark.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF CAV., MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS.,
September 14, 1864.

There is no cavalry in reserve in the Department of the Gulf. I know of no regiment serving in districts or with the Nineteenth Army Corps that can be spared away from its present duties. I recommended a few days ago if more cavalry were needed in the La Fourche District that the Third Rhode Island be remounted.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 12, 1864.

Commodore PALMER, U. S. Navy,
Commanding, &c.:

COMMODORE: The expedition I proposed for your co-operation the other day, and which fell through in consequence of your gun-boat having rather successfully anticipated us on Bayou Pigeon, I still see the necessity of. I shall have a force near the head of Lake Natchez at any time when I am to be assured that a gun-boat will be there. It can go by the way of Bayou Pigeon, but will you? Should you consent let me know at what time you can have a boat there. It is absolutely necessary, you know, to be sure and make the junction to be of good effect. Commodore, can I assist you in any way in keeping open Grand River all the way from Palourde to Bayou Pigeon? Any suggestions you can make on this important subject I would thank you for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

Your communication of the 10th instant has been received and laid before the commanding general. The following are his orders indorsed thereon:

This expedition is very well, and it is similar to one which was contemplated some days ago, when, before it could be organized, it was found that the navy had anticipated us in Bayou Pigeon. The proposed expedition is promising, and I approve of it; but two things must be insisted on in pursuing it: First. The point and time

of junction of the several parts of the expedition must be well considered and punctually conformed to. Second. In any expedition of this sort the main object must not be lost sight of, viz, the maintenance of the La Fourche Bayou. Everything is secondary to this; therefore, whilst endeavoring to cut off the enemy on Grand River no advantage must remain with him on the La Fourche.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, *September 12, 1864.*
(Received 1 p. m.)

Major CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A citizen, Mr. Peter Toell, a trustworthy, loyal man, and who I believe to be perfectly reliable, has just come in, and reports that two miles above Labadieville he was accosted by the rebel Capt. Bailey Vincent, with nine badly armed men, all on foot. He satisfied Vincent that he was a rebel, and Vincent sent him here to ascertain how many troops we had, how much artillery, how much cavalry, what kind of troops, whethern Eastern or Western men. He was also to ascertain how many troops were at Brashear. He promised him a large pecuniary reward and gave him a dollar to purchase late papers with. My cavalry here are exhausted, but I have ordered three companies from Napoleonville to look for him. My theory is that it is a reconnaissance from the force concentrated at Franklin. If he was the advance of a large force he would not stop to purchase late papers. I am further borne out in this by the reports of the cavalry force which returned to Napoleonville from Lake Verret this morning, which report that they could find no one, but that the citizens affirm that small parties were traversing the lake yesterday and were seen in the woods on this side. To watch this large territory I should have at least 100 more cavalry sent to this place.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &c.,
Little Rock, Ark., September 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

Colonel Erskine, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, with 300 cavalry, drove in the enemy's pickets at Monticello on the 10th instant, and ascertained positively that there were three brigades of infantry, commanded by Parsons, Hawthorn, and Dockery, numbering about 4,000, with two 12-pounder and four 6-pounder guns. Prisoners captured said that 7,000 cavalry and 7,000 infantry, under Generals Walker and Prince Polignac, were on their way to Monticello from Louisiana, and that the cavalry were already on Bayou Bartholomew, twenty-three miles from Monticello. No troops at Princeton except 150 cavalry. Parsons' division of infantry, 2,500, left there for Camden on the 9th instant. Deserters say Price had from 8,000 to 15,000, with sixteen pieces of artillery, and that he had a large amount of arms and ammunition for recruits. They think he has gone to Missouri. Lane's brigade, 1,000 strong, attacked Colonel Erskine on the Warren road, who cut his way

through, losing 20 men, killing as many of the enemy and capturing 8 prisoners, 1 lieutenant severely wounded, who confirmed part of the information above given. Shelby's men, who were scattered over the country foraging, were ordered to rendezvous at Batesville yesterday. I am not yet informed whether all of Price's command had got across the Arkansas. They drive in our scouting parties. The troops from Memphis are at Brownsville, under Major-General Mower, fitting out an expedition against Price. I hear nothing of Magruder lately, but suppose he is at Camden.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

P. S.—I have just learned that Fagan is encamped four miles above Lewisburg. They know we have re-enforcements. This may change their plans.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 12, 1864.

Col. D. B. SACKETT,
Inspector-General, U. S. Army, Louisville, Ky.:

Lieutenant-General Grant desires an inspection of the Department of Arkansas. He is informed that there are many irregularities between Helena and Little Rock that need correction. Special attention will be given to the manner of guarding and protecting stores on the routes between the Mississippi and Little Rock. You will proceed to make the inspection indicated by Lieutenant-General Grant.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 12, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. A. MOWER:

Your division, the cavalry division under Colonel Winslow, and the brigade under Colonel Moore, all at Brownsville, will constitute a force under your command to operate against Price and Shelby. Please assume command and make requisitions on the chief assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at these headquarters for such supplies and transportation as may be required. It will perhaps be best to start with ten days' rations and as much forage as can be hauled. Transportation and rations to make up the deficit of what is at Brownsville will be sent from here to meet you at Austin. I can probably give you more cavalry. Fagan is reported encamped four miles above Lewisburg. There are three brigades, about 4,000 men, and six pieces of artillery at Monticello. General Walker and Prince Polignac are moving on that place from Louisiana with 7,000 cavalry and 7,000 infantry; the cavalry is now on Bayou Bartholomew, twenty-three miles from Monticello. This information was developed by reconnaissance from Pine Bluff.* I heard nothing of the Texas troops that were said to be moving up. I may pay you a visit to-morrow. General Canby has sent re-enforcements from Morganza. General Dennis' division is at mouth of White River and one brigade at Saint Charles. Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds is in command of the whole.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

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*See Clayton's report, Part I, p. 753.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 12, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: It now looks as if Price was aiming for Missouri, and that his threatening attitude toward Little Rock was to cover his real movement. It appears that quite a force of cavalry, perhaps Fagan's, has crossed the Arkansas near or at Dardanelle, and it is not unlikely that Price himself is across. Reports from Shelby's camp are that the movement is toward Missouri, and from an escaped prisoner, who left Shreveport three weeks ago, I learn that the same rumor was current there. Their purpose, however, may yet be to attack our lines. I understand General Steele intends to take the field against the enemy, but I apprehend no move will be made for a week. Major-General Mower, with a division of nearly 4,000 effectives, is just arrived at Brownsville, half way between here and Little Rock. A force, perhaps a brigade, arrived at Saint Charles night before last. General Dennis' division was at the mouth of White River waiting for transportation to come up. Probably he will take the boats that brought up General Mower's division, and so be here soon. You will think it singular, perhaps, but it is a fact that the force here under my immediate command is less than 1,000 men, though the division I command numbers more than 14,000 in the aggregate. Some of my division is at every post, four regiments and a battery being at Pine Bluff. I had hoped that before now we would have been in Texas and been re-enforced by 10,000 colored troops at least. There are thousands of negroes in that State for the service, and if commanders go there who have any zeal in bringing them into the service they will be procured. I am sorry I cannot predict anything promising in this State.

Hoping this will find you in good health, I am, truly yours,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., September 12, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have an effective force at this post of 25 officers and 446 men, infantry; 21 officers and 303 men, cavalry; 2 officers and 111 men, Company D, Second Missouri Artillery (6 guns); Battery M, Second Missouri Artillery (3 guns), 1 officer and 64 men—not effective for want of serviceable horses and harness.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., SECOND DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Austin, Ark., September 12, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock, Ark.:

My patrols report that from the information they can procure from citizens, Shelby and Dobbin are moving from Batesville in this direction. I do not give this much credence, but it may be true. I have

sent several scouts on all the roads leading in that direction. My force is too small to send out large scouting parties and do my foraging and picketing.

W. F. GEIGER,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
September 12, 1864—11.20 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

The following telegram* has been received from General Rosecrans. You will please answer it and give to General Rosecrans such instructions as you think the military exigency requires.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 12, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Rosecrans' telegram of 11th to Secretary of War in relation to placing A. J. Smith at Cape Girardeau under his (Rosecrans') orders is just received. I think it probable Cape Girardeau is the place where Smith should be to watch the movements of Price and to prepare himself for land travel, but in moving into the interior he should go as light as possible, purchasing supplies from the loyal and taking from the disloyal. Going to that point, he will necessarily be under Rosecrans' orders. You may so instruct him. If Smith is acting now under information which I have not got he need not change his course. If matters have not changed, however, since his last dispatch, direct him to go to Cape Girardeau and report to General Rosecrans. Direct General Rosecrans at the same time that this force is put at his disposal to expel Price's forces from Missouri and Arkansas and to cooperate with other troops sent from Memphis for the same purpose.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 12, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Grant's orders are that General A. J. Smith will operate against Price & Co. as he may deem best, and that you will give him all the assistance in your power. General Washburn must decide for himself in regard to the horses of the Seventh Kansas.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The Secretary of War directs me to say that your dispatch of yesterday has been referred to Lieutenant-General Grant, who will give the

*See Rosecrans to Stanton, September 11, p. 154.

necessary instructions thereupon. The Secretary of War further directs that your attention be again called to paragraph 451 of the Army Regulations, which indicates the office of the Adjutant-General as the proper channel of your official correspondence with this Department. Should you not be able to communicate with General Canby, in the event of needing instructions as to military operations, you will address yourself to Lieutenant-General Grant through the Chief of Staff of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Colonel and Inspector-General U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 12, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to instructions from the major-general commanding the department, I went to Alton, Ill., on the 10th instant to inspect the prison and troops stationed there as guards. I found the prison in admirable police, and all the improvements and alterations which were in progress when the general commanding last visited it going on well and rapidly. There is great need of a steam engine to force water for the use of the prison, and I recommend that one be sent there immediately. On the 9th instant a party of forty-six rebel prisoners on their way to work outside the prison attacked their guard, nine men of the Alton Battalion, and succeeded in obtaining some of their muskets. The guard, however, behaved with the utmost promptitude and energy, and the result was the killing of 7, the wounding of 5, and the recapture of all but 2 of the rebels. Much praise is due to the prison inspector, Lieutenant Dyhrenfurth, who will make a full report of this affair. I found the quarters occupied by the four companies of Colonel Lackey's One hundred and forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers in a disgracefully filthy condition, and the men in the quarters were but little better. No officers were present with the men, and it did not appear that any kind of care was given to them. I called upon Colonel Lackey, and upon inquiring as to the reason of this great neglect, he stated that he knew nothing about it; that he supposed the men were getting along well enough, but that he had not been to their quarters since they had been there. He stated that he would appoint an inspector and remedy the evil. I respectfully recommend that Colonel Lackey be dismissed the service for inefficiency and neglect of duty. I find from Colonel Rodgers, who is organizing the Alton Guard, that he is progressing well, and will have eight or nine companies by the 17th instant. General Copeland gave me every assistance in my inspection and seemed thoroughly acquainted with matters in his district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. McK. HUDSON,
Inspector-General, Department of the Missouri.

[Indorsement.]

The general commanding regrets to learn from the report of the department inspector the criminal neglect of duty of Colonel Lackey, appointed by the Government to the command of a regiment and sent by the commanding general to Alton as a mark of special confidence in

his military capacity and desire to succeed. This officer allowed his command to neglect the most ordinary rules of police, and gives in excuse that he was not aware of their condition because he had not been to see them. This neglect was in itself a great fault, but such an excuse shows that Colonel Lackey is unworthy of his position. In hopes this reprimand will be sufficient to deter him and others in future from such neglect of duty, the general directs this order to be published to the troops in this department.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, September 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Rolla, Mo.:

Sanborn reports Freeman on Spring River, fifteen miles below Salem, Ark. Rumored at Pilot Knob that a portion of Shelby's command is at Doniphan. Take best care of what you have. Look after the trains going to Springfield. I will send re-enforcements soon. I expect Seventh Kansas from Memphis. Keep me posted.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 12, 1864.*

General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

There will probably be an attempt by the rebels and guerrillas in North Missouri to escape south soon. Prepare for it. The Fanny Ogden will be wanted. The information I give came from their own camp last Saturday night. We must destroy all of them we can.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
No. 196. } *Warrensburg, Mo., September 12, 1864.*

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2. The following disposition of the troops of the First Cavalry Missouri State Militia will be made by Lieut. Col. B. F. Lazear, commanding Second Sub-District, immediately on the receipt of this order, to wit: One company will be stationed at New Frankfort, and three companies at Marshall, Saline County. Maj. A. W. Mullins is hereby assigned the command of the troops in Saline County (as above indicated), with headquarters at Marshall, and will cause the country along the eastern line of La Fayette County to be constantly and thoroughly scouted. Capt. Milton Burris, with four companies, will move at once to and establish his headquarters in the vicinity of Mound Prairie Church. Captain Burris will cause the country to the west of and along the line of the Lexington and Warrensburg road to be constantly scouted, and will see that scouts move daily so as to act as a guard for the stage at the more exposed portions. Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear will instruct the officers of his command that the general commanding

expects greater results from their labor than have been produced during the past month. The war on the peaceable citizens and the property of the country should end and that on the guerrillas be renewed. Having complied with this order, Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear will repair to and assume command of the troops in the immediate vicinity of Lexington. Major Mullins and Captain Burris will, until further orders, report direct to these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOBNOSTER, *September 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN:

I have reliable information that there is a lot of bushwhackers east of here on railroad track. They fired on citizens this morning.

W. D. WILSON,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Warrensburg, September 12, 1864.

Lieut. W. D. WILSON,
Knobnoster:

The general commanding desires more definite information. How many bushwhackers are reported and how far from your station? If they are not too strong for you to attack take every man you have and move on them. Call out the citizens to hold the town during your absence. Answer at once.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOBNOSTER, *September 12, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I obtained my information from Mr. Cooper, whose brother they killed a few weeks ago. He says they were seven miles east on the railroad; he could make no estimate of numbers. I have but nine men here with me that could go, as W. E. Chester has the rest of my men in search of a horse thief, by order of Captain Ferguson, but if you desire that I should attack them please let me know soon.

W. D. WILSON,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Warrensburg, September 12, 1864.

Lieut. W. D. WILSON,
Knobnoster:

Move out at once, and if imprudent to attack ascertain their number and movements. In future do not wait for orders in cases of this kind.

By command of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 12, 1864.*

Col. T. A. SWITZLER,
Sedalia:

A band of guerrillas reported to be on the railroad between Knobnoster and Dresden. Send a guard of ten men on the passenger train and a like guard on the freight train to-night.

By command:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 12, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

Colonel Freeman has camped with his command on Spring River, about fifteen miles below Salem, on the border of Lawrence County, Ark. Only small parties have come into the State. A scout from Hartville killed 3 Confederate soldiers in a fight in Texas County. One had a furlough from Shelby and the other two from Freeman. Jackman's brigade, composed of Coffee's, Schnable's, and Hunter's regiments or commands, is at Batesville. Shelby, with the balance of his command, has moved south of Jacksonport. All the people and troops in and about Batesville say that this rebel force intends to move into Missouri as soon as the weather is cool enough to enable them to move rapidly without spoiling their horses.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 12, 1864.*

General SANBORN:

Your dispatch received. I wish you to use great caution and be ready for Shelby's movement. I apprehend that he will move by way of Pilot Knob and Waynesborough to Cass County and thence into Kansas. Have the new twelve-months' infantry thoroughly drilled. Report their condition by telegraph. Keep open your communication with General Brown; advise him of such things as you deem important, so that complete co-operation may take place.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 12, 1864.*

Generals FISK and DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

Mexico operator reports some rebels at High Hill, 20 there and 500 more guerrillas threatened. Possibly this may be of use to know in moving on the rebels. Where is Forbes?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Mound City, September 12, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of South Kansas:

SIR: I would respectfully request that the major-general commanding the District of South Kansas send to this sub-district, if possible, two mountain howitzers, as, in my opinion, it is very essential for the efficiency of this command and the protection of the border counties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Vol. Cav., Comdg. First Sub-District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 12, 1864.

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IV. Maj. Edward B. Willis, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Fort McRae, N. Mex., and assume command of that post.

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By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:
BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. P. ADAMS,
Commanding Fort Abercrombie:

MAJOR: Your dispatch of 4th instant has been duly received at these headquarters. The intelligence of the arrival of 350 lodges of Sioux Indians at the British settlement near Fort Garry will necessitate increased vigilance on the part of the officers charged with watching the approaches to the frontier, as the very destitution of these savages may impel them to attempt depredations before the setting in of winter. These lodges doubtless composed a portion at least of the camp on the Missouri Coteau, known to contain an assemblage of the most desperate villains from several of the bands from which have issued the raiding parties that have to some extent infested the border settlements. No doubt they will do all the mischief they can, but General Sibley does not share your apprehensions of an attack on Captain Donaldson's command, as it is not probable the Indians will attempt any demonstrations on so large and well-appointed a force as his, unless at a great and manifest advantage. You will please direct the officers in command of detached posts or parties to be particularly cautious and watchful, so as to be prepared for any emergency that may arise. A Government train of supplies for Fort Abercrombie is now on the way and will reach that post between the 20th and the end of the present month, and General Sibley directs that you take all requisite means to escort it safely to and from its destination. Application has been made to these headquarters by the Indian agent of the United States for the Chippewas for an escort for the annuity goods, &c., to the crossing of Red Lake River, where the payments are to be

made. Should the major-general commanding approve of the application the escort will necessarily be ordered from the battalion under your command, and you will therefore hold yourself in readiness to answer any requisition that may be made upon you from these headquarters. The train will probably go across from Chippewa Station to Otter Tail and take the direct route to the place of payment. The escort, if ordered, will be required some time in the latter part of this month.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 13, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

In accordance with your previous instructions to me I directed General A. J. Smith to take charge of the expedition against Price & Co., and to select his own line of operations after consulting with General Rosecrans and others. I so informed General Rosecrans, and directed him to assist Smith all he could. Smith answered that he would wait for further news from Price before deciding, but thought it probable that he would move by Saint Louis and Rolla. Is it now your wish that these orders be countermanded, and that Smith report for orders to General Rosecrans? Before acting on your telegram of yesterday I wish you to understand precisely what orders have already been given.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 13, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

My instructions of yesterday for Smith were in answer to a dispatch from General Rosecrans to the Secretary of War, which was referred to me. With the instructions you had already given Smith I believe I would prefer that they should remain unaltered.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL SCOUTS,
On Board Steamer Ida May, near Grand Gulf, Miss., September 13, 1864.

Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assitant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that General Buckner's command is reported to be at or near Monroe, La. His force and position about the same as when I last reported them to you. I inclose to you a letter which was taken from a Confederate soldier (Mr. C. A. Wilson) whom I captured to-day six miles back of Saint Joseph, La., by which you will learn that part of General Forrest's command was in Mobile

on the 5th of September and that they meditate an expedition to Tennessee, to start on the 6th. The letter was intrusted to him to carry, and I have no reason to suppose that he knew the contents, and his own statement in regard to affairs in Mobile corresponds exactly with the statements made in the letter. I therefore forward it for your information in case these movements were not known, as I think the reports of his command being near Vicksburg or Natchez is a blind to cover his actual movements. I missed getting a large Confederate mail which I expected to find there, but think son[illegible]uture effort will be more successful. I staid at Saint Joseph but a f[illegible] hours, as the machinery of the boat needs some repairs, and I am now on my way to Vicksburg for that purpose.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

I. N. EARL,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Special Scouts.

[Inclosure.]

MOBILE, ALA., *September 5, 1864.*

Col. S. M. HYAMS,
Natchitoches, La.:
(Kindness of Mrs. Ch. Wilson.)

MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: A portion of General Forrest's command reached here yesterday, my regiment with it. We anticipate leaving to-morrow for Middle Tennessee, rear of Sherman's army. We are having a very laborious campaign, breaking down horses and men. An old college mate of mine, Charles Wilson, with his wife, is a resident above Natchitoches, on the river. Any assistance that you can render them will be highly appreciated by them, and will be doing me a favor. It is useless to give you any news, as they will be able to give it to you more fully. I have made arrangements with the Louisiana committee at this place to mail all my letters to you as I forward to them. Send mine to their care, and they will forward them to me; be sure to address my command. General Morgan was surprised some time since in Kentucky and killed. His loss is very much lamented, yet I never had any confidence in him as [an] able or efficient general. The Yankee fleet is in sight of Mobile, firing occasionally on our water batteries. It is quite interesting to see them making very feeble attacks. I can't account for not receiving letters from some of you. Please write to me. Remember me kindly to the judge and family. Kiss all for me.

Affectionately, your son,

S. M. HYAMS, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 129. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, September 13, 1864.*

It having been officially reported that many prisoners are at the present time confined in the various jails of the city used by the military authorities, without any charges, and in many cases without knowledge on the part of the keepers of the prison, or of the provost-marshals, of any offense having been committed by them, and such continuous arrests without accusation or trial being wholly without justification, it is therefore ordered that when prisoners are sent to any place of confinement by or under the order of any officer of the army, they shall be

accompanied by written charges and specifications, and such statements as to facts and evidence as may be necessary for trial by court-martial, military commission, or provost court, with names and residence of witnesses. Provost-marshals and all keepers of prisons or places of confinement subject to military authority are forbidden, on pain of penalty attached to disobedience of orders, from receiving prisoners not accompanied with charges and specifications as above, except in cases where it is shown that compliance with this order was impracticable or impossible. In such cases the names of the officers or persons bringing prisoners to places of confinement will be taken by the keeper, who will forward them to the provost-marshal of the parish of Orleans, who will see that proper charges are made and the prisoners brought to trial without unnecessary delay.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 247. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, September 13, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. Batteries A, B, and F, [First] Missouri Light Artillery, will be temporarily formed into two batteries by transferring the officers and enlisted men of Battery B to Batteries A and F, in such proportions as will make their numbers equal. To carry out this order the consolidation of Batteries A and F, authorized by paragraph 10, of Special Orders 206, from these headquarters, will be broken up. Capt. J. T. Foster, acting chief of artillery, is charged with the execution of this order.

* * * * * * *

19. Col. Charles Hamilton, One hundred and tenth New York Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Key West and Tortugas until such time as the assignment of a general officer can be made or until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *September 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER,
Commanding:

The major-general commanding directs that one of the strongest regiments of your command be held in readiness to embark at a moment's notice for Natchez, in case that place should be so seriously threatened as to induce General Brayman to call on you for assistance. Please send an officer to Natchez by first opportunity to notify General Brayman to this effect. He will deliver to him a copy of the following dispatch, which has been sent to General Dana at Vicksburg this afternoon:

I will hold troops in readiness to re-enforce Natchez, if necessary. General Brayman should not attempt to hold the town if threatened by a heavy force, but concen-

trate everything at the forts. If the troops employed in protecting the plantations are required for this purpose they should be drawn in and the negroes brought in with them. If you are threatened by a heavy force communicate with General Reynolds, in Arkansas, who may be able to send you assistance sooner than it can reach you from here. Both at Natchez and Vicksburg the force should be able to hold the works against any force that can be brought against them, and all other questions will be subordinate to this.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *September 13, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Arrived at 12 m. to-day. Will leave as soon as steamer can coal. Lieutenant Vermilya, Thirty-sixth Iowa, was taken prisoner with train at Marks' Mills, near Saline River, between Pine Bluff and Camden, in April last; made his escape from Tyler, Tex., on 17th August; arrived at Natchez 11th instant. General impression through the country is that a movement is on foot against Steele, or into Missouri, or both. Heard that rebel army was concentrating at Monroe; saw many men deserting and going home, particularly Texans. Crossing Mississippi River was contemplated, but is now, he thinks, abandoned, many men refusing to cross, though it is reported that part of Polignac's division had crossed about Gaines' Landing. One regiment of mounted infantry, commanded by a colonel called Dog Smith, was dismounted and mutinied, and was marched to Alexandria under guard. Estimates the total force, infantry and cavalry, of rebels west of Mississippi not to exceed 18,000; says rebel army continually decreasing; no more men to conscript. Some say Price is going into Missouri with cavalry only; others with cavalry and all Missouri regiments to recruit, and others again contend the march into Missouri cannot be made. Would suggest that Eighth New Hampshire Regiment be ordered to Natchez. Have conversed with General Dana, who thinks one white regiment will answer for that post. The Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Illinois, now at Natchez, cannot prudently be moved until replaced by a white regiment.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: I will hold troops in readiness to re-enforce Natchez, if necessary. General Brayman should not attempt to hold the town if threatened by a heavy force, but concentrate everything at the forts. If the troops employed in protecting the plantations are required for this purpose they should be drawn in and the negroes brought in with

them. If you are threatened by a heavy force communicate with General Reynolds, in Arkansas, who may be able to send you assistance sooner than it can reach you from here. Both at Natchez and at Vicksburg the force should be able to hold the works against any force that can be brought against them, and all other questions will be subordinate to this. I send a copy of this to General Brayman.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

Your dispatch of the 25th of August has just been received; it has been nineteen days on the way. The respective naval officers will be notified.

NEW ORLEANS, *September 13, 1864—3.30 p. m.*
(Received 17th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

Your dispatch of the 9th instant has been received. Unless Sherman seriously needs A. J. Smith's division retain it at Memphis until affairs in Arkansas have assumed a more settled shape. The movements on the river may prevent my re-enforcing Steele to a greater extent than has already been done.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 13, 1864.*
(Received 15th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

General Halleck says you must use your discretion about taking Seventh Kansas horses. Please hurry them up. General Mower and all the available cavalry ought to follow the rebels up White River, if possible to subsist them. No doubt Price will be on us soon.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 13, 1864—11.30 p. m.*
(Received 15th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

General Bussey's verbal report, who arrived from Little Rock, via your headquarters, gives confirmatory evidence of the views expressed in your last dispatch. General Smith and I think Mower, who is probably not needed at Devall's Bluff, should move directly by water to Cairo and report by telegraph for orders. General Smith moves by water to Sulphur Springs—the shortest distance by water from Pilot Knob—thence to move according to circumstances. Will you please give orders accordingly?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 12, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER GENERAL A. J. SMITH'S COMMAND:
(Care of the Commanding Officer Cape Girardeau, Mo.)

Don't disembark the troops until you hear from General Smith. Report your arrival there by telegraph, and how long it will take your boats to come thence to Saint Louis.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 13, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN HOUGH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., on Steamer Longworth, Cairo, Ill.:

You will issue orders directing the troops of the Third Division to move up the river to Cape Girardeau and disembark and go into camp at that point. Take with you ten days' rations and forage. Order the discharge of all of the steamers, except two of the smallest and best boats. Select your camp in reference to defense. I will join you at Cape Girardeau. Telegraph me as soon as you are ready to move, or have important information for me.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 13, 1864.*

Maj. JOHN HOUGH,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., on Steamer Longworth, Cairo, Ill.:

You will order the Third Division up the Mississippi to Sulphur Springs, just below the mouth of the Meramec, and disembark at that point. If the Autocrat is one of our boats get others to bring her troops and baggage, as she cannot get up. Telegraph me at once how soon you will be able to leave. I will meet you at Sulphur Springs. If some of the steamers have left send forward immediately and order not to disembark at Cape Girardeau.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

CAIRO, ILL., *September 13, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

Will leave with whole command at 10 a. m. to-morrow for Sulphur Springs.

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Cairo, Ill., September 13, 1864.

* * * * * * *

V. The transports conveying the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will move out in the following order at precisely 9 a. m. to-morrow, September 14, 1864: First, Nicholas Longworth; second, W. R. Arthur; third, Monsoon; fourth, Kennett; fifth, Golden Era; sixth, Edward Walsh; seventh, Bostona, No. 2; eighth, Sioux City; ninth,

Stephen Decatur; tenth, Iatan; eleventh, Silver Spray. The boats will continue to move in this order until the command arrives at its destination, unless otherwise directed.

By order of Col. William T. Shaw:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Rolla, Mo:

I think most probably Price will be in with 5,000 or 6,000 cavalry, either by you or over to the west, or by Pilot Knob and across your way. Have the utmost care that everything shall be safe inside the fort.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 13, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Major Kelly reports from Tipton bands of guerrillas south of the railroad, moving toward the Osage Hills and River; his troops in pursuit, number not stated. A band of thirty-five had a fight at Longwood this morning with Citizen Guards; result not known. Major Mullins had a skirmish near Dover on the 10th instant; captured 2 horses and 3 equipments. Do not know that any of the guerrillas were killed.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

TIPTON, *September 13, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER:

I would respectfully report my headquarters and train at this place. My command is in small scouts over Cooper County and northern portion of this. Will concentrate here to-morrow evening. The guerrillas are south of the railroad in small bodies making for the Osage Hills. My men in close pursuit.

G. W. KELLY,
Major Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Comdg. District of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general of the department to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th instant, respecting the removal of the Second Colorado Cavalry from your district, and to inform you that a regiment will be ordered to report to you in a very few days to take the place of that regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, *September 13, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A rebel command entered Longwood this morning at 8 a. m., numbering from thirty-five to fifty men. The command there on duty, twenty men, are supposed captured. There was a fight going on.

W. ARGO.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

You stand a fair chance to get a visit from Price & Co. Concentrate your forces carefully and secure your property.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *September 13, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Would you recommend the withdrawal of the troops from the posts on the western border or the post of Cassville at once? Has Price crossed the Arkansas River?

Respectfully,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, September 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

Price and Fagan, with about 5,000 mounted men and four pieces of artillery, are said to have crossed the Arkansas at Dardanelle last Thursday. My impression is that he will advance, if at all, by Rolla and pass north and east of you through Missouri into Kansas. If you have scouts out time the concentration of your outposts so that you may lose nothing and yet not disturb the enemy too soon. To that end make your arrangements beforehand carefully. Look to the trains.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CASSVILLE, *September 13, 1864.*

General SANBORN:

Buck Brown is reported in the vicinity of Bentonville with 200 men; threatened to take the first train to Fayetteville. I have corralled the train the other side of Keetsville. Have ordered all the mounted men from White River, and will re-enforce the escort as soon as possible. More mounted men are needed here.

Respectfully, &c.,

HUGH CAMERON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Arkansas, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 13, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CAMERON,
Commanding, Cassville:

I have ordered two squadrons mounted to proceed to Cassville.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Comdg. Dist. of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Send Colonel Bradshaw's regiment down here forthwith.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 13, 1864.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

It is reliably reported that the militia company on duty in Knox County are taking property and otherwise behaving in a shameful manner. Send an officer there to put a stop to it and take measures to punish the offenders.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 13, 1864.*

General FISK:

The general commanding directs me to say in his opinion operations against the guerrillas in Howard, Boone, &c., ought to be pushed with the utmost vigor; that there should be one controlling head for all the columns, and that head ought to be in such position as to communicate with all column commanders with the greatest rapidity. The general thinks it probable you can take the field with good effect. At any rate, please inform these headquarters if you cannot change your headquarters temporarily with beneficial effect upon present operations.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *September 13, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Following just received:

MACON, *September 12, 1864—6 p. m.*

General FISK:

I have just started three companies down the road, one to march on Milton, one on Middle Grove, the other to strike due east from Cairo at one of their crossings. My men will be at the three most prominent places in that country by daylight.

WM. FORBES,
Colonel Forty-second Missouri Volunteers.

General Fisk has gone to Atchison and Nodaway Counties. Considerable disturbance there, mostly of a political character. Bradshaw's regiment will be ready to move as soon as the final muster is made, which will probably be done to-morrow. The arms for the two regiments have not yet arrived; are on the road, and will be distributed as soon as received.

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant, First Nebraska Cavalry, and Aide-de-Camp.

MEXICO, MO., *September 13, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Colonel Forbes is at Macon. The main force of the rebels north of the Missouri River is in Boone and Howard.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

Have you charge of the movements of the troops? They must be rapid and wisely taken. You have not told me in what parts of these counties the rebels are nor the number in each camp. Is everything going on well? Answer Huntsville; will have an office temporarily.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *September 13, 1864.*

General DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

The following just received:

SAINT LOUIS, *September 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

The operator from High Hill reports that the rebels entered that place on the evening of the 12th about twenty strong, captured the railroad depot, destroyed the telegraph instruments, &c. The rebels stated that a force of 500 would be at High Hill to-day. The gang scattered in the town, plundering indiscriminately. Please take steps to punish this outrage promptly.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Act upon this at once.
By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

W. T. CLARKE,
Aide-de-Camp.

CAMP ON SOLOMON RIVER, *September 13, 1864.*
(Received 7 p. m. 16th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I struck this river near 100th parallel. Sent scouts out to the head of Saline, finding no large body of Indians; divided command; sent large portion up valley to strike O'Fallon's Bluff. With remaining 285

came down, scouring country on all sides. Buffalo plenty. Indians only in small parties escaping south. Shall reach settlements on Smoky Hill to-morrow. No signs of great concentration of Indians. Bands of hunters steal and scalp, but can be routed by small armed force. Stage stations, ranches, and settlements have inclosures for themselves and stock, and a few troops carefully distributed can protect settlements and lines of commerce.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, September 13, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

We learn directly from General Steele that Price crossed the Arkansas last Thursday at The Dardanelles with about 5,000 men, and while it is reported that he is coming into Missouri, and we are preparing for him, I think you should be on your guard. He may go up by Pilot Knob, join Cooper, and go into Kansas.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS,
Camp on Solomon River, September 13, 1864.

Maj. S. S. CURTIS,
Aide-de-Camp:

Divided my army of 628, sending part, under General Mitchell, west, to return to Platte Valley near Cottonwood, and come down with remainder, 285. Buffalo plenty, but Indians only in small, shy bands. Hope to reach settlements to-morrow.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT KEARNY, NEBR. TER., *September 13, 1864.*

COMMANDER OF THE POST:

SIR: On the 8th instant myself and General McKee (deputy U. S. surveyors), in company with our corps, numbering twenty-one men, left this post en route for the field of operations. On the second day out, when near the Republican River, we saw small Indian signals both southwest and east of us, and toward night several small parties of Indians were seen actively moving from point to point. On the following day toward evening we were camped on Turkey Creek, a tributary of the Republican. We were suddenly attacked by a considerable force of the red skins, and, after a brisk skirmish, we drove them off. We lost 5 head of work oxen. They then fired the prairie for miles along the Republican, above and below us, and we were compelled to fall back toward Fort Kearny in the night, and were pursued by them for fifteen or twenty miles, but escaped without the loss of a man. There is no doubt but a considerable force of hostile Indians are concentrated on the Republican River south and southwest of this point.

Yours,

ANGELL AND MCKEE,
Deputy U. S. Surveyors.

DENVER, *September 13, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Troops en route to Valley Junction and Latham; company to each. Have a company at old Fort Lupton. Shall I order abandonment of Camp Collins? Latham supports Fremont's Orchard and is better with a force at Junction, which ought to be. No Indians on the Platte up this way for ten days. Am sending troops to the Arkansas. Indians still in that region, and threaten to be large force of them.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., September 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 14th day of September, 1864, from the following sources: A report from John M. Smylie, New Orleans, La., September 14, and the statement of Mrs. Lyle, Vicksburg, Miss., September 8. Mr. Smylie reports the condition of the country east of the Mississippi as follows: The country between the Mississippi River and the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad has a sufficient supply of forage to subsist a large cavalry force and provisions for the men, and to prevent as much as possible any decrease in that supply the farmers, under published instructions from Richmond, are raising nothing but grain and meat, all of which is turned over to the army, except a bare subsistence for the farmer and his family. East of the railroad the same rule is observed, but the country is so poor that it would not subsist 1,000 men and horses for a month. If the 300 or 400 cavalry now west of the railroad were driven east of it they could not get supplies nearer than the Mobile and Meridian Railroad, and then only by shipment. The force east of the railroad are kept there for the purpose of keeping open the communication with the forces west of the Mississippi River to guard a large amount of Government cotton stored in that country and to harass the trade on the river, with instructions to encourage smuggling which is carried on to a considerable extent along the river, lake, and Gulf coast. At nearly all the small towns and villages in this country, and especially along the lake and Gulf coast, they have an officer with a small squad of men stationed to assist the smugglers and arrest deserters and conscripts. The officers and men belong to the Conscript Bureau and are badly armed and poorly equipped. The country from Jackson to Mobile is hilly, pine country, but badly watered; no subsistence for either man or beast. Along the railroad at every station there is an officer with a few men, usually old men or boys, as provost guard. There is a small force of the same material mounted, whose duty is to patrol the country, arrest deserters and conscripts. This constitutes the entire force from Jackson to Mobile. Wirt Adams' headquarters are at Jackson and his force along the Big Black; they number about 2,500. Scott's headquarters are at Clinton, La., and his force scattered all over Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, and number from 1,500 to 2,000. Mrs. Lyle states that Forrest was in Jackson on the 5th instant with a force of cavalry estimated at 10,000 and sixty guns. He had been joined by Wirt Adams'

command and part of Dick Taylor's, which had just crossed the Mississippi below Natchez by means of the boats sent from Meridian through Jackson, Miss. Other forces are said to be crossing above Memphis. Dick Taylor was at Meridian awaiting his troops. Forrest had two pontoon bridges across Pearl River and others reserved. It is generally believed that he intends to attack Vicksburg. The report made by C. T. Carpenter in regard to the affairs in the Red River country are not considered reliable.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding.

U. S. S. VINDICATOR,
Natchez, September 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans:

GENERAL: One of the gun-boats of this division, the Rattler, was so unfortunate as to have 18 of her crew captured by a portion of Harrison's cavalry some nights since. The commander landed his men in disobedience of orders and fell into an ambuscade laid for him by the rebels. The men were paroled, and are now on board the Rattler. Rather than send them to Cairo, I would like very much to exchange them. General Brayman tells me he is constantly picking up prisoners, and with your permission he would turn over to me a sufficient number to effect the exchange. If this is agreeable to your wishes, upon hearing from you, I will communicate with Colonel Harrison and endeavor to effect this specific exchange.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. O. SELFRIDGE,
Lieut. Commander, Comdg. Fifth Div., Mississippi Squadron.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 14, 1864.

The further exchange of prisoners of war having been suspended by the order of the lieutenant-general commanding the Armies of the United States, all prisoners of war now held at any post within the limits of this command will be sent to depots at the North with as little delay as is consistent with safe transfers. Detachments from Vicksburg and points above that place will be sent via Cairo, and from points below that place via New Orleans. Commanding officers will see that each detachment is sent under charge of a suitable guard, commanded by a commissioned officer, and, whenever practicable, advantage will be taken of the opportunity afforded by troops returning hence to be mustered out of service. In addition to the rolls required for the Commissary-General of Prisoners, an extra roll will be furnished the officer in charge of each detachment, who will note on it any changes that may have occurred while the prisoners were under his charge, and return it to the commander from whom he received the prisoners with the receipt of the officer (indorsed on the roll) to whom they were delivered. These rolls with the remarks of the several commanders will then be forwarded to the provost-marshal-general at these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 128. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., September 14, 1864.*

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II. The light battery formerly attached to the Mississippi Marine Brigade (discontinued) is hereby attached to the First Regiment Missouri Light Artillery. Its commanding officer will report to the commanding officer of that regiment, and to the Governor of the State of Missouri for assignment.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: With reference to the communication of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, of the 12th instant, requesting that a regiment of cavalry be ordered to report for temporary service to Brigadier-General Cameron, commanding District of La Fourche, and the co-operation of the naval authorities in an expedition about to be made, I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that you will please cause the Third Rhode Island Cavalry (dismounted) to be remounted to supply this requisition for cavalry, and that Commodore Palmer has been requested to give the necessary orders to cause the co-operation of the naval commander with General Cameron, and of his compliance you will have prompt notification.

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: It is the desire of the major-general commanding that the detachment of First Texas Cavalry, referred to in your communication of this date, should be sent to Brazos Santiago for service with the companies of the First Texas now serving there, inasmuch as they were enlisted to serve in Texas and are dissatisfied to serve elsewhere. The writer of this understood that the necessary orders had been issued on referring the matter to General Canby this morning, which was the occasion for sending the officer in charge to department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 248. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, September 14, 1864.*

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24. The detachment of the First Texas Cavalry, recently arrived in this city from Morganza, will proceed by first boat to Brazos Santiago,

Tex., and be reported to the commanding officer of the detachment of the regiment at that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., September 14, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action taken by me relative to the fact that an armed body of Mexican troops had crossed the Rio Grande above our lines, of which I advised you in a recent report. In the evening of the 8th of September I ordered Maj. E. J. Noyes, commanding detachment First Texas Cavalry, to move with his command up the Rio Grande to the point where the troops had crossed the river, and instructed him to demand of them the surrender of all arms and warlike stores, and to offer them the protection of the United States as refugees. I also instructed him that if he found it necessary in order to defend himself against the rebels to allow the refugees to temporarily resume their arms. Major Noyes proceeded agreeably to the above instructions and the Mexicans willingly surrendered upon the demand being made. They were not commanded by Governor Cortina, as I was at first informed, and hence reported to you, but by Col. Miguel Echarzarreta, Cortina not having moved his headquarters to this side of the river. Shortly after the surrender had been effected our forces were attacked by the rebels with nearly double their number, and according to my instructions the refugees were allowed to resume their arms and fought bravely with our men. After a short engagement, in which one piece of Mexican artillery was used, the rebels were repulsed with great loss. They rallied and again attacked and were again repulsed, so a third time, after which Major Noyes, being short of ammunition, fell back two miles and took a stronger position. Fearing that the rebels would receive re-enforcements from Brownsville, and would succeed in getting possession of the artillery which the refugees had surrendered to us, I advanced on the 11th, with 200 of the Ninety-first Illinois and two pieces of artillery, as far as White's Ranch, and ordered Major Noyes to fall back with his command to that place. The rebels followed with a force of about 600, but I soon routed them with my artillery. On the morning of the 12th I returned to camp, bringing with me all refugees who had crossed the river, their arms and warlike stores. Affixed to this report is a statement (which I respectfully submit as a part of the same) with regard to the number of refugees and the number and character of their arms. No casualties attended us in any of the above encounters, except one U. S. soldier captured and several refugees. We took no prisoners, but the killed and wounded of the enemy must have been great. The refugees have been very quiet and orderly since their arrival in camp, and I understand that many of them evince a desire to enlist in the U. S. Army.

Hoping that this will meet with your approval, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces, Brazos Santiago.

Statement of the number of Mexican refugees at Brazos Santiago, Tex., the number and character of their arms, amount of artillery, number of horses, &c.

Officers	13
Men	290
Muskets, caliber .69	27
Enfield rifles, caliber .58	195
Whitney muskets, caliber .58	24
Cavalry horses with equipments	22
Mules	10
6-pounder rifled brass guns	3
Rounds of cartridges, different caliber	1,200
Rounds of assorted ammunition	76

I certify that the above statement is correct.

H. M. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 19, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army for information.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

The general commanding directs that you have the order for the remounting of the Eighteenth New York Cavalry put into execution with the least possible delay, and that you report as soon as the regiment is ready for cavalry service.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OPPOSITE DONALDSONVILLE, *September 14, 1864.*
(Received 8.40 a. m.)

Major DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My scouting party have just returned from White Hall and report all quiet there. No Confederates have been there for three days. The gentleman reporting his store robbed simply saw one sergeant of the First Louisiana Cavalry walking around and meeting friends, having obtained a furlough from Morganza to visit White Hall, where he originally lived.

Your obedient,

THOS. LOGAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 118th Illinois.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., September 14, 1864.

Col. A. W. TERRELL,
Commanding C. S. Forces, Bayou Atchafalaya:

SIR: Your communication, by flag of truce, in reference to the alleged declarations of the soldiers of the First Texas Regiment, U. S. Army,

"to take no prisoners" is received. In reply I have the honor to inform you that your letter was referred to Col. E. J. Davis, of the First Texas Cavalry, for report. His answer,* with a communication* from Maj. A. F. Holt, of the same regiment, touching the affair of July 28, are approved and inclosed herewith. I invite your attention particularly to the colonel's note, as I think it a fair and candid statement of the whole matter. I have only to add that if any such statements as you refer to were made, they were made without my sanction, and are not justified by any orders or instructions, either expressed or implied, emanating from the commander of the U. S. forces at Morganza or from any superior military authority.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

NATCHEZ, MISS., *September 14, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch of 13th received. General Dana advised me three days since to await attack by 10,000 men; am ready, but not yet disturbed. The regiment from Morganza will be welcome. It is needed to protect leased plantations whether Forrest comes or not.

M. BRAYMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 14, 1864.

Col. J. F. RITTER,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: You will send to-morrow at daybreak all the available force of your brigade, except the First Missouri Cavalry, on a reconnaissance on the Benton road as far as the Saline River. The officer in command of the forces will report for instructions to the colonel commanding division immediately.

By order of Col. A. Engelmann:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 14, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Austin, Ark.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say that the Tenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry has been ordered to report to you at Austin. The regiment is ordered to move on the main road and repair the Bayou Metoe bridge.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS,
Brownsville, Ark., September 14, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of West Tennessee:

Since my last communication (10th instant) my command has been lying at this place, supplied with small grain and marching rations. By direction of Major-General Steele, I report direct to Major-General Mower, who is ordered to march in a day or two toward Lewisburg, where Fagan, with 4,000 mounted men, is reported encamped. Our force must be superior to that reported in that neighborhood, and if we should find them they will feel our strength, and you will hear a good account of our doings. General Steele says that Price and Magruder are at Monticello with about 14,000 men, half of whom are mounted. Major-General Reynolds, I am informed, is about to arrive here with 12,000 men, when probably some active operation will be commenced. The sick of my command are ordered to Little Rock, hence I infer that we shall not be returned to Memphis. From what I have learned, I think it is the intention of the general commanding Department of Arkansas to retain my command here, if not permanently, at least for some months. Should this be done, I need not assure you that the command will suffer in many points almost beyond recovery. The officers and men have pay due from April 30, and none, of course, could be drawn even after another muster, for there are no records from which to make proper rolls. No proper accountability for property can be expected when detachments from eighty-four companies remain long separated from the main command. These two evils are those among the least consequent upon any long detention from the other portion of this command. Immediately upon the ending of the contemplated expedition I shall feel it my duty to communicate the condition of affairs to Major-General Steele, but of course I can say nothing when under marching orders to meet an enemy. If we can do any good to our cause, of course every one of my men will cheerfully do everything possible and sustain any inconvenience or hardship without murmuring. I can hardly hope to keep my animals in good condition for any length of time when the country has been desolated by the enemy and the growing corn almost gone. Everything which can be done, I will, of course do, yet I am far from hopeful of keeping my command in good condition. I am directed to leave my convalescent men and disabled animals at this point, thus that portion of the command on this side of the Mississippi River will be divided into three detachments. I forward to-day a tri-monthly report of that portion of my command here, this to Captain Woodward, adjutant-general Cavalry Corps.

With much regard, I have the honor to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

E. F. WINSLOW,
Colonel Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., September 14, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade:

SIR: I send to you Col. J. M. Williams, with a portion of his brigade, to be used by you in protecting yourself and the train from Fort Scott,

now supposed to be on its way. I wish you to send a strong escort to meet the train. I have given Colonel Williams some discretion as to whether he shall go to Fort Gibson directly or not. I have suggested to him that perhaps it would be well for him to halt at Mackey's Salt-Works and watch the fords. He would at the same time be within communicating distance of you. If he halts there you can order him up at once, if you think proper. I trust you will guard against any force crossing the river and moving up to intercept the train. A returned prisoner, who made his escape from Stand Watie's camp some three days ago, reports Stand Watie with about 2,000 somewhere between Perryville and North Fork Town. He states that they were talking of attacking my haying party about twenty-five miles west of here, on the Sallisaw, and also of attacking the train and Fort Gibson. Colonel Williams may find it advisable to stop with the haying party referred to, which is now guarded by the Twelfth Kansas Infantry, Colonel Adams. You will, of course, scout thoroughly in the direction of the enemy. Communicate with me as often as you can.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: On the 10th instant a brigade of cavalry, supposed to be about 1,500, was at Pocahontas; another brigade was moving up Black River on the west side, and were near Powhatan; while another force of about 3,000, under McCray, was moving on the east side of Black River. These men are all of Shelby's command. Price and Marmaduke crossed the Arkansas at Dardanelle eight or ten days ago, and will join Shelby unless the force sent from here shall be moved to intercept them, of which I think there is some prospect. That our troops will succeed in preventing a junction with Shelby is very probable, but that they will head off the raid is, in my opinion, extremely doubtful. While Shelby will probably enter Missouri near Pitman's Ferry, Price, to avoid our forces, will probably strike off toward Springfield. It he gets a day or two the start our forces can never overtake him, as he will consume everything on his line of march, and a pursuing force could not live. My information in regard to Shelby's position I consider entirely reliable, and my informant—a British subject that I employed to go within their lines, a man of great intelligence—says that there can be no doubt that they intend to invade Missouri. They expect on reaching there to receive a very large accession to their strength, and that the movement has been delayed by the non-arrival of General Price as soon as expected. I give you these facts for what they are worth. Major-General Forrest, with Chalmers' division, dismounted, left Grenada on the 5th instant, on the cars, for Mobile.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 67. } *Cairo, Ill., September 14, 1864.*

I. Commanding officers of brigades will embark their commands immediately for Sulphur Springs, Mo. Great delay has already occurred in the embarking of troops of this command, and promptness, also immediate action, are absolutely necessary to embark this command in accordance with instructions.

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By order of Col. William T. Shaw:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 3D DIV., 16TH A. C.,
No. 4. } *Cairo, Ill., September 14, 1864.*

In accordance with instructions from division headquarters, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. All orders heretofore issued from these headquarters will remain in force.

D. MOORE,
Colonel Twenty-first Missouri Infantry Volunteers.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 14, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I send the Seventh Kansas Cavalry to-night with their horses. Telegraph Colonel Herrick, on steamer Luminary, at Cairo, should you wish them to leave at any point below Saint Louis.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 14, 1864.*

Major-General HOVEY,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Newspapers report Quantrill captured in Indianapolis. Permit me to suggest that he be sent here for identification and trial.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 14, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

General Smith's orders to any transports arriving with his troops are that they shall proceed up the river to Sulphur Springs.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

IRONTON, MO., *September 14, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING,
Commanding District of Saint Louis:

SIR: It is reported, as you already know, that some 1,500 rebels are at Doniphan, Mo. I think this is an exaggeration. I think they have

some force there, but not so many as reported. General, I cannot see the use of sending companies of men to Sainte Genevieve County and Perry County. I do not know when either of those counties were ever pestered by guerrillas or rebel soldiers; they have been entirely at peace since the commencement of the war. I do think the companies of Captain Weber, now in Perry County, and Captain Saint Gem, now under orders to go to Sainte Genevieve County, could do more by putting them where guerrillas and rebel soldiers may be found, with one company at Fredericktown, one at Dallas (Captain Cochran's already there), and the troops at Bloomfield will be ample protection for those interior or river counties. It does look to me that south and west of this place is where they are most needed. I will go down to Patterson in a day or two, and I will find out what is up down there. General, do all you can to have these men mounted, so that they can do something. The leaves will soon fall, and then we wish to kill all the guerrillas. I wish to see the U. S. forces take possession of all of Southeast Missouri. The rebels now hold some five or six counties. I wish to see the authority of the United States asserted and maintained in them. They have no law except mob law. The force at Patterson is not large enough; we have now only two companies, when there should be four companies. That post is more exposed than any outpost in Southeast Missouri, except it may be Bloomfield. General, I do not wish to be impertinent or to dictate, but to call your attention to these things. I know you have a great deal to do, and sometimes you may not think of all of these things, and if I should say more than I ought about these matters only attribute it to my great desire to have the power of this accursed rebellion destroyed in Missouri.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. LEEPER.

ROLLA, MO., *September 14, 1864.*

Capt. J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The One hundred and forty-fifth Illinois Volunteers will leave here on the morning train of the 16th instant. I have just been obliged to countermand the order for an escort for a train to the Gasconade. I will send the train as soon as I can get a guard for it.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *September 14, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I would respectfully recommend that the two battalions of the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, now here awaiting transportation to Glasgow, be directed to move direct, crossing the river at this point. There is no probability of a boat for some days.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

The general commanding directs that the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry remain at Jefferson City, subject to your orders, until further directions from these headquarters. No transportation will be sent from here.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 14, 1864.*

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

The general commanding desires to hear from you by telegraph as to your knowledge of movements and operations in this end of your district.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

PISGAH, COOPER COUNTY, MO.,
September 14, 1864.

General ROSECRANS:

DEAR SIR: Pardon an humble farmer for trespassing on your valuable time with the wrongs and grievances so common in various parts of our State. I have just seen a report of General Brown, stationed at Warrensburg, in which he says that all is quiet in Cooper County, and that Union refugees may return to their homes in peace. Sir, our worthy general is sadly misinformed as to the true condition we are in just now, and duty to my country impels me to give you a true but brief statement of affairs here. As things are just now ere long there will not be a Union citizen in Cooper County. The depredations of bushwhackers, their robbery and murder, have driven from their homes almost every loyal man in the county. Some who cannot leave without great pecuniary sacrifices still remain trusting their fortune to fate. Business for the loyal man is almost as nothing. In all the small villages the Union merchants have closed or are closing out and leaving, while the secure traitor smiles surreptitiously as he counts the gain he thereby enjoys. But you are told we are free from bushwhackers. Sir, it is not so. They are still here and as numerous as when they first began their depredations. The fear of peaceful citizens, their seclusion of movable property, and hesitancy to ride around vouch for the truth of what I have said. Sir, if the Union refugees return now they will find affairs no better than when they left. I have mentioned no instances, for to do so would be useless. Sir, is there no redress for us? Must Union men be thus driven from their homes and rebels allowed to grow rich over their departure?

I am, general, very truly, yours,

J. R. FRENCH.

CASSVILLE, *September 14, 1864.*

General SANBORN:

SIR: Captain O'Brien sends me what he thinks reliable, that Colonel Schnable's rebel forces have fallen back in that direction, and there is

also a force in that country commanded by Van Zant. And he also sends information that there is a large rebel force below Boydsville; that some of the rebel citizens that left that country some time ago have returned and say it was the intention of the rebels to attack Eastey's Ferry. He has only forty-five men at that post. I cannot get any men or women to go in that country; I will try and get some one of Gaddy's men; if no other way, I will send a soldier. I send a scout in the direction of Pea Ridge and Huntsville. Captain O'Brien thinks he will be compelled to evacuate the ferry if he cannot get re-enforcements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. MELTON,
Major Second Arkansas Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 14, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Commanding, Cassville:

If the force below Berryville proves to be the large force under Price and Fagan, and they advance toward Cassville, you will abandon that post in time to prevent the capture of your command and fall back toward this place, and send a dispatch to Newtonia and Neosho informing the officers there of the fact, and direct them to fall back to Mount Vernon. You will send the same information to Mount Vernon. If you abandon your post you will burn everything that you cannot bring away in the trains. Start your trains as soon as you learn that this force is in your front, and move rapidly the first day, and without halting, to this place.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CASSVILLE, *September 14, 1864.*

General SANBORN:

SIR: Brooks is said to be in the vicinity of Kingston with a force, reports say, from 500 to 2,000. I think not more than 500 or 600 all told. Captain Worthington will ascertain the facts, as he has been sent for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES GALLOWAY,
Major First Arkansas Cavalry.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *September 14, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report Colonel Bradshaw's regiment, Forty-fourth [Missouri], en route for Saint Louis, 869 men and officers. Colonel Bradshaw will report to you upon his arrival.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK, *Saint Joseph, Mo.:*

Colonel Beveridge, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, has been ordered to report to Brigadier-General Brown, at Jefferson City.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK, *Saint Joseph, Mo.:*

The general commanding directs me to say that while he considers Van Horn's claims very favorably, he does not wish them to interfere with De Bolt's regiment. If they can combine for the best, well and good. He desires to know how soon De Bolt's regiment can be got up.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 14, 1864.*

General FISK:

The general commanding is in receipt of a telegram from General Douglass stating that his movements have been delayed three days for want of rations. The general desires you to explain this, as twenty-four hours could have carried rations to him from either direction. The general directs me to say that with this present light he is surprised at such a telegram.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *September 14, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In reply to General Douglass' statement that he could get no rations, I have only to say that the want of them was not made known to me. Had the want been made known I should certainly have supplied it.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, MO., *September 14, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Fisk directed me to take charge of the movements of the troops in my district. I was out on a scout in Boone and Howard at the time. Found in Boone about 250, in Howard 200, in Randolph say 200. They are in bands of from 20 to 100. Anderson is yet in Boone and Howard Counties. I find it impossible to move secretly without rations. Have been waiting here three days for rations. Will move immediately with infantry and cavalry from here on their arrival, carrying rations in haversacks. With forces now at my command I am confident that in ten days I will drive and scatter all their force. Some, I learn, are now disbanding and trying to save themselves by flight.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS IN THE FIELD,
Fayette, Mo., September 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

I returned to this place last night from scout. Heard of no large bands. I went into the vicinity of Old Franklin and Rocheport. On Sunday my train coming from Glasgow was attacked. My escort, twenty-five strong, charged them; killed 1, wounded 1, and captured 3 horses and equipments. On Monday my command killed 5 guerrillas; captured 7 horses and 12 pistols, with loss of 1 horse killed. The last five killed were Anderson's men—some of their bridles being decked with human scalps. Captain Mayo was in command of the advance when he came upon five at a house. He charged them; killed 3 of the five, and captured all their horses; one of these horses had scalps on the bridle. I am compelled to rest my horses and shoe them up. Major Leonard is out.

Respectfully, &c.,

AUSTIN A. KING,
Major, Commanding.

HANNIBAL, MO., *September 14, 1864.*

Lieutenant HARDING:

I wish, if possible, to have two squads of mounted men detailed for my use. I wish about ten men to each squad and a good lieutenant in command of each. I wish one detachment of these men to move about through the upper portion of this county and in Lewis County. The other I wish to operate in Shelby and in Knox Counties. With a good detective with each of these detachments I can keep myself and the headquarters posted as to all that is going on in my district. If my proposition is approved please have the order issued to have two intelligent officers and the men detailed from Colonel Kutzner's regiment to report to me immediately. Everything is getting along very well at present. There are a great many guerrillas in the country, in Ralls and in Monroe Counties; some few in the northwestern portion of this county.

Very respectfully,

JOHN F. TYLER,
Colonel and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Fort Scott, Kans., September 14, 1864.

Maj. H. HOPKINS,
Second Kansas Cavalry, Commanding Escort:

MAJOR: General Price crossed the Arkansas at Dardanelle last Thursday, with 5,000 men, coming north. Look sharp for your train. This comes by telegraph from General Steele. In haste.

Yours, truly,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, &c.

P. S.—I sent twenty-eight men on in wagons after you yesterday. The wagons took them to Cox's Creek and left them, and I understand they are all coming back. I shall put them in irons in the guard-house as soon as they come.

[Indorsement.]

ON MARCH, TRAIN, &C.,
September 15, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Gibson:

Major Hopkins, commanding, requests that you send all the force you can spare, with all possible dispatch, as this, with other information, leads him to believe it very necessary.

Very respectfully, &c.,

G. W. SMITH,
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

OMAHA, *September 14, 1864.*

Capt. JOHN A. WILCOX,
Fourth U. S. Cavalry, Cottonwood Springs:

Dispatch 13th received. Thanks for information. I do not like to move troops, however, without knowing what orders General Mitchell left. Have telegraphed to Baumer to ascertain. Think I will send Porter to Cottonwood. Am much embarrassed by the movements of troops of which I receive no notice.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, September 14, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: I herewith inclose for your information a copy of a letter received from Major Colley, U. S. Indian agent, Upper Arkansas Agency, dated September 4, 1864, Fort Lyon, stating the location of the Arapahoes and portions of other tribes of Indians, and inclosing a proposition for peace from Black Kettle and other chiefs. A copy of the letter from Black Kettle referred to by Major Colley has, I presume, been furnished to you by the officer in command of Fort Lyon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. EVANS,
Governor of Colorado Territory.

[Inclosure.]

FORT LYON, COLO. TER., *Sunday, September 4, 1864.*

Hon. JOHN EVANS,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs:

DEAR SIR: Two Cheyenne Indians and one squaw have just arrived at this post. They report that nearly all of the Arapahoes, most of the Cheyennes, and two large bands of Ogallala and Brulé Sioux are encamped near the "Bunch of Timbers" some 80 to 100 miles northeast of this place; that they have sent runners to the Comanches, Apaches, Kiowas, and Sioux requesting them to make peace with the whites. They brought a letter purporting to be signed by Black Kettle and other chiefs, a copy* of which is here inclosed. They say that the letter was written by George Bent, a half-breed son of W. W. Bent, late U. S. Indian agent for this agency. They also state that the Indians

*Not found.

have seven prisoners. One says four women and three children, the other states three women and four children. Major Wynkoop has put these Indians in the guard-house, and requested that they be well treated in order that he may be able to rescue the white prisoners from the Indians.

S. G. COLLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent, Upper Arkansas.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 14, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you detail First Lieut. Franklin Cook, Fifth Infantry, U. S. Army, with thirty picked men from your command and have them at once prepared for field service. Lieutenant Cook will proceed at once to join Captain McCabe, First New Mexico Cavalry, now in pursuit of a party of Indians in the Sacramento Mountains. If practicable, one-half of Lieutenant Cook's party can be mounted, the remainder to be on foot. The department commander directs that every diligence be used to come up with and punish these Indians. Captain McCabe and Lieutenant Cook will stay in the field after them until they are caught, if it takes until next year to do it. It is probable that some troops will be sent out from Franklin, Tex., to co-operate with them.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. INDEPENDENT BATTALION MINNESOTA VOL. CAV.,
Fort Abercrombie, September 14, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

SIR: The mail is just in from Pembina and the carrier reports Standing Buffalo Indians have left the settlement on their return to Elk Head or Deer Head, north of the Turtle Mountain. The principal men of these Indians had an interview with Acting Governor McTavish, at Fort Garry, and tried to prevail on him to give them ammunition, to take them under protection of the British flag, to build them a fort near Devil's Head, and give them big guns with which to defend it against the Yankees or Americans, all of which he peremptorily declined to do. They then left the settlement, vowing death to all white men found outside the British Possessions. They had with them a number of very fine American horses, which they boasted had been taken from Sully's command. These Sioux, while at Fort Garry, effected a treaty of peace with the Crees. This was done through a half-breed, who is reported to be very active in his opposition to the Indians offering any terms of peace. He is for war. Three of these Indians visited a Chippewa camp on Red Lake River while down there, but their mission was unknown. The Chippewas fell upon them, killed one, and the other two escaped with the loss of arms, blankets, &c. The Chippewas celebrated their scalp dance and otherwise glorified the victory over their ancient enemy.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. POWELL ADAMS,
Major, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, &c., Washington, D. C.:

The latest reports from General Steele are to the 9th instant. A part of Price's force had crossed at Dardanelle. General Steele's re-enforcements were arriving and he was sufficiently in force to take the field against Price and Shelby. No other important news.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *September 15, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the submarine telegraph cable was successfully laid between Forts Morgan and Gaines, Mobile Bay, on the evening of the 12th instant. The laying was delayed twenty-four hours awaiting favorable wind and tide. We used 23,530 feet of cable, and it was working perfectly when I left there yesterday morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. FULLER,
Capt. and A. Q. M., Asst. Supt. U. S. Military Telegraph, Military Division of West Mississippi.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 129. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 15, 1864.

1. Colonel Clark, Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 115, paragraph 8, current series, from these headquarters, will proceed with his regiment to Morganza, La., and report upon his arrival there to the commanding officer. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation to Morganza by the steamer Elias, which took the regiment from Mobile Bay.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: The correspondence of Colonel Day, in relation to the Mexican force under Cortina, has been received. Colonel Day's action, so far as is known here, accords with our neutral obligations and is approved. The Mexican refugees are entitled to an asylum in our territory, when they deliver up their arms and munitions and restore any

prisoners or booty that they may have taken from the French. They will not be received into the service of the United States for service on the Rio Grande frontier, but may be enlisted for the general service. In this case they will be sent to this city, either before or after enlistment, to be organized, armed, and equipped. Their enlistment may be for one, two, and three years, but preferably for the shorter term, and their duty thereafter will be determined by the circumstances of the service. As an armed enemy of France, this force will not be tolerated in our territory, and if this be the intention of Cortina, the commanding officer will be instructed to regard and, as far as his power extends, to treat his force as enemies of the United States. You will please instruct Colonel Day, or the commander at Brazos Santiago, accordingly, and in the contingency of any of Cortina's force entering our service, give the necessary instructions in relation to enlistment, transfer to this city, and the disposition to be made of private property. The public property of the Mexican Government remains, of course, in the custody of the United States until disposed of by proper authority.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 130. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, September 15, 1864.*

With profound regret the commanding general is called upon to announce the decease of Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury, U. S. Volunteers, at Key West, Fla., on the 15th of August, of yellow fever. A valiant soldier and high-toned gentleman, brave and indefatigable in the line of duty, courageous even in presence of the ravages of the fatal disease. To those who knew him most intimately the blow will fall most heavily; but his influence has extended through the whole command and will long be felt by those to whom he was a stranger. To the family of the deceased the commanding general tenders his sincere sympathy in their great affliction. As appropriate military honors the national flag will be displayed at half staff from sunrise to sunset the next day after this order is received at the various posts throughout the department, and the usual badge of mourning will be worn by the officers of his command for thirty days.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BONNET CARRÉ, *September 15, 1864.*

Capt. F. SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All quiet in my vicinity. I hear that guerrillas are making incursions in Saint James Parish, in the District of Baton Rouge, near College Point.

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

(Copy to Maj. George B. Drake, assistant adjutant-general.)

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER,
September 15, 1864—1 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans, La.:

Am leaving for Devall's Bluff. Boat just down White River reports all quiet. No truth in rumor of our loss of gun-boats. Colonel Slack's brigade is at Saint Charles all right.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *September 15, 1864—2 p. m.*
(Received 6.30 p. m. 24th.)

Maj. T. T. ECKERT:

The latest reports from Steele are to the 9th instant. A part of Price's force had crossed at Dardanelle. Steele's re-enforcements were arriving, and he was sufficiently in force to take the field against Price and Shelby. No other important news. Canby just completed cable between Forts Morgan and Gaines, Mobile Bay.

W. G. FULLER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 223. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 15, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. The cavalry command serving in the District of Little Rock is hereby organized into four brigades, as follows, to be designated as the Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps:

First Brigade—Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, First Indiana Cavalry.

Second Brigade—First Missouri Cavalry, Third Missouri Cavalry, First Iowa Cavalry, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, Third U. S. Cavalry.

Third Brigade—Eighth Missouri Cavalry, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, Second Missouri Cavalry.

Fourth Brigade—Third Michigan Cavalry, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, Third Arkansas Cavalry, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, First Nebraska Cavalry.

V. Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West, U. S. Volunteers, chief of cavalry of the department, is hereby assigned to the command of the Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *September 15, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER:

I have 784 enlisted men in the infantry and cavalry for duty; of these, 318 are on duty to-day. I have been unable to furnish men for two or three other details that were required to-day. Am not able to relieve some ten who were on duty yesterday, and do not see how I can furnish the train guard.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 15, 1864.

Colonel RYAN:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you relieve Colonel Morrison of the command of the post of Huntersville, he being ordered to Devall's Bluff. All the troops will be subject to your orders except the train and depot guards, which will be detailed from the First Division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 15, 1864.

Colonel MORRISON,
Fifty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you proceed with your regiment to Devall's Bluff without unnecessary delay. The quartermaster's department has been requested to furnish transportation, for which you will please call on Captain Pratt. On your arrival at Devall's Bluff you will report to Brigadier-General Andrews.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 15, 1864.

[Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON:]

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your note of August 26 reached me a few days since. No letters of yours, nor copies, have ever been exhibited to me by either General Steele or any member of his staff. You will understand now that my position as one of that staff will not permit of my taking part in the quarrel that exists between you, but I shall as certainly listen to nothing to your disparagement. At our interview in Memphis I told you why that nothing would ever be accomplished in this department. The difficulty still exists. Every move I make for the improvement of the cavalry is embarrassed by the inefficiency of which I complained then. I cannot ask for a transfer, but find myself in the very unpleasant position of sacrificing a reputation in a department where it is impossible to do anything with the present staff organization. I am aware that vague and general charges are not tangible. I cannot make any of a direct character, but the utter supineness and inefficiency of our forces must bear witness to what I have said. The prospects of improving the cavalry much here are gloomy in the extreme.

Yours, very truly,

J. R. WEST.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the telegraphic dispatch from the major-general commanding of the 13th instant. I am satisfied from the information I have received that Forrest's force has moved in the direction of Mobile.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, September 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: On the 10th instant a brigade of Shelby's command, about 1,500, had reached Pocahontas; another brigade was near Powhatan, on the west side of Black River, and McCray, with about 3,000 men, were moving up the east side of Black River, and were about fifteen miles from Jacksonport. Their march was being delayed by the non-arrival of Price. Price certainly crossed the Arkansas at Dardanelle ten days ago. The force sent from here I hope may get between him and Shelby and prevent a junction, and perhaps head off the raid entirely, though I fear not. I think it highly probable that Price will strike off toward Springfield, Mo., and if he gets a day or two the start our forces can never catch him, for a pursuing force cannot live after Price's force has passed along. General A. J. Smith, I hear, remains at Cairo awaiting the development of this move of Price. On the 5th instant General Forrest left Grenada with Chalmers' division (dismounted) to re-enforce Mobile. Whenever you get ready to invest Mobile I shall be glad to make a big cavalry demonstration from here, penetrating as far as Selma and Montgomery, should you think such a move advisable. If I can get back the cavalry sent into Arkansas I can organize a cavalry force that can go anywhere this side of Georgia.

I am, general, yours, &c.,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to transmit for your information herewith inclosed copy of General Steele's dispatch* of the 9th instant, and to state that the re-enforcements which have been sent to Arkansas will enable him to follow the enemy up in case an invasion of Missouri should be attempted.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See p. 116.

INDIANAPOLIS, *September 15, 1864.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

Persons are on their way from Lawrence, Kans., to identify Quantrill. It would not be advisable to send the prisoner away from here now.

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General HOVEY,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

Quantrill is a spare built man with sandy hair and light complexion. Was educated at Carroll, Ohio, and came west to teach school. The man is a great scoundrel no doubt, but don't think he is Quantrill. The reason I asked for him is because we have a man who has Quantrill's photograph, and we could not trust him to leave here.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA,
Indianapolis, September 15, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding, &c.:

I herewith send you a copy of the article which led to the apprehension of Hart, alias Burgess, alias Quantrill. Several men of undoubted character have visited him and say that he is Quantrill. There is a strange delusion if he is not the man. All the evidence so far is very strong against him, and would convict him before any jury in the country.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

WHO IS QUANTRILL?

Last Sunday two men were arrested at the Bates House as rebel spies. One goes by the name of Johnson, the other gave his name as Hart, but afterward acknowledged it to be Burgess. Some time last spring a communication was widely published, giving a history of Quantrill, which communication we give below. Without leading questions or any suspicion of the article, Burgess, in giving an account of himself, names nearly all the circumstances therein mentioned down to the killing of the Mexican. Doctor Burgess, surgeon of the Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry, states that he had a brother who left home a number of years since, from whom they had no direct communication, but that from what he had learned by various sources he believed him to be the man known as Quantrill. This man arrested on Sunday, knowing nothing of this, says he is a brother of Doctor Burgess, of the Seventeenth Kentucky. These circumstances are so clear as to warrant the use of all necessary means to establish the identity of the prisoner; and it is hoped that all persons who know anything of Quantrill will communicate with the authorities here. General Hovey is making diligent inquiry in regard to the matter. It will be borne in mind that Quantrill

appears to have been out of active service for some time, and it is not unlikely that he has been acting as a spy. The following is the article referred to:

Having seen so many different stories about the murderer Quantrill, whose recent atrocities at Lawrence have thrilled the country, I deem it my duty to show the public, through your columns, who he is and something of his history. His name is really Henry Volney Burgess, and he was born in Todd County, Ky.

At one time he was a resident of Hopkinsville, in that State, and during the excitement of 1846 concerning the Davis murder, for which E. A. Pennington was executed, and he not having a very good reputation, he went to Memphis and there associated himself with Fisher and Worthington, two gamblers, until the spring of 1850, when he removed to Texas, and was partner with a company of sports, such as Dean Mountain Jack, Old Horn, and others. He was very successful for a while, and changed his name to Hart.

He made the acquaintance of a very fine girl who lived on the banks of the Rio Honda, twenty-eight miles from Castorville, Tex., and by representing himself as a land speculator, and having considerable money and fine mules attached to his ambulance, won and married the girl on the 21st of May; and about the 5th of June started with his bride for California, but meeting with ill luck at Fort Davis and El Paso, lost all his outfit and money, and was compelled to remain there some time, living with a man named Ben Bowell, in Franklin, Tex.

During this time Charles Giddings, owner of the stage line from El Paso to San Antonio, saw his father-in-law and told him who Hart was and what he was doing. The old man came up with me to El Paso for his daughter, and would have killed her husband, but he crossed the river and could not be found. Hart came to me and represented himself broke, and wishing to come to California to make money by honest toil to support his wife and heir in expectancy, and as my company was small and the Indians bad, I consented. On our arrival at Mazatlin, Mex., he killed a Mexican robber named Miguel, and was tried before the alcalde and acquitted.

When we arrived at Los Angelos he left me, and I never saw him till the fall of 1856. I started home by way of Arizona Territory, and found Hart and Harrison at Taos, N. Mex., on their way to Utah. Captain Marcy was purchasing mules for the Utah army and I sold mine, but had to go to Fort Bridger for pay, and Hart again accompanied me, but this time with plenty of means. I remained in Utah for one year. During that time he won some $80,000, including 100 head of cattle from different parties. But the fast living of the chief, as he was called, soon relieved him of his money, and he left for parts unknown. On my arrival at Denver City he was there, and shot and killed a man named Jack O'Neil on the race course.

I again lost sight of him for some time, but after the rebellion broke out he made his way from Mexico to Arkansas, and was there joined by a few of his old associates, and proceeded to Missouri and commenced his career of murder. There was a man who came with me from Santa Fé, N. Mex., this spring who saw him, and he (Quantrill) sent a message to me by him, stating that he was in all his glory now.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *September 15, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

General Brown is at present in eastern part of the district. Have forwarded your dispatch of yesterday.

JAS. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
No. 198. } *Warrensburg, Mo., September 15, 1864.*

I. Col. James McFerran, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will repair forthwith to Mound Prairie Church, La Fayette County, and assume command of the Second Sub-District and all troops therein. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIFTEEN MILES SOUTHEAST OF REPUBLICAN CHURCH,
La Fayette County, Mo., September 15, 1864.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to state that I arrived here at 12 m. to-day. Staid last night at Camp Brown. Upon examination I find it wholly impracticable to camp there at present for the want of water for the men. I will look out the nearest and best camp to Mound Prairie Church as soon as practicable. I find the companies from Saline have been ordered here to get their rations and will be here this evening. I will send them back immediately. In haste.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES McFERRAN,
Colonel First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Commanding.

P. S.—It is reported here that Todd, with from 150 to 200 men, passed this point going east on yesterday.

J. McFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Kansas City, Mo., September 15, 1864.

THOMAS HALE, Esq.,
Postmaster, Camden Point, Mo.:

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant, asking for a statement relative to the burning of the U. S. post-office at Camden Point, Mo., is received. I would inform you that on the evening of the 13th of July, after the fight with Thornton's gang at Camden Point, it was reported to me that soldiers were setting fire and plundering some of the buildings in town. I immediately went to the place and found several houses belonging to prominent rebels in flames. I also saw a number of soldiers in and around a house which I ascertained was the post-office building, when I immediately ordered them to camp and sent for a guard to place over the building. I was called away, and in a few minutes after I saw the house in flames and concluded that the fire caught from the contiguous buildings which were in flames.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *September 15, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A woman came into Cassville who says she has seen several of Price's and Fagan's men who have come home, and that this force had moved toward Yellville. This may indicate a movement east, simply, and may indicate north.

J. B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CASSVILLE, *September 15, 1864.*

General SANBORN:

SIR: Reports say that Price and Fagan are moving in the direction of Yellville. I received this from a woman who had come from Huntsville. She saw several of their men who had come home.

J. A. MELTON,
Major Second Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 15, 1864.

Capt. THOMAS B. SUTHERLAND,
Commanding Company D, Seventh Provisional:
(Care of Commanding Officer Millville, Mo.)

CAPTAIN: Upon receipt of this order you will proceed with your command to this post by the shortest route with camp and garrison equipage, instead of going to Humansville as ordered.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 15, 1864.

Captain SALLEE,
Comdg. Company, Sixth Prov. Enrolled Missouri Mil.,
In the Field, Douglas County, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: You will immediately upon the receipt of this move your command, with its camp and garrison equipage, to this place by the shortest and most expeditious route. You will leave twenty men and one commissioned officer or sergeant, the poorest armed and mounted in the vicinity of your camp, to drive out small bands of guerrillas and robbers, with instructions to retreat to the woods and take care of themselves in case of the approach of a large force. Arrive here by the night of the 17th, if possible.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 15, 1864.

Capt. JOHN H. MOORE,
Comdg. Company, near Galena, Stone County, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: You will immediately upon the receipt of this order send your dismounted and unarmed men under a commissioned officer to this post. You will leave a sergeant and fifteen men to keep guerrillas out of your neighborhood, with instructions to disappear in the brush upon the appearance of a large force. With the balance of your command you will make a reconnaissance toward Yellville in such a manner as to enable you to fall back in this direction before any force

advancing from that quarter. Having gained all information of the enemy's movements and numbers from that section you will move back to this place with all possible dispatch.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 15, 1864.*

General FISK:

The general commanding is in receipt of information, which he considers reliable, that Perkins is in Boone with about 500, the 500 not being concentrated, but in parties in different neighborhoods, 200 being the most known in any one party. Perkins himself is in south part of Boone, where he has recruited a regiment of 800 men, most of whom are still at their homes. Captains Davis and Arnold, two of Perkins' captains, are in Monroe with about 200 men; Colonel Majors also in Monroe with about 500 men, mostly at their homes waiting orders to report. The utmost vigor ought to be infused into all military operations against these people to try and break up their organizations prior to the draft ordered on the 19th instant.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 15, 1864.*

General FISK:

In view of the information I telegraphed you to-day from Howard, Boone, Monroe, &c., the general commanding is of the opinion you had better come down nearer to the scene of action, where you can be speedily advised of everything as it occurs and communicate to these headquarters.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *September 15, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Fisk not yet returned from Atchison County. Will be prepared to move headquarters to Macon, Mexico, or Glasgow immediately upon his return, as you may designate.

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

STURGEON, MO., *September 15, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Forces under my command are actively engaged in Monroe, Randolph, Howard, Boone, and Callaway; are driving, killing, and scattering the rebels in every direction; infantry waylaying cross-roads and the cavalry chasing. I leave here this morning to take the field myself; will

be out several days; will communicate with you at points where I can find a post-office. Rebels cut telegraph wire last night near Renick. I will aim to capture them this morning.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, September 15, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. Hdqrs., Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: The term of service of the Illinois Volunteers doing duty in this district will expire on the 28th instant. If it is within the power of the major-general commanding to replace them by other troops, it is very desirable to have it done. The effective force under my command is very limited, and as the present season is the most critical one to the border, every soldier that can be spared for its protection should be sent here. Possibly some of the 100-days' Kansas troops are available.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, September 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: A report reaches here this morning that Shelby had reached the Iron Mountain Railroad, and was playing smash generally. I have no doubt we shall hear of Price in that State somewhere in a few days. General Rosecrans asks me to send General Mower with his division up to Missouri, but he is beyond my reach, and not under my orders. Major-General Forrest went himself to Mobile on the 5th instant, and took some dismounted men; but on Saturday last, the 10th instant, he was at Okolona, and had gathered there all his effective mounted force, and was about to move somewhere, I think Middle Tennessee, for he knows that I am now so weak that I cannot follow him. About half of my cavalry, as you know, is in Arkansas in pursuit of Price & Co., and I have a defensive force hardly sufficient for this city. The most I can do will be to make some small demonstrations. I believe that Forrest intends to raid Middle Tennessee, and Kentucky, at the same time that Price and Shelby invade Missouri.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 130. } *New Orleans, La., September 16, 1864.*

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2. The Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers will be embarked for Natchez, Miss., to be reported by its commanding officer on its arrival at that point to the district commander. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *September 16, 1864.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

MAJOR: In compliance with your request, I beg to report that on Friday of last week, about 3 p. m., as I was riding down the levee road from the Southwood to the Mount Hannas plantation, a lot of jayhawkers halted me, and with threats of blowing my brains out made me dismount from my horse and mount one of theirs. They then carried me to the store of Mr. Hill, near by, which they robbed of everything they could carry away, including the old man's money. They then made me remount one of their horses and away we went back. They stole two horses on our way, and when about three miles in the woods they stripped me of everything, my watch, money, gloves, and everything; ordered me to take off my spurs, which I resolutely refused to do, so the leader of the gang unbuckled and took them off himself. He put my saddle on another man's horse and his on mine, then turned me loose in the woods to find my way back on foot. They unbuttoned my clothes and ran their hands over my person to see if I had any belt or other property, and subjected me to other indignities. On Sunday last, just as I had dined, a colored boy came riding hurriedly up and said the guerrillas were coming to our house, and I immediately determined to fight them. Our clerk (a young fellow of the name of Whitney) and carpenter (Mr. Perry), both white, said they would stand by me, and some of the colored boys said they would, too. We left the house in order to get what arms we could together, and collected our forces in the corn-field below the negro quarters, and got together two old double-barreled guns (one barrel of each serviceable), an old musket, a good revolver, belonging to the carpenter, Mr. Perry, and a small pocket pistol which I borrowed from Mrs. Minor; we then marched to the house, three whites and three blacks, a ball in the musket and buckshot in the guns. The thieves remained at Hill's store awhile to get some more plunder from him, and thus gain us time, and we got to the house first; some more of the black boys volunteered and we got in some brickbats and clubs. We closed the doors and opened the windows and stationed ourselves there. A barrel of one of our pistols was accidentally discharged and the rascals came riding up full gallop with their pieces cocked and aimed at us, and the fight immediately began. I don't know who fired first, but think we did. The leader was riding my horse and we shot him dead, and another was dangerously wounded and taken prisoner. One or two others were reported slightly wounded, as also one of their horses. We killed, therefore, the leader, Harry King, and wounded and took prisoner the second in command, Alphonso de Bulnez, and captured my horse and another (shot through the neck), two Remington army pistols, a double-barreled gun (which they had just stolen from Mr. Hill), two saddles and bridles, and a lot of the goods they carried away from Hill's store, all of which we returned. We had the wounded man cared for and sent for the doctor, and next day sent him to New Orleans, where he is now in hospital. They returned in about three hours, but twelve men of the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Regiment, sent by Colonel Logan for our protection, were there and drove them off, killing one of their horses, and, as is reported, wounding one or two of the men. The two men mentioned (King and Bulnez) have long been a terror to the neighborhood, I am told, and some of the soldiers say their gangs are those that have given so much trouble about Baton Rouge, in shooting and capturing U. S. soldiers

on picket duty. Two of our colored boys (Gus Knight and William Scott) fought bravely, and if it is within the rules I think they ought each to have a pistol given to them. They all say (the negroes) that if the planters would lead them they would soon exterminate these scoundrels. From the people in the neighborhood back, I learn that they are anxious to have this done (not by the negroes, however), though I understand some very ugly threats have been made against me for "arming the niggers," &c., and they threaten to hang every man of them, and me, too, whenever they can catch us, and we all feel more or less uneasy. Some of the people have been in the habit of coming to our store to get a few things, and to sell or treat for the sale of their cotton, &c. I have only been there three weeks, but from what I have seen and heard they all seem anxious to come within the lines and desirous of having the jayhawkers wiped out. So far as my information extends, these roving bands cannot muster, altogether, in that district, more than thirty men. I understand the Confederate officers and soldiers are also down on them. I sent word back to them when I was robbed, to inquire if my property could be restored, but have had no reply. I think a small force could occupy the whole country back there, and as a good deal of cotton has been grown about the neighborhood, should think it would be much better to secure its shipment to this city than to run the risk of its being carried back into rebeldom or burnt.

I am, major, very respectfully, yours,

CH. HODGES.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 18, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron for such action as the case may seem to require, and for such recommendation in the case as he may consider for the interest of the citizens in that quarter and consistent with the interest of the service.

By order of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., September 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCGINNIS,
Commanding Third Division:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you immediately send Col. W. T. Spicely, with four regiments and two sections of artillery, out on the Fordoche road, with instructions to leave two regiments and a section of artillery at Fordoche Crossing to hold it, while with the remainder of his force he pushes on to the Atchafalaya. On arriving at the river he will so dispose his force as to intercept and prevent the crossing of any of the enemy's cavalry which may be on this side, and will also, if possible, drive the enemy from his camp on the opposite side. The general also directs that, if practicable, a force be detached by Colonel Spicely to move up to Morgan's Ferry to guard the crossing at that point. One hundred cavalry have been ordered to report to him for scouting purposes. Two days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition will be taken.

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., September 16, 1864.

Col. J. J. GUPPEY,
Comdg. Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you take two regiments of your command, with sixty rounds of ammunition and two days' rations, and move out on the up-river road to Bayou Latenache to support Colonel Davis, who has been dispatched in that direction with a cavalry force. If he engages the enemy assist him. If no enemy is found return with your detachment to camp.

Very respectfully,

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., September 16, 1864.

Col. E. J. DAVIS,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you take a sufficient force of your command and move out to Bayou Latenache to ascertain the facts connected with the reported fight in that vicinity. If you find the enemy not in too great force engage him vigorously and capture or drive him over the Atchafalaya. Please direct the officer in command of the cavalry left in the camp to report at these headquarters immediately, as it is the design to send a force out on the Fordoche road.

Very respectfully,

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

GENERAL: Reports of scouts, deserters, and citizens are still that Price and Shelby are going to Missouri. They scatter over the country and make a clean sweep of horses and supplies as they go. The expedition has been delayed for want of forage. There is none on the route for fifty or sixty miles. I sent an assistant quartermaster into Memphis especially to send forage. He wrote me that it would be sent immediately, but it does not arrive. No further news from Walker and Polignac. The wires to Pine Bluff have been down; they are just up. It is said that Price went by way of Batesville and Shelby by Jacksonport. Price had his pontoon with him; thirty-odd wagons. I do not think he would carry that over a country almost destitute of forage. I think now it will be best for my troops to go to Jacksonport, whence they can move either up Black or White River. There is plenty of forage on the east of Black River and very little anywhere else in the country. The cavalry horses from Memphis came here without shoes; they are just now shod. If the additional re-enforcements you spoke of could be sent up the Washita with supplies I believe we could easily take Shreveport. Would not a movement in that direction bring Price and Shelby back and cause the desertion of most of the Missouri men? A great many of their Arkansas men are said to be home on furlough.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

The forage has arrived. Expedition will start immediately, under Maj. Gen. J. A. Mower. Reconnoitering parties drove in enemy's pickets at Benton last night, and report, from information received on the other side of the Saline, that the Texas troops are moving up. General Clayton reports that a brigade of rebel cavalry is between Pine Bluff and Monticello. He has sent a reconnoitering party to get between them.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. A. MOWER:

The forage has arrived and will be forwarded to you immediately. Our scouts report that Price went to Batesville and Shelby to Jacksonport. I wish you to move on Jacksonport direct as soon as possible. Colonel Geiger's brigade shall accompany you and furnish escorts to bring back empty wagons, &c. There is forage on the east side of Black River, and probably plenty of beef and some wheat. You will be able to judge whether it will be best to go up Black or White River in order to accomplish the object of the expedition, *i. e.*, stop Price and Shelby from making a raid into Missouri. Reconnoitering parties from the other side of the Saline report Texas troops moving this way. I will communicate with you again in regard to the movement.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY CORPS,
Brownsville, Ark., September 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department, Little Rock, Ark.:

Can you send me a guide in the morning? If the forage comes out I will be ready to move at 12 o'clock to-morrow, but it is absolutely necessary that I should have guides, as I know nothing of the country.

JOS. A. MOWER,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., September 16, 1864—7 p. m.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

MY DEAR SIR: As a boat goes out this evening, I will send the latest news I have, which is not very interesting. It is beyond a doubt that Price is on the north side of the Arkansas, and the better opinion is that he intends going into Missouri. Major-General Mower is already on the way after him, or will soon leave Brownsville for that purpose. There is a nest of bushwhackers, or partisans, lurking about Searcy and West Point, and yesterday about 200 of them were down as far as Des Arc.

Truly, your friend,

C. C. ANDREWS.

P. S.—I have just learned that General Mower has not yet moved from Brownsville.

C. C. A.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 16, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Colonel MOYERS,
Brownsville:

The general desires that you send the following dispatch to Colonel Geiger:

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *September 16, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER:

Lieutenant Woodard, Remount Camp, was within a few miles of Des Arc to-day and reports that about 200 rebels were in Des Arc yesterday afternoon, consisting of McCoy's, Rayborne's and Williams' companies.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARKANSAS CAVALRY,
Huntersville, September 16, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock, Ark.:

CAPTAIN: Captain Taylor has returned from scout to Lewisburg, Clinton, and Des Arc Cross-Roads. He reports two regiments (Gordon's and Harrell's) having gone to join Shelby at Jacksonport; Price as on the way to the same place via Clinton and Batesville. Reports Price's force as 6,000 strong. A deserter from Price that came into Captain Gibbons near the Palarm makes same report as to strength of Price's army. Captain Gibbons, ordered by Captain Kehoe, First Missouri Cavalry, to remain with the steamer Carrie Jacobs, asks to be relieved. Captain Gibbons was on his return from scout to Conway County, without rations and his command worn out. The captain reports sick and unable for duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel Third Arkansas Cavalry.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 16, 1864.*

General P. CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

Where are Walker and the Prince? Have you heard anything further of the movements of the rebels? It is said that Price and Shelby are making forced marches to Missouri. General Canby says he can send me 20,000 re-enforcements. McClellan has accepted the nomination on the war platform.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *September 16, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General STEELE:

Nothing further from Walker and the Prince. I will send another scout toward Monticello. A brigade of cavalry was at Mount Elba day before yesterday, I do not know what brigade, probably the same that pitched into Colonel Erskine. I think there can be no doubt but that

Price is bound for Missouri. I have been quite sick with a fever for the past two weeks; am now convalescent, but unable to leave my quarters; I hope to be myself again in a few days. We are getting short of subsistence. I am afraid the river is too low for the transportation of supplies by boat. If Price has made a raid for Missouri could not a counter raid be made into Texas and our prisoners at Tyler liberated? I am confident it could be done could the necessary cavalry (say 3,000) be spared from this field of operations. I merely make the suggestion for what it is worth.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. BRAYMAN,
Commanding District of Natchez, Natchez, Miss.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 14th instant, transmitted via Morganza this morning, and to state that on no account should any troops be drawn from Morganza "for the districts of leased plantations." The main object is to defend the city, and all matters of lesser importance must be made subservient to this while the resources are so limited as they are at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *September 16, 1864.*
(Received 20th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN:

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th, relating to operations in the Department of Arkansas, and requesting the return of the cavalry sent there by you to aid General Steele in preventing any intended raids by the enemy into Missouri. General Steele was ordered by the commanding general three months ago to pursue Price's and Shelby's forces if they should attempt to invade Missouri, and has reported that he will follow them as long as he can feed his men. The re-enforcements sent to him will probably be needed to hold the line of the Arkansas during the absence of his troops on this service. General Reynolds has already been instructed to send back to Memphis the detachment of the Seventeenth Corps, and he will also send back General Mower's division if the troops of his own corps are sufficient for the purpose indicated. Your cavalry will likewise be returned if not engaged in operations from which it cannot be withdrawn. The commanding general has requested that all the troops in the west that could be spared, and were not required for the armies of Generals Grant and Sherman, be ordered to report to you at Memphis.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, *September 16, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Your dispatch of 13th received. I can give no order to General Mower, as he is beyond my jurisdiction.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 16, 1864.

Maj. JAMES WILSON,
Pilot Knob:

Information deemed reliable has reached here that Price crossed the Arkansas at Dardanelle yesterday week with a large cavalry force. It is believed that he intends an invasion of Missouri, and that Shelby is to co-operate with him. The main column will probably go west of you, but a diversion may be made on Pilot Knob, Patterson, Bloomfield, or Cape Girardeau. By way of diversion, you will send a good scouting party under a good officer by way of Doniphan. Let him go as far down as practicable. I do not care about his early return, but wish him to ascertain the location, strength, and probable purpose of Shelby. The substance of this was sent you three days ago, but in some way miscarried.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 16, 1864.*

Capt. P. D. MCCLANAHAN,
Cape Girardeau:

It is rumored here that General Price has crossed the Arkansas River at Dardanelle, and that Shelby is moving up from Jacksonport. Send all the available cavalry force from the Cape to Bloomfield to-morrow under Captain Smith and Lieutenant Wilson or Law. They will take fifteen days' small rations with them. Instruct them to unite with all the force at Bloomfield, and move down toward the Arkansas line on the east side of Black River. They will move from Bloomfield without transportation, and patrol the main roads leading from Arkansas into my sub-district. They must be vigilant and allow no rebel force to penetrate Southeast Missouri without their knowledge. I will instruct Captain Edwards to move toward Hornersville. General Ewing has ordered a force from Patterson to move toward Doniphan.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Sub-District.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 16, 1864.*

Captain SELLS,
Bloomfield, Mo.:

It is rumored that a force is approaching from toward Jacksonport. I have ordered all the available troops from Cape Girardeau to Bloomfield. They will move early in the morning. In the meantime, send *out* forces toward Chalk Bluff and the Shoals. Have spies sent to

Chalk Bluff and Brewer's Ferry to watch the approach of any rebel force. Be active and suffer no force to surprise you or to enter my sub-district without your knowledge.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Sub-District.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 16, 1864.*

Captain EDWARDS,
New Madrid:

It is rumored that a force is moving up from Jacksonport. Keep out all the available cavalry you have and patrol all the main approaches from Arkansas, and suffer no force to approach east of Little River without your knowledge. If you find there is no force on the east side of Little River send your force toward Clarkton. Be cautious and vigilant.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Sub-District.

WARRENSBURG, *September 16, 1864.*

Maj. F. S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

It is comparatively safe for citizens to travel from Sedalia to Clinton. Very few, if any, guerrillas in that section of country.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Jefferson City, September 16, 1864.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Central District of Missouri:

SIR: In pursuance of orders of the general commanding the Central District of Missouri, I have the honor to advise you that I have established headquarters of regiment at this place.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
Colonel Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 16, 1864.*

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, Jefferson City:

The general commanding directs you to march across the country to Rolla and report to General McNeil with the two battalions now under your command.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 16, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Third Battalion only is here under my command. The horses drawn at Saint Louis to complete its mount are being shod. It can be ready to march by Sunday morning. Third Battalion has in charge 150 horses, unshod, for Second Battalion, stationed at Glasgow. The Second Battalion could follow as soon as brought here and horses shod. This battalion has no transportation.

BEVERIDGE,
Colonel Seventeenth Illinois, Commanding.

NEOSHO, MO., *September 16, 1864.*

General SANBORN,
Commanding District of Southwest Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor, according to yours of the 14th instant, requesting me to send you a lady suitable to act in the secret service as spy, to send you Miss Mary Martin, a lady of undoubted loyalty, ingenious and daring. I have information of Stand Watie being down near Spavina. I am going to start a lady, together with the boy Winfield Scott, in that direction to-day. I will use all the vigilance possible and inform you of any and every move in that direction.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
MILTON BURCH,
Major, Comdg. Battalion Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

P. S.—The news of Stand Watie being near is only from rebel source, and I do not put any confidence in it, but I will soon know the facts and communicate with you.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *September 16, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

I have just this moment returned from Nodaway County, where I went in person to stop the serious troubles threatened in that quarter. A full written report will be sent you. I convened the committees of safety in Atchison, Holt, and Nodaway Counties, increased the militia force, and believe we have now no cause to fear an outbreak above Saint Joseph. I shall go by the next train to the Boone and Howard regions and give my personal attention to the guerrillas in that section.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *September 16, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My advices from Boone and Howard do not indicate any great concentration of the guerrillas. I do not think they aim to concentrate until assured that a strong rebel force has invaded Missouri from Arkansas. I shall use all the means in my possession to drive them

out. Will move from here to-morrow with every man I can spare, and shall be in the field or at Macon, Glasgow, or Mexico until we have a better state of affairs.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *September 16, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Saint Louis:

Major King telegraphs me from Fayette that his command have had a fight with Anderson's guerrillas, killing 11 of them, capturing 12 horses and the same number of revolvers. Some of the bridles of these horses were trimmed with human scalps.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, MO., *September 16, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I left Sturgeon yesterday morning with detachments of First Iowa Volunteer Cavalry and Third Missouri State Militia. Have traveled seventy-five miles through very rough country. Followed Colonel Perkins to-day twenty miles; killed 1 of his men and scattered the balance (seventy-six in number). I am now moving with cavalry and infantry and believe that in a few days I can break up these bands. Major Leonard killed 4 rebels a day or two since in Howard County. My infantry had a skirmish to-day; the particulars not reported. We are now traveling day and night and killing more or less daily. I have some evidences that the rebels are trying to cross the river. Will leave here early to-morrow morning. Will report to you and General Fisk as opportunity presents itself, and hope that on my return to headquarters that I can report a successful expedition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *September 16, 1864.*

General FISK:

I have just received a dispatch from Captain Corry, commanding at Carrollton. The messenger left Carrollton at 12.30 to-day. Captain Corry reports guerrillas, believed to be 200 to 300, passing rapidly through that county eastward. There is no force at Carrollton to make pursuit. Should the guerrillas remain in Carroll, which is not likely, or should they come in this direction I will attend to them; but should they move rapidly east through Chariton I have not sufficient force to pursue. Captain Kumis' company, of Carroll, which has been ordered into active service, are in a muss. I have ordered them brought in by force, but that work is not yet completed. Major King, I presume under your orders, took with him the most of my force from Carrollton. This leaves Carroll almost defenseless. The citizens of Carrollton are under arms and can defend the town if attacked.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

COTTONWOOD, *September 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

Command arrived here last night at 10 o'clock. Horses badly used up. We scoured the country from the point you left us for thirty miles up the Solomon Fork. Captain Wilcox, under my instructions, traversed the Middle Fork of Solomon River some twenty miles above a point due south from our encampment at the point of separation. Found all Indians had left for Republican. After being joined by Wilcox we marched in a northwesterly direction, crossing the two Beaver Creeks and striking the Republican at the mouth of Medicine Lake. From this point sent two companies to the mouth of Red Willow Creek and the mouth of Whiteman's Fork of the Republican River. Finding the Indians were heading for the North Platte, took the nearest route to this point by way of Medicine Lake. Will leave here for North Platte to-morrow with new supplies, and will, in all probability, strike Indians near Ash Hollow. I fell in with one company of militia from Colorado on the Republican. They are now at or near O'Fallon's Bluffs.

ROBERT B. MITCHELL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 16, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: As you are doubtless aware, I have now nearly 8,000 Indians upon the reservation at the Bosque Redondo who are almost entirely destitute of clothing and blankets, and now the cold weather is rapidly approaching it is of vital importance that the articles which were to be purchased for these Indians with the $100,000 appropriated by Congress in its last session for this purpose should arrive at the Bosque Redondo and be distributed at the earliest practicable moment. I write directly to yourself on the subject that no time may be lost. I do this because I had heard it was possible these Indian goods might not come out this fall. Let me impress upon your mind that unless they come hundreds of naked women and children will be likely to perish. A special train of wagons escorted by a company of troops can come through at all seasons.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 306. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 16, 1864.

* * * * * * *

17. Maj. H. M. Enos, division quartermaster, having been assigned to duty as such with the troops under the command of Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Union, N. Mex. He will proceed without delay to Santa Fé, N. Mex., and relieve Col. J. C. McFerran, Quartermaster's Department, in his duties as chief quartermaster Department of New Mexico.

18. Col. J. C. McFerran, Quartermaster's Department, as soon as he has turned over the public property, money, and records in his posses-

sion to Maj. H. M. Enos, division quartermaster, will proceed without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and assume charge of the quartermaster's department at that place. He will relieve Capt. H. C. Hodges, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, to whom he will receipt for the public property, money, and records in his possession.

19. Capt. H. C. Hodges, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, will, as soon as relieved in his duties at the depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., by Col. J. C. McFerran, Quartermaster's Department, report by letter to the Quartermaster-General for orders.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Fort Rice, September 16, 1864.

Major-General POPE, *Milwaukee:*

GENERAL: I am still here waiting till I hear about the Fisk raid. I have sent the Minnesota command to Minnesota. While here I am busy in getting in hay; have to go twelve miles for it; and working on the fort, putting it into shape to be easily defended by a small force. As I write you officially, there is some hope of a peace being made with the greater part of the Indians before spring. The friendly party of Indians here think so. They have communication with the Indians I fought, and report them badly frightened. Of course it would not do for me to express any very great anxiety on the subject. I told them that next year I would be after the hostile Indians again, but that I had orders from their Great Father not to fight those Indians who gave themselves up, and therefore they might tell the Indians that all those who gave themselves up would be treated as friends; that if they would rather fight, it made no difference to me and my soldiers; that their Great Father paid us for fighting, and if we were not fighting them he would send us somewhere else to fight somebody who wanted to fight.

Your instructions direct me to relieve the Thirtieth Wisconsin, and that the First U. S. Volunteers will be here to relieve them. They can't reach here till October sometime, for they will have to march up. I got a letter from Sioux City, dated the 2d, and nothing had been heard of them. I thought, from your letter, you wished the Thirtieth to start. I shall, therefore, leave here five companies of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, sending their horses down to Sioux City, these companies to remain here till relieved by the First U. S. Volunteers.

I am hard at work building boats forty-five feet long. My animals are so reduced some of them can't draw an empty wagon. I can send the troops down this way to Sioux City in twelve or fourteen days. I shall send the Thirtieth down in this way. In case I have a large number of animals at Sioux City without riders, would it not be a good plan to send some of them to the army south?

I am very anxious to get away from here before cold weather, for I am not well. I have had a severe attack of my old complaint—rheumatism near the heart—and I fear being overtaken with a storm on the prairie. Another such attack might pop me off, but I will not leave till I see matters a little straight.

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *September 17, 1864—4.30 p. m.*
(Received 26th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Steele has now been re-enforced by about 16,000 men. This will secure the line of the Arkansas against any infantry that Kirby Smith can send against it, and enable him to carry out fully his instructions to follow the rebels if they attempt the invasion of Missouri. He reports that he will follow them as long as he can get anything for his men to eat. I have advised him that A. J. Smith has also been ordered to operate against Price, and that he has received his instructions from you. He has been directed to keep Smith advised as far as possible of his own movements and of those of the enemy. General Washburn wishes a part of his force returned, and conditional instructions to that effect have been given. They will not be sent back, however, if they are still needed in Arkansas.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 131. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 17, 1864.

* * * * * * *

5. Brig. Gen. T. J. McKean, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with paragraph 24, Special Orders, No. 274, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, will report to Major-General Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 131. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 17, 1864.

In order to provide some means of promoting the general health of the troops at Brazos Santiago and other posts within the department, and in order to insure the proper use of such remedies and preventives as are now supplied for this purpose, it is ordered that boards be established at each post where scurvy exists, to consist of the post commander, post surgeon, and one other officer, whose duty it shall be to see that rations of desiccated potatoes and mixed vegetables are issued and used a proper portion of the time, in lieu of rice, beans, peas, or hominy, in accordance with existing orders upon the subject, and also to see that they are properly cooked and issued to the men. It shall be the duty of these boards to make frequent inspections of the kitchens or messes, with a view to the above, and to make weekly reports to the medical director of the department upon the result of their investigations and efforts. In addition to the boards thus provided for, others will be appointed from these headquarters, to consist of a medical officer and a commissary of subsistence, to visit such posts as may be deemed advisable to inspect the provisioning and cooking of each company, *also to* instruct and supervise for at least three days the prepara-

tions and cooking of desiccated potatoes and mixed vegetables. These boards will report in writing immediately after such inspection direct to these headquarters. The subsistence department of the army has provided articles which, if properly used, will prevent the evil otherwise arising, and it is of the utmost importance to the health and efficiency of troops, as well as of economy and success, that the effort thus wisely made should be energetically seconded by every officer of the army charged with the care and health of our men.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., September 17, 1864.

Col. W. T. SPICELY,
Comdg. Detachment Third Division, Atchafalaya Bayou:

COLONEL: Your dispatch to General McGinnis is received. Hold on to your present position until you hear from Colonels Davis or Guppey. They may wish to return to camp on the road by which you went out, and, if so, it will be necessary to have the points which you now hold guarded. As soon as they join you, or you hear that they will not return your way, you can march with your command for camp. It was left discretionary with them to return by whatever route they thought best.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., September 17, 1864.

Col. W. T. SPICELY,
Commanding Detachment, Morgan's Ferry:

You will send the cavalry detachment with you down to Livonia to-night. Instruct the officer in command to so post his men as to guard, if possible, the roads leading from False River to the Atchafalaya, and to remain there until he is joined by a force which will be sent out from here in the morning on the down-river road. The object of the move is to head off, if possible, and capture a certain Captain Williams, who with thirty men appeared this evening on the last-mentioned road. Please direct the officer in command to be active and vigilant, and cut off the retreat of the party, if practicable.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, September 17, 1864.

Col. W. T. SPICELY,
Commanding Detachment, Morgan's Ferry:

The general commanding directs that you return at once with your detachment to camp. Colonels Davis and Guppey have come in by the upper road.

Very respectfully,

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

General A. J. Smith has been ordered to operate west of the Mississippi, and has received instructions from Washington. Put yourself in communication with him, if possible, and keep him advised of your movements and those of the enemy.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Major-General Reynolds.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 17, 1864.

Col. JOHN F. RITTER,
Commanding Officer Second Cavalry Brigade:

The brigadier-general commanding directs as follows: That you send out scouting parties to the Saline to bring in beef-cattle, which are reported by Captain Jenks, First Iowa Cavalry, to be plenty in that direction. The commanding officer must be directed to see that effective receipts are given for all cattle not belonging to known active rebels. The cattle will be turned over to the commissary department when brought in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies to Colonels Ryan, Moyers, General Andrews, and General Clayton.)

BROWNSVILLE, *September 17, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Little Rock:

General Mower's command left this afternoon at 1 o'clock. My scouts south report a rebel force of about 100 in the vicinity of Clear Lake.

G. MOYERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 17, 1864—7.45 p. m.*

Lieut. Col. G. MOYERS,
Brownsville:

The general commanding thinks you had better send a force after the rebels which you mention in your dispatch this evening as being near Clear Lake. He directs me to say that to-morrow morning (18th) will be soon enough for the scout to start.

S. E. GRAVES,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARKANSAS CAVALRY,
September 17, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

CAPTAIN: Lieutenants Mason and Carr returned from scout thirty miles on Clinton road; were unable to proceed farther on account of condition of their horses. Report Price as having passed through Clinton on Sunday last in four-mule carriage, driven by black boy. He had about 6,000 cavalry, six pieces of artillery, and a heavy train. In a speech to citizens of Clinton, Price told them that he was on his way to Missouri via Batesville. At Clinton a force left the main column and went in direction of Quitman. Captain Gibbons has returned from duty near the Palarm.

Very respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Colonel Third Arkansas Cavalry.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 17, 1864—12.45 p. m.*

Colonel GEIGER,
Austin:

Order a regiment to accompany General Mower for the purpose of escorting his forage train back after the forage is exhausted.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to General Mower.)

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Brownsville Station, Ark., September 17, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Major-General STEELE,
Little Rock:

The guides promised me yesterday have not reported. I shall be ready to move in an hour. Is there a ford across White River between here and Jacksonport, or will there be a boat sent from Devall's Bluff to cross my command; and, if so, to what point will it be sent?

J. A. MOWER,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. A. MOWER:

The guides missed the train this morning; they will leave here at 2 p. m., and will overtake you this evening. There is a ford just above the mouth of Black River. There was a ferry-boat at Jacksonport across White and several across Black near Jacksonport. There is plenty of lumber at Jacksonport and you might improvise some method of crossing. I hope to hear from General Canby, and will communicate with you at Austin by messenger.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., September 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

Reports from Jackson make it appear that Forrest came there with his force in anticipation of movements on our part or to concentrate for operations against us; but he suddenly and unexpectedly received orders from the rebel General Hood to hurry eastward, supposed to be some point in Sherman's rear.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Jefferson Barracks, September 17, 1864.

I. This command will immediately police their various camps thoroughly, removing all filth, rubbish, &c., and establish thorough cleanliness throughout.

II. Sinks in sufficient number for each command will be immediately dug at proper distances from camps, and when used until filthy or offensive they will be filled and new ones constructed.

III. A thorough inspection of camps, condition of troops, arms, accouterments, and equipments will be made at 9 a. m. the 18th instant by the various regimental commanders.

By order of Col. William T. Shaw:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

DEAR SIR: In addition to the inclosed statement, written yesterday, I now present the names of the following persons who can testify as to the riotous acts and who can point out some of the rioters. A person called Lieutenant Becker was the officer engaged in the disturbance, as I am informed; H. C. Creveling, esq., can identify him. Colonel Baker's adjutant can point out some of the soldiers who marched off with the flag. Ed. J. Bennett, esq., lawyer, was seen conversing with the lieutenant mentioned. N. J. Colman, esq.; John Hogan, esq.; John E. Yose, one of the lieutenants of the police; John M. Krum, esq., are also witnesses who can identify some of the rioters if produced. I prefer charges of rioting against these violators of law, who are very brave in attacking an unarmed crowd, but who would be very careful before an armed enemy.

Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. C. WHITTELSEY,
Secretary Democratic State Central Committee.

P. S.—I am just informed that soldiers appeared at a meeting held last night at corner of Biddle and Broadway and broke it up.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, September 21, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Baker, through General Ewing, for report on the facts herein alleged, and what means have been adopted to punish the offenders and prevent future outrages or disorders.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, September 25, 1864.

Respectfully returned and attention invited to inclosed report of Col. J. H. Baker, commanding post.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SAINT LOUIS, *September 16, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

DEAR SIR: We call your attention as commander of this department to a second outrage upon the right of the people peaceably to assemble for discussion of public affairs, perpetrated by mutinous and lawless soldiers in front of the Lindell Hotel on Thursday night. Before the meeting of the Sixth Ward McClellan Club had organized, before a word had been said, soldiers assembled for the express purpose of breaking up the meeting upon the sidewalk opposite the hotel at which you have your quarters, shouting for Abe Lincoln, damning McClellan, and doing everything to provoke a breach of the peace, that they might have some excuse for a riot. While the undersigned and Mr. D. B. Killian were absent at Colonel Baker's headquarters to procure an officer to remove these lawless soldiers, the meeting was broken up by the soldiers throwing stones at the stand and the people there assembled, and even at the balcony of the hotel in which ladies were standing. The soldiers then rushed upon the stand, destroyed the transparencies, a locomotive headlight, and seized and carried off the U. S. flag placed upon the stand. This flag was carried to the quarters of the soldiers upon Sixth street between Washington avenue and Saint Charles. An officer of the army is said to have been engaged in this outrage. Mr. Daniel G. Taylor says that the flag was taken down by this officer, who had his uniform and belt on. The adjutant of Colonel Baker came over with Mr. Killian and myself and saw this flag carried to the soldiers' quarters. Many of these soldiers could be identified. The undersigned heard one of the soldiers say, "The general cannot control us, he has tried that once before;" and another asserted their right to break up all such meetings. Application had been made to the police and an extra force was upon the ground, but it was too small. Application for protection was, we believe, made to yourself for protection against the soldiers under your command, which had been promised. Relying upon these assurances the meeting assembled; everything was quiet and orderly; no taunts were made; nothing was done to excite these mutineers and rioters. But in violation of their sworn duty, in

violation of the Articles of War and of the law of this State, these rioters assembled and broke up the meeting. If this thing is persisted in, if soldiers, assembled without authority as lawless mobs, are permitted thus to act, we shall soon have absolute anarchy, and each man must protect himself, and people must assemble prepared to defend their rights against lawless violence. As peaceable citizens, as law-abiding men, we desire to exhaust all the peaceable means known to the law to protect our rights. We appeal, therefore, to you to see that these rioters are arrested and punished according to the rules and Articles of War. We would ask further that soldiers be kept away from all political meetings unless stationed there as guards, and that such other measures be taken as may be necessary to secure to the people peaceable assemblies for discussion of public affairs. We also request that measures be taken throughout the State to keep soldiers away from political assemblies. A soldier has no business to debate the policy of his superiors.

In behalf of Missouri Democratic Central Committee:

CHAS. C. WHITTELSEY,
Secretary.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS POST OF SAINT LOUIS,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 25, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

SIR: In obedience to the directions of the major-general commanding the department, I have the honor herewith to submit a report in reference to the outrages committed by soldiers at the McClellan meeting in front of the Lindell Hotel on the evening of the 15th instant, and their proposed attempt to remove the McClellan flag from the Republican office on the evening of the 17th instant, and other matters connected therewith. I have encountered serious difficulties in identifying the parties, from the fact that soldiers, as is well known to every officer in the service, generally make it a point of honor to befriend each other, while citizens in the dusk of the evening were unable to distinguish one soldier from another. About ninety soldiers in all have been arrested and examined under oath. They were mostly from the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, some from Merrill's Horse, and three from the Tenth Kansas. Their concurrent statements go to show that they came to the city on the evening of the outrage at the Lindell Hotel for the purpose of attending the Fletcher or Union meeting in front of Guenadon's, on Washington avenue, and nearly all deny that they had any previous knowledge that a McClellan meeting was to be held at the Lindell Hotel, being apprised of the fact of the Democratic meeting only after their arrival at the place of the Fletcher meeting. A careful examination of the testimony, together with the above statement, leads me to conclude that if they did participate in the riot they did so from the impulse of the moment, and not from preconcerted arrangement. I must, however, here call special attention to the testimony of Sergeant Henderson, of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, who states that officers of his battalion had in camp counseled and advised the breaking up of meetings such as the Democrats had previously held in Saint Louis, on the ground that they were disloyal. There is no testimony other than the above going to show that the soldiers were ever instigated to these lawless acts by any one. What they did was

evidently of their own volition, though citizens participated with them. Certainly there is no testimony whatever showing that citizens incited them to violence. Sergeant Henderson further affirms that he does know of men belonging to his regiment who did participate in the riot by throwing stones, but declines at present to give their names. There is abundance of testimony going to show that a majority at least of the soldiers engaged in the affair of the Lindell Hotel belonged to the Sixth Missouri Cavalry. There were other soldiers there present mingled with them, but they constituted the main body. The public prints have given currency to the statement that the rioters were chiefly from the Tenth Kansas; but the testimony does not show this to be true. But three men of the Tenth Kansas were present. Their affidavits* will be found with the inclosed documents. Attention is respectfully invited to the accompanying statement* of Private Harris, of Company B, Tenth Kansas, who affirms that he was standing among the soldiers opposite the Lindell Hotel, and that the first stones cast came from the crowd which hurrahed for McClellan. This statement is corroborated by that of Lieut. F. W. Becker, who is on duty with the chief of ordnance of the Department of the Missouri. Though this is doubtless true, yet it is equally true that the soldiers standing thereabouts had stones in their hands before this, evidently awaiting a favorable moment in which to throw them. It has been alleged that soldiers of the Tenth Kansas openly and defiantly carried the flags taken from the speaker's stand to their own quarters. The flags were so taken, but by members of the guard who had rescued them from the rioters under the direction of Lieutenant Thorpe and Captain Hills. These flags have since been returned to the committee. It has been charged that an officer of the army was personally engaged in the *emeute*, aiding and inciting the soldiers. Lieut. F. W. Becker, assistant to the chief of ordnance, has been designated as the officer. His statement* is herewith inclosed. Until successfully contradicted it is entitled to credence. He has been confronted with Messrs. Creveling and Marsh, citizens, who thought they could recognize the officer, but failed to identify him as the one. After the main difficulty at the front of the Lindell Hotel another occurred within their building, in which Capt. J. M. Adams, of the First Missouri Cavalry, temporarily here under orders from Major-General Steele, was the principal character. His statement,* supported by that of Mr. N. H. Clark, a well-known citizen, is herewith submitted. He was evidently more "sinned against than sinning," and may rejoice at his narrow escape. From the great mass of testimony taken from men who were upon the ground, it is extraordinary that the guilty parties cannot be identified. It can only be accounted for on the supposition before stated that soldiers make it a point of honor to shield each other in matters of this kind. It is evident that Sergeant Henderson knows sufficient to give a clew to the whole affair. But in what manner he is to be compelled to give the information is for my superior officers to direct. The major-general commanding may rest assured that the most diligent and persistent efforts have been made to ascertain the guilty, over ninety men having been arrested and examined and every clue faithfully followed. I desire here to remark that the evidence clearly shows that citizens as well as soldiers participated in the outrages. So far as the throwing of stones was concerned there were evidently as many citizens so engaged as soldiers. The number of soldiers actually taking part as stated in the

* Not found.

public prints is a palpable exaggeration. It is a very easy thing for idle rumor to place the burden all upon the shoulders of the soldier, but evidence by no means sustains the indictment.

As to the proposed outrage at the Republican office, I feel sure that I shall be able to identify most of the parties. As new and important testimony in reference to that affair has just been developed, I will report again at an early day. The evidence shows that the assailants in this latter case were nearly all from the Sixth Missouri Cavalry. Some officers of that regiment have doubtless been guilty of encouraging the men to lawless acts and derelict of duty in failing to enforce wholesome discipline. A full statement of these points will be made hereafter.

Attention is respectfully invited to the inclosed statements* of the different commanding officers of regiments and detachments serving at this post as to the participation in these outrages of the men of their respective commands. Especial attention is asked to the report* of Captain Jones, of the provost guard.

I have taken such measures as have insured peace and good order at all the meetings held subsequent to those above mentioned. I have given the matter my personal attention, having been present at the meetings. Various members of the Democratic committee have assured me that they were satisfied that their future gatherings under the ample arrangements I have made would be unmolested. Not willing that the brave and gallant soldiers at this post should be denied the privilege of attending such political meetings as they may desire when not on duty, I have issued a general order relative to that subject, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, and I trust that it may meet the approbation of the major-general commanding. I shall still continue my efforts to apprehend the guilty and bring them to punishment, but I could not longer delay placing such facts as were already in my possession before the major-general commanding, and also to take the opportunity of assuring him that such measures had been taken as to secure peace and good order at future political meetings in this city.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. BAKER,

Colonel Tenth Minnesota Infantry, Commanding Post.

[Sub-inclosure.]

SOLDIERS AT POLITICAL MEETINGS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS POST OF SAINT LOUIS, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 21, 1864.*

Recent events in this city have made it necessary that some rule of conduct be adopted for the government of troops at this post in their attendance upon political meetings. The soldier has the same political rights as a citizen, and when not on duty or restrained by post regulations is not to be denied the privileges of an American freeman in hearing discussions and deliberating upon the grave questions which involve the destiny of his country. But a republic may justly be jealous of military interference with rights so sacred as those of free assemblages and free discussion for all legitimate purposes. Reflection will teach the intelligent soldier that he, the chosen custodian of law and defender of constitutional rights, should be the last man in the Republic

* Not found.

to do violence to the very principles he is called to defend. A faithful soldier is the most exalted type of a patriot. He should permit no man to excel him in devotion to established rights, and should scorn to cast a stain upon the honor of his high vocation. If there is a lawless abuse of liberty in our community working evil to the Government, if disloyal sentiments are uttered at political meetings, your superior officers, when the military authority ought so to do, will interfere to arrest and punish the guilty. The soldier may rest assured that his rights also shall be duly respected, and that studied insults offered shall not go unrebuked and unpunished. But action in these matters must be left to his superior officers, who are responsible for the proper discharge of their official duties. It is therefore ordered:

I. Enlisted men at this post not on duty may attend political meetings when their purpose is peaceably to hear the discussions; but under no circumstances shall they in any manner whatever interfere with such meetings. Any soldier violating this order will be immediately arrested by the provost guard and held for severe punishment.

II. All officers on duty at this post are enjoined to aid in the strict execution of this order and will at all times, when present at such meetings, use their utmost endeavors to prevent any interference by soldiers. And any officer found guilty of aiding, abetting, or counseling soldiers to riotous proceedings at such meetings will be reported for summary dismissal from the service.

III. The commanding officer of the provost guard is charged with the execution of this order, and will detail a sufficient force, under trusty officers, to attend and enforce this order at all political meetings in this city.

By order of J. H. Baker, colonel Tenth Minnesota Infantry, commanding post:

J. C. BRADEN,
Post Adjutant.

WARRENSBURG, *September 17, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I have the honor to report that I returned last night from a visit to the eastern part of the district. There were rumors that there were a few guerrillas in eastern Cooper County, but nothing deemed reliable was learned of them. The troops are actively scouting for them, and as a large number of companies have been organized and armed under General Orders, No. 107, I have no doubt that the last vestige of bushwhackers will be driven out of that part of the district. I hope the loyal citizens will return and assist in the protection of their homes.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, MO., *September 17, 1864.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Central Missouri:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that Major Mullins moved from Republican Church for Marshall this morning. Captain Meredith moved with three companies to Sawyer's farm, seven or eight miles south by west from this place. I expect to join him to-morrow with Captain Burris and his company, and make my headquarters there for

the present. The reason for selecting this point is that during the extreme drought now prevailing here it is the nearest practicable point to procure water to Mound Prairie Church. I will cause search to be made, and if a nearer [supply] can be had will move to it immediately. One hundred and thirty guerrillas crossed to the north side of the river on yesterday below Dover, supposed to be under Todd and Pool. Their course is reported to have been east after crossing, as they were last seen in the vicinity of Hill's Landing, south of Carrollton. Ex-Governor King spoke here to-day. The best of order was maintained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McFERRAN,

Col. First Cav. Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Second Sub-District.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Lexington, Mo., September 17, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that since my report of the 13th* there has evidently been an increase of guerrillas in La Fayette County, and my opinion is that they have come from the north side of the river. Some two or three others have been wounded, but none known certainly to have been killed.

Special Orders, No. 196, have been received in due time, and as the command had been ordered to concentrate on the 15th at Republican Church, I there intended making the disposition of the command as directed; but as a part of the command did not arrive until the 16th, and after the arrival of Colonel McFerran the order was turned over to him, I returned to this place and will proceed to Jefferson City as soon as I can close up my returns, &c. As there seems to be such a determination upon the part of the general commanding to insinuate that the command has done nothing during the month of August, and to not give the command that credit to which they are certainly entitled to (for there never was a command that has done more faithful service than the troops under my command have done for that period), I will invite the attention of the general commanding to the following statement of facts, and he can see for himself what are the results.

April, 1864, Lieutenant Couch and 2 men of Company C killed and 1 wounded, and 5 horses and equipments lost. Four horses and equipments lost Company F.

May, 1864, 1 man of Company F killed and 1 horse and horse equipments lost.

June, 1864, Company M, 12 men killed, arms lost, and 12 horses and horse equipments lost; Company F, 5 men killed and arms lost; Company I, 4 men killed and arms lost; Company I, 3 horses and horse equipments lost; Company I, 2 wagons burned and 3 wagon-loads of subsistence stores, 13 mules killed and harness lost; Company F, 23 horses and horse equipments lost, making a grand total of 25 killed, 1 wounded, 56 horses lost, 47 equipments lost, 2 wagons lost, 13 mules, and 3 wagon-loads of subsistence stores lost.

During the above months there have been 11 guerrillas killed, 14 wounded, 21 horses captured.

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* See Part I, p. 753.

August, 1864, guerrillas killed, 8, and 2 more mortally wounded, and probably a number of others wounded, but as the wounded are only guess work no report made. Casualties on our part, 1 man killed and 2 wounded. The above statement certainly will satisfy the general commanding of the results of the campaign for the month of August.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. LAZEAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

WARRENSBURG, *September 17, 1864.*

Capt. MELVILLE U. FOSTER,
Holden:

It is reported that there is a band of about 100 guerrillas near the mouth of Brush Creek, on Blackwater, in the vicinity of Mrs. Howe's. Beat up the Brush with a sufficient force and let me know the result. Lieutenant Houts, at Hudson's, will act with you if you want him. The guerrillas are probably watching for some of your small parties.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 17, 1864.*

Colonel BEVERIDGE,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

You will be able to get from the depot quartermaster at Jefferson City sufficient transportation to enable you to make your march to Rolla. Take with you the horses of the Second Battalion, which is under orders to march to join you. The transportation you take from Jefferson City will be sent back at once from Rolla, where there is plenty for you.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *September 17, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The command under Generals Price and Fagan have not come through the Boston Mountains, but is reliably reported to have gone to Batesville, where General Price had previously ordered 20,000 rations to be prepared and ready for his command. The rumor in the country was this command is the same that it has been all summer, viz, that they are coming to Missouri.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 17, 1864.

Maj. MILTON BURCH,
Commanding at Neosho:

MAJOR: Your communication in regard to Joshua Hickey was duly received and referred to Captain Sutherland, commanding at Carthage. It is made fully to appear by the report of Captain Sutherland and the

affidavits of at least fifteen witnesses that this man's house and lands have been a home and harbor for bushwhackers for more than a year past. There cannot be any doubt of this. The Government has no indemnity or security to offer to such men, their families, persons, or property. By harboring bushwhackers they foment strife and disorder and become guilty before the fact of the murders and robberies of their neighbors. You will afford no protection to Joshua Hickey and order him to leave this district without delay. Impress upon the minds of all people in your vicinity that they must take an active part in the support of the Government and the maintenance of its supremacy, or the Government will have no protection or security to afford them when the day of their calamity comes. While you make every effort to aid and protect the loyal citizens, you will use equal effort to punish the disloyal enemies of the Government and the general enemies of mankind.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *September 17, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

I have ordered Major Matlack to move to Rolla forthwith.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *September 17, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The guerrillas are again concentrating in Clay County. Thrailkill has recrossed the river and with Cy. Gordon has commenced stealing horses and gathering recruits. I shall send portion of Colonel Harding's regiment into that locality at once. Have ordered 200 of his men to procure horses from their homes. I shall take all other troops now at Saint Joseph to Howard and Boone Counties to-morrow.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

Can't you clear your district in a few days so as to be ready for the draft? If Price don't make a raid soon I might let the Seventh Kansas take a turn over there.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *September 17, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I shall make my district ready for the draft speedily. I hope to give the rebels of Boone and Howard a good start the coming week. Would like the Seventh Kansas at Columbia for ten days. They would do a good work in that time. I go to Macon to-morrow night with 200 men from this post. Shall go through Randolph, Monroe, Boone, and Howard

myself. Thrailkill is again in Clay. Will send a portion of Harding's regiment into that locality at once. Can you send me the Seventh Kansas?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WESTON, *September 17, 1864.*

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE:

I have just received intelligence that guerrillas are concentrating in Clay County. Thrailkill has crossed the river, and with Cy. Gordon and others is busy stealing horses and picking up recruits. They are intending to cross the river in a few days for the south.

H. HILLIARD,
Major, &c.

SUPT.'S OFFICE, HANNIBAL AND SAINT JOSEPH R. R. CO.,
Hannibal, Mo., September 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK, *Saint Joseph:*

GENERAL: I send you inclosed a letter from Mr. Jones, who writes from New Cambria (Stockton), on the line of our road. This place has been visited and robbed several times this summer, and last night also Callao was visited and robbed. Chariton bridge is between these places, and I fear it may be burned. Can you take measures to more effectually protect and prevent these troubles?

J. T. K. HAYWARD.

[Inclosure.]

NEW CAMBRIA (ALIAS STOCKTON),
Friday Evening, September 16, 1864.

Colonel HAYWARD:

DEAR SIR: I am just informed that forty bushwhackers visited Callao last night, and after having robbed all they could, killed one man. I am also informed that there are 1,200 soldiers at Macon City. Would it not be well to detail some of these soldiers at different points on the road? Since I came here in June I have done my utmost to prevent our people being alarmed, and the result has been that whilst emigration has almost ceased among others, the Welsh continue to come. Twenty-two came here during the last ten days. I went with a party of them for two days over some forty miles of country surrounding this point. They are all pleased with the country, and have bought improved farms and railroad lands. They tell me they represent some 200 families, and it is most important for the interest of the railroad company that I should be able to state through the Welsh press that this part is properly protected by the military. I hope you will cause a suitable number of soldiers to be stationed here at once.

Yours, very truly,

W. B. JONES.

DANVILLE, MO., *September 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

DEAR SIR: I write you to advise you relative to a little raid that was made into our county on the night of the 12th instant. The raiders made a descent into our county from Callaway for the purpose of rob-

bing Union men of arms and horses and the merchants of goods, &c. Some of us citizens of Danville heard of their being at High Hill committing these depredations, and believing that they would return to Callaway County that night, and knowing the road which they would travel, eight of us armed ourselves with shotguns and revolvers and took a stand on their road, and sure enough they came along, and we let in upon them. We did not kill any of them outright, but we wounded several of them, captured 1 horse, 1 gun, and several of the articles stolen by them; but, strange to say, some men in our community claiming to be Union men denounced our action in the premises, because one of their party claimed to be a regular commissioned Confederate officer. And now, general, if our action as Union men should meet your approbation I would like to receive such a statement from you by way of authority for it. We can command eighteen or twenty U. L. A. men of our county who will go on five minutes' notice in the pursuit of these thieves and robbers if you will only back us in it, and I would like to hear from you as early as possible on these points—whether we are justifiable in what we have done, and whether you will authorize us to do so again.

Yours, very respectfully,

SAML. J. MOORE, M. D.,
President of U. L. A. of Danville, Mo.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 17, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Returned from the plains. Generals Blunt and Mitchell are extending search up the Arkansas and up the Platte. Indians not found in force. News of 13th instant from Fort Gibson just received. Reports rebels moving on that post from below, and Price with 15,000 men having crossed the Arkansas at Dardanelle.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 17, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri.

Dispatches just received from Fort Gibson, dated 13th, report rebels moving through Choctaw Nation on that post. Also reported there that General Price had crossed Arkansas River with 15,000 men, moving northward.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, September 17, 1864.

His Excellency Governor CARNEY,
Leavenworth:

I have just returned from the plains after a reconnaissance extending over 1,000 miles, mainly through country west of settlements in Nebraska and Kansas. I find no signs of a large body of Indians in that region. A dispatch just received from Fort Scott brings reports

from Fort Gibson, 13th, stating that rebels were moving on that place through Choctaw country, and that it was there reported General Price had crossed Arkansas River at Dardanelle with 15,000 men. I may again have to ask the militia of Southern Kansas to aid in checking rebel approaches.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, September 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE SYKES,
Olathe, Kans.:

Letter of the 7th received. Report is an exaggeration, if not totally false. The rebels are in La Fayette County, and my troops report that Quantrill was killed in April. Coon Thornton went south with about 150 men, all he could raise on the north side of the river, about the 1st instant. The guerrillas will not move in a large body, and thus attract attention, if they should go south this fall. I think that when cold weather comes more of them will go into the loyal States. They did not join Shelby when he made his raid last year, and I do not think any considerable number of them would do so if he comes again. I hope you will not hesitate to enter the district if you deem it necessary. Advise me by telegraph, if you please, of any such movement, so that I can, as far as possible, guard against mistake.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, September 17, 1864.

Major-General SYKES,
Comdg. District of Southern Kansas, Paola.

Have scouts sent in south and southeast directions to get intelligence as to rebel movements on Arkansas River. If necessary, militia must be called to our aid.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *September 17, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

I send the following telegram, just received from Fort Scott, for the information of Major-General Curtis:

FORT SCOTT, *September 17, 1864.*

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I send for the information of the major-general commanding the district the following communication just received:

"FORT GIBSON, *September 13, 1864.*

"Col. C. W. BLAIR,
"Fort Scott:

"I have the honor to report that the general commanding this district has just notified me that the rebels are advancing in the Choctaw Nation in this direction; it is also reported that General Price, with 15,000 men, has crossed the Arkansas

River at Dardanelle. The communication between Little Rock and Fort Smith is cut off. We may look for an extensive raid, I fear. More troops will be here in a few days. The ox train has started. Nothing heard yet from Major Hopkins and the mule train.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"S. H. WATTLES,
"Colonel, Commanding."

C. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *September 17, 1864.*

Capt. G. S. HAMPTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Paola, Kans.:*

I learn from a man who left Fort Smith last Monday that Price crossed 10,000 more men last Saturday and Sunday, about thirty miles below Smith. This makes his force north of the river 15,000 strong, and he is represented to have thirty pieces of artillery. A large part of his force is said to be infantry. I give this just as I get it.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, &c.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 17, 1864.*

Governor SAUNDERS, *Omaha:*

Reached headquarters last night. In answer to your inquiry as to taking Indians as militia, think it better not. I am authorized to take them as U. S. scouts for a year on same terms as other Federal cavalry.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., September 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that six companies of the First U. S. Volunteers were some time since sent up the Missouri River to relieve the six companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, on duty in that region, which were ordered to return to Saint Louis on the same boat which took up the companies first mentioned. I expect every day to learn of the arrival of the companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin at Saint Joseph on their way to Saint Louis. The other four companies of the same regiment have been ordered as soon as relieved at Fort Wadsworth, on the James River, to march to Saint Paul, and thence to be sent to join the other six companies of their regiment. Please send instructions to what point that regiment is to go from Saint Louis and Saint Paul. I expect every day to hear of the return of the Eighth Minnesota Volunteers to Saint Paul, and that regiment also will immediately go south. I understand at present that both these regiments are to be sent directly to General Sherman, and in the absence of other instructions they will be sent accordingly to Atlanta.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., September 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: The inspections of this department by Brigadier-General Ketchum and others, made upon the representations of persons unknown to me, having been completed and their results laid before the War Department, I have the honor to request that copies of the statements or letters on which these inspections were ordered be furnished me. As such statements impugned the truth of my official returns of troops under my command, and as they were considered of authority great enough to justify an inspection of this department, it is but justice to me, now that the inspections have been completed and the untruthfulness of these statements demonstrated, that I should be furnished copies of them and the names of their authors. It is not believed that the War Department will take action implying so insulting a charge against an officer as are these inspections, based upon statements of persons unknown to the officer in question, without furnishing him copies of the statements and the names of his maligners. I confidently believe, therefore, that the War Department will comply with my reasonable request.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, September 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

No new developments on the west side of the Mississippi since my last. The report that Shelby had reached Ironton, Mo., was not true. General Forrest, on the 5th instant, went from Grenada to Mobile, but on the 10th he was at Okolona and had planted all his effective cavalry there and was about making a move somewhere, generally thought to the rear of General Sherman. I believe that he intends to go into Middle Tennessee, and have so telegraphed General Grant, General Halleck, and General Sherman. With Smith and Mower gone and 100-days' men gone, and nearly half of my cavalry helping General Steele, I have no power to hold Forrest where he is. Should I hear of Forrest's having withdrawn from the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and gone into Middle Tennessee I will send such cavalry as I can raise to make a dash down to and below Okolona, which will soon bring him back out of Tennessee. I much regret that I have not now all my cavalry here, for with it I think I could prevent this contemplated raid of Forrest.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 252. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 18, 1864.

1. Brig. Gen. T. J. McKean, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 131, current series, from the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, is assigned to duty as chief of cavalry, Department of the Gulf.

2. Brig. Gen. T. J. McKean, U. S. Volunteers, having been assigned to duty as chief of cavalry, Department of the Gulf, Lieut. Col. William S. Abert, assistant inspector-general, is relieved from the charge of the cavalry bureau.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 18, 1864—4.45 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

A colored man, captured with Fifty-fourth Illinois, returned to-day. He left Shelby's force, eight days ago, three days' march above Pocahontas. He says they had two small steam-boats, which they took up as far as possible.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Major-General Steele.)

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *September 18, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

My scouts have just returned from the vicinity of Monticello and Mount Elba. They bring the following information: Walker's division of infantry is at Monticello; also Parsons' division (three brigades) of cavalry. All of the infantry from Camden and Princeton are at Warren. Fagan's command is also at Monticello. A force of cavalry is at Mount Elba; probably a detachment from the cavalry at Monticello. This information they give as entirely reliable.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., September 18, 1864—8 a. m.

Col. STEPHEN H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

SIR: I have ordered the Twelfth Kansas Infantry to march as rapidly as possible for Fort Gibson. Send forward as many troops as you can possibly spare to re-enforce the train, or be within supporting distance of it. Make Gibson as strong as possible by throwing up rifle-pits and barricades. Send messengers to me often. Your dispatch of yesterday evening has just reached me.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., September 18, 1864.

Colonel WATTLES:

DEAR SIR: Colonel Adams, of the Twelfth Kansas, ranks you, but I have suggested to him not to assume command over you, but to act in conjunction with you. Do the best you can; hold Gibson and save the train.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 18, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

It is reported that Todd, with 150 men, has passed to the east through La Fayette County. I have ordered Major Kelly to move from Sedalia toward the mouth of the Blackwater; all mounted men from Jefferson City into Moniteau County. Three companies now in Cooper, and all companies of citizen guards to be active and on the alert.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *September 18, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One hundred and thirty guerrillas crossed the Missouri River to north side on Friday morning just below Dover.

JAS. McFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, September 18, 1864.

Col. FRANK. W. HICKOX,
Jefferson City:

There is a reported movement of Todd's guerrillas toward Cooper County. Send all the mounted troops of the Fourth Missouri State Militia to the west line of Moniteau, with orders to scout the country thoroughly, and after doing so to report from California by telegraph for orders. Advise all companies of citizen guards to be on the alert and active.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 18, 1864.*

Maj. GEORGE W. KELLY,
Sedalia:

Todd is reported having passed La Fayette County, with 150 men, moving east. Move with sufficient force toward the mouth of Blackwater, and act on such information as you may obtain. Advise the troops in Cooper County of your movements, and direct them to act

with you. Advise all the companies of citizen guards to be on the alert. All mounted men from Jefferson City are ordered to move to the west line of Moniteau and scout the country.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, *September 18, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Glasgow, Mo.:

A movement of guerrillas through Saline County to the east is reported. If practicable, and you learn anything certain, send a force across the river and co-operate with Major Mullins, who is at Marshall. Advise Major Mullins of the movements of the guerrillas.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

FAYETTEVILLE, *September 18, 1864.*
(Received 20th.)

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN:

Brooks and Stirman are near Cincinnati with 300 men lately crossed river. This is exclusive of Brown's and Smith's men and is reliable. I think they intend to attack the next train coming south in the neighborhood of Pea Ridge. Send a strong escort with it if possible, and order Major Galloway to accompany it. Send me word when it will leave Cassville and I will send a force up the road. Don't fail to send us a paymaster. I will give him ample escort. I have written you all particulars.

M. LA RUE HARRISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 18, 1864.

Maj. MILTON BURCH,
Commanding at Neosho:

MAJOR: Your communication of the 16th instant is received. You will direct the hay contractors to proceed with their work as usual and afford them all reasonable facilities for doing so. Price's army has gone to Batesville. In case of an invasion by a large force you will make such dispositions of the troops in your vicinity at Granby, Carthage, &c., as you may deem best under all the circumstances. Should Stand Watie and Adair advance it will probably be for the purpose of going into Kansas. In this case you will hold your force well in hand, but not retreat before them, unless compelled by a very superior force.

Respectfully,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GLASGOW, *September 18, 1864.*

General FISK:

I have been out in the southern portion of this county for the last three days, but can find no trace of the enemy. I have just received your dispatch ordering back the Carroll and Chariton militia. I have

left some of them in Fayette with unserviceable horses. I will scour the country to-day and to-morrow between this place, Roanoke, and Fayette. Will get them started back Tuesday morning.

AUSTIN A. KING, JR.,
Major, Commanding.

GLASGOW, *September 18, 1864.*

General FISK:

I am still here. Have been induced by Union citizens to remain for a few hours, as Major Matlack has been ordered away, leaving a very slight garrison here. Some of my men are at Fayette, which is a good point from which to operate. I would like to return there. I await your instructions. I think Fayette the central point for operations, and prefer working from there.

AUSTIN A. KING, JR.,
Major, &c.

SAINT JOSEPH, *September 18, 1864.*

Maj. AUSTIN A. KING, Jr.,
Glasgow, Mo.:

Remain at Glasgow with sufficient force to make the post secure until further orders. Assume command of the post. Gather all the reliable information possible for you to obtain of the whereabouts and numbers of the guerrillas in Howard and Boone. How many men can I mount in Howard County on horses of the bushwhackers' friends?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 18, 1864.*

General FISK:

Colonel Green brings news of 220 rebels crossing eastward above Brunswick yesterday morning and day before; that 106 crossed the river three miles above Waverly, crossing to this side. Colonel Denny, of Huntsville, reports a gathering near Roanoke, and one old rebel affirms to Colonel Green the purpose of crossing near Boonville. By scouts we seek information to-day to prepare for an attack to-morrow. Have you any information?

L. C. MATLACK,
Major, Commanding Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIFTH REGT. ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Brunswick, Mo., September 18, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on Friday evening, the 16th instant, about 6 o'clock, a force of bushwhackers, numbering near 225 men, said to have been commanded by one Major Pool, crossed Grand River one mile and a half below the Rock Ford, and, after getting supper and feeding, started east just as the moon was rising. They traveled on through the county that night, and have not since

been heard from; in fact, I have had no definite reports from them since they passed north of this place, which was about 10 o'clock the same night. They went around my guard at Rock Ford, which was stationed there without support. This convinces me that it is useless to attempt to guard the river at the fords, as it is very low and can be crossed at any point above the mouth. There are some small bands of bushwhackers prowling about the country which I cannot attend to for want of sufficient force. Captain Stanley's company is now reduced to twenty men, sick and well. Captain Brawner's company has been considerably reduced by discharges and enlistments in the U. S. service, and the detail on duty in Howard and Boone leaves but few men here available for duty. It takes a full company to guard the post and public records at Keytesville. Captain Bucksath's company is on duty in the bottom below, and cannot be withdrawn without exposing one of the most loyal neighborhoods in the county. You will see by this that I am in great need of my forces that are with Major King in Howard and Boone, and if they can possibly be spared I would like to have them ordered home. The bushwhackers are gathering in large bodies now, and I am very fearful of disaster to my command unless I can have all my force at hand. I am willing to make great sacrifices to clean out the bushwhackers below me, and only ask this favor as a matter of necessity. I hope you will give it your favorable consideration, and make the necessary orders for Captain Brawner's return.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM E. MOBERLY,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LYON, COLO. TER., *September 18, 1864.*

Lieut. J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Dist. of Upper Arkansas:

SIR: I have the honor to report for information of the major-general commanding that on the 3d instant three Cheyenne Indians were met a few miles outside of this post by some of my men en route for Denver, and were brought in. They came, as they stated, bearing with them a proposition for peace from Black Kettle and other chiefs of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Nations. Their propositions were to the effect that they, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, had in their possession seven white prisoners whom they offered to deliver up in case that we should come to terms of peace with them. They told me that the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux were congregated for mutual protection, at what is called "Bunch of Timber," on headwaters of the Smoky Hill, at a distance of 140 miles northeast of this post, numbering altogether about 3,000 warriors, and desirous to make peace with the whites. Feeling anxious at all odds to effect the release of these white prisoners, and my command having just been re-enforced by a detachment of New Mexico infantry sent by General Carleton, commanding Department of New Mexico, to my assistance, I found that I would be enabled to leave sufficient force to garrison this post by taking 130 men, including one section of the battery with me, and concluded to march to this Indian rendezvous for the purpose of procuring these white prisoners above mentioned, and to be governed by circumstances as to the manner in which I should proceed to accomplish the same object. Taking with me under a strict guard the Indians I had in my possession, I reached my destination and was confronted by from 600 to 800 Indian warriors

drawn up in line of battle and prepared to fight. Putting on as bold a front as possible under the circumstances, I formed my little command in as good order as possible for the purpose of acting on the offensive, or defensive, as might be necessary, and advanced toward them, at the same time sending forward one of the Indians I had with me as an emissary to state that I had come for the purpose of holding a consultation with the chiefs of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Nations; to come to an understanding which might result in mutual benefit, and that I had not come desiring strife, but was prepared for it, if necessary, and advised them to listen to what I had to say previous to making any more warlike demonstrations.

They consented to meet me in council, and I then proposed to them that if they desired peace to give me palpable evidence of their sincerity by delivering into my possession their white prisoners. I told them I was not authorized to conclude terms of peace with them, but if they acceded to my proposition I would take what chiefs they might choose to select to the Governor of Colorado Territory and state the circumstances to him, and that I believed it would result in what it was their desire to accomplish, viz, peace with their white brethren. I had reference particularly to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes. The council was divided, undecided, and could not come to an understanding among themselves. Finding this to be the case, I told them I would march to a certain locality, distant twelve miles, and await a given time for their action in the matter. I took a strong position in the locality named and remained three days. In the interim they brought and turned over into my possession four white prisoners, all that was possible at the time being for them to turn over, the balance of the seven being, as they stated, with another band far to the northward. The released captives that I have with me now at this post consist of one female named Laura Roper, aged sixteen, and three children (two boys and one girl), named Isabella Eubanks, Ambrose Asher, and Daniel Marble; the three first mentioned all being taken on the Blue River, in the neighborhood of what is known as the Liberty Farm, and the latter captured somewhere on the South Platte with a train of which all the men were murdered. I have the principal chiefs of the two tribes with me, and propose starting immediately to Denver City, Colo. Ter., to put into effect the proposition made aforementioned by me to them. They agreed to give up the balance of the prisoners as soon as it is possible to procure them, which can be better done from Denver City than it can from this point.

Hoping my action may meet the approval of the major-general commanding, I respectfully submit the above report.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

Major First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 18, 1864.

Col. CHRISTOPHER CARSON,
First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, Taos, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: I have received, through Brigadier-General Crocker, U. S. Volunteers, a message from Mr. Lucien B. Maxwell that some 200 or more Ute Indians, now near Mr. Maxwell's place on the Little Cimar-

ron, are willing and anxious to go out on the plains and attack the Kiowas and other Indians now depredating upon our trains and killing our people who are en route to and from the States and New Mexico, provided that they, the Utes, can be furnished with some rations, ammunition, perhaps a blanket apiece, and provided they may have whatever stock or other property they may be able to capture from the hostile Indians alluded to. I desire that you proceed without delay to Mr. Maxwell's, and if a strong party of these Utes, say 200, are willing to go on the service alluded to under your direction and command, I wish them to do so on the terms above indicated, except that if they capture from the Indians of the plains any stock belonging to the United States or to the citizens such stock shall be restored to the rightful owners on the owners paying to the Utes a fair sum for the recovery of the animals, which sum per head must be agreed upon between yourself and the said Utes before they start upon the expedition. All stock belonging to the hostile Indians themselves, and which has not been captured from the U. S. troops or trains, or from citizens, the Utes shall receive as their own in case they can take it from the said hostile Indians. It is important to have these Utes start at once in case they go at all, and I desire that you should lead them. There are fifty cavalry and thirty infantry at or near Cold Spring under Captain Bergmann, and fifty cavalry and fifty infantry at the Lower Cimarron Springs under Major Updegraff, and a like force at the crossing of the Arkansas under Captain Davis. There is also a company of infantry on the road near Gray's Ranch. Any one of these parties will co-operate with you on showing this authority to its commander. In case the Utes will go you will proceed to Fort Union and report to me the number and the length of time for which they should draw subsistence, &c. It is important that there be no unnecessary delay in this matter. It is believed that a demonstration of this kind, made at this time, will be productive of good results. The main object is to have the Utes commit themselves in hostility to the Indians of the plains, that there may be less chance for them to join in any league which the latter Indians may attempt to make for a general war by all the Indians between the mountains and the Missouri upon the whites. Your knowledge of the haunts of the Indians of the plains, and the great confidence the Ute Indians have in you as a friend and as a leader, point to yourself as the most fitting person to organize, direct, and bring this enterprise to a successful issue.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 18, 1864.

Mr. LUCIEN B. MAXWELL,
At Maxwell's Ranch, N. Mex.:

DEAR SIR: I have received a message from you, through General Crocker, that some 200 or more Ute Indians are willing and ready to go out and attack the Indians on the plains who are killing people and molesting trains between New Mexico and the States. I have this day sent a letter to Colonel Carson, at Taos, to go over to your place and have a talk with the Utes, and if they will go on conditions which he is authorized to make for them to go at once under Colonel Carson's lead, the

colonel to have assistance from troops already on the plains from this department. It is important to have the Utes commit themselves on our side if we are to have a general war with the Indians on the plains.

I am, very truly, your friend,

JAMES H. CARLETON.

U. S. CONSULATE AT CHIHUAHUA, *September 18, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé:

DEAR SIR: Although no present opportunity offers for sending this letter to the Paso, yet I begin to-day to write to you about the events which are happening in the northern part of Mexico, and shall continue to note them from time to time until the moment when I may be able to forward my communication. Before speaking of Mexican affairs it is proper to state that I have conversed with persons lately arrived from the Presidio del Norte, and by them am informed that all is quiet on that frontier and that there is no rumor in that vicinity of any movement of the enemy up the Rio Grande. Straggling Texans are constantly coming and going, but their only object appears to be to obtain and carry information concerning your department. The cotton trade between Texas and Mexico is very active, and the rebels are now supplied with money and arms far more plentifully than at any past period. The avidity with which cotton is sought by speculators from all parts of Europe and from the interior of Mexico furnishes the Texans an opportunity which they do not neglect. The presence of the French on the frontier will not impede, but on the contrary encourage this trade, and we may safely conclude that the rebels are obtaining in large quantities those supplies which are now most needed by them. The French now occupy the cities of Monterey and Matamoras. The detachments of French troops which were threatening a few days ago an invasion of this State have been suddenly recalled and concentrated at Durango on account of the late movements of President Juarez. The President and his escort evacuated Monterey about the 16th of August, their exit being made amidst a shower of bullets which were fired at them by the soldiers of a certain General Quiroga, who, having recently been pardoned by the President for former acts of treason, thought proper once more to cover himself with ignominy not less detestable because now so frequently observed in this nation's history. The President retreated westward across the State of Coahuila and entered with his forces the northeast corner of Durango. He reached Mapimi on the 5th of September, and on the 9th dispatched his little army under the command of Generals Ortega and Patoni to attack the capital of Durango. There are many surmises about this movement, some thinking it is only a feint to cover future movements of the Government, others believing that an attack is really intended and that there is a faint hope of success. A few days more will solve all doubts and remove the uncertainty which now prevails in this city. The Republican troops are reported to be very much demoralized. They have done no fighting for a long time, and a victory is scarcely to be expected from men who are so accustomed to retreat. They are destitute of money. They are forced to seize supplies wherever found without making payment, consequently the country through which they pass is sacrificed upon the altars of a hard-pressed cause. The rich and official

classes are in favor of the French usurpation, or anything else which may present itself, provided they can get into office and enjoy with undisturbed voluptuousness the heavenly delights of chocolate drinking. But the mass of the people are opposed to the amiable projects of the new Messiah who, sitting upon his throne in Paris, dispenses his divine light to an admiring and grateful world. The State of Chihuahua being completely nullified with political dissensions will not afford any hearty assistance to President Juarez. General Trias is very much isolated. His efforts to organize forces are fruitless. The Terrazes party are working against him day and night. If you bear in mind what I have heretofore reported to you about the official course of the leading men of this State you can readily comprehend how it is that a few French soldiers run over and occupy so much of the country almost without military opposition. The usurpations of the State Governors have brought about this great disgrace. They have destroyed the General Government in order to make themselves more important and powerful. They have interposed themselves between the National Government and the people. They have fostered and developed a State feeling at the expense of national patriotism, and the result of such conduct is being felt in the present lamentable degradation of this Republic.

The 16th of September, the anniversary of Mexican independence, was celebrated in this city with the customary ceremonies, speeches, balls, &c. But, sir, these people of Chihuahua are politically dead. Dead to all enthusiasm for the Republic, dead to all feeling in favor of the monarch. They resemble the waters of the Dead Sea, over the waves of which no bird flies, and in the depths of which live no fish. A magician wand is needed here, such a one as struck the rock for the salvation of the Israelites. What is the use of all this fussing and speechifying if nobody goes to fight? What is the use of dancing and toasts when the crisis calls for women like those of Carthage, who cut off their hair to make bowstrings for their warriors? But is all Mexico in the same state of apathy as Chihuahua? I think not. Although we hear but little from Southern Mexico, yet that little leads us to believe that they are offering more substantial opposition in that quarter. Our war in the States has had a very potent influence (the wrong way) in Northern Mexico. These people being close to us and seeing our misfortunes lose all confidence in the future. They say, "If so great and enlightened a nation as the United States is coming to so bad an end, what can we poor Mexicans hope for?" We have lost our proper influence and it cannot be restored until we shall have first restored the Union. I see that Maximilian is trying to bring over an army of foreigners. This tells the whole tale. He is convinced that he cannot depend upon the Mexicans. He must be secured by mercenaries. But history teaches us that no people bear patiently the presence of this class of troops. The people always understand what their object is, and they feel, with that instinct which is proverbial in the masses, that such men are their enemies. Think of this Austrian proclaiming to the world that he is the choice of this people, and then himself flatly disproving the assertion with the act of importing a lot of foreign adventurers who are going to make the empire strong by crushing the little spirit left in the nation. Time, which slowly unrolls the threads of destiny, will unfold in Mexican history another lesson fit to be remembered by imperial intermeddlers and sycophantic princes.

Chihuahua, October 1, 1864. Last night an express arrived in this city bringing information that a fight occurred between the forces of President Juarez and the French in the vicinity of the city of Durango.

The Mexican army was completely routed. President Juarez is now in the southern part of this State. At such a crisis what is the State of Chihuahua doing for duty and honor? I answer nothing, nothing, nothing. If a modern Diogenes were now placed in the middle of this community and directed to seek for a man, he would upon a moment's observation decline the search, but would blow out his light and give it up in despair. The situation here is shameful beyond anything you can easily imagine.

October 4, 1864. Although we have not received full and reliable particulars concerning the late defeat of the Republican forces, yet we have learned enough to justify me in saying that General Patoni and his soldiers did all the fighting, General Carabojal co-operating with a small cavalry command. General Ortega, commander-in-chief, with a large body of men (say one-half of the army), although near at hand, took no part in the action. This is always the case. Whenever two Mexican generals are together in a campaign you may be certain that discord is present and actively at work. The dispersion took place after the battle. It seems to have been brought about more from hunger and privations than from what happened in the battle-field. The French and General Patoni were nearly equal in numbers. The French are said to have fallen back to Durango after the engagement. President Juarez has been kindly received by the people in the southern part of the State. We do not know whether he will come here or cross the mountains into Cinaloa. General Trias is in the last stages of consumption. Of course he is not fit for present circumstances, and I don't see anybody about here that is.

REUBEN W. CREEL,
U. S. Consul.

The President is not disheartened. He thinks it will come out right in the end. He says as long as there is a man to back him or a foot of soil to stand upon, he will be true to the cause.

CIRCULAR.] OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY,
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 19, 1864.

The following additional staff officers are announced as being on duty in this office: First. Lieut. John Gray, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. G. G. Bennett, Nineteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. H. C. Seymour, Ninety-third U. S. Colored Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general.

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Cavalry.

BATON ROUGE, *September 19, 1864.*

Maj. C. T. CHRISTENSEN, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Please allow me to inform [you] that the dispatches from General Canby to General Steele at Little Rock have been delivered and the reply has gone down this morning in steamer Magenta.

Very respectfully,

W. H. CLARK,
Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 69. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., September 19, 1864.*

I. Pursuant to orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi and paragraph IV of the Regulations of the Treasury Department, approved by the President July 30, 1864, the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States in this department are hereby defined to be within the picket-lines of the posts of Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Devall's Bluff, Helena, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville, the public wood-yards, freedmen's camps, and plantations which have been leased by Government or are worked with freedmen employed under the regulations of the Treasury Department and agreements heretofore entered into and now on record in said Department.

II. Articles contraband of war will not be transported into the Department of Arkansas except with the written approval of the major-general commanding indorsed on the application for such articles, said application to be filed in the office of the assistant special agent of the Treasury Department authorized to grant permits for such supplies.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 19, 1864—10.45 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Send all the First Nebraska Cavalry, except the dismounted portion, to Huntersville, to report to Colonel Ryan.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., September 19, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES:

DEAR SIR: I yesterday ordered the Twelfth Kansas Infantry to move to Gibson, and suppose they will reach there some time to-day. In my dispatch yesterday I directed you to send every man you could spare to re-enforce the train. But of course you must be governed by circumstances and act accordingly, as you are on the ground. Gibson should not be endangered, but you must render the train secure by all means. If the enemy move in the direction of the train I would let Colonel Williams follow with a strong force. If the train arrives safely at Gibson and the enemy is still hovering about, it may be well to park the train inside your fortifications and drive the enemy away. The train will come through to this place, and must be escorted by two regiments at least of those which belong here in addition to Major Hopkins' command, with two pieces of artillery, to the Sallisaw. I intend to leave one of the colored regiments with you (Colonel Williams will designate it, the Fifty-fourth or the First Colored) and the section of Stark's battery. One of the regiments can escort the two pieces of artillery back to Gibson, and remain there or return here, as circumstances may require. In giving orders to you at this distance from you it is impossible for me to know the exact condition of things with you at the time. You there-

fore have a discretion to act as your information justifies. It may be advisable for you to send three regiments with the train to the Sallisaw, and while they are gone concentrate everything in your fortifications as much as possible. Colonel Williams can remain with you with his brigade for awhile, if necessary, unless something serious presents itself here. If he comes to the Sallisaw he can return to Gibson. I ordered you to send the Eleventh Colored back with the machines, but I presume you have retained it, which is right. If the train comes through here the machines can come with it.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 19, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Sanborn telegraphs as follows to-day:

Moses Powers, a scout of General Steele's, arrived here to-night, having left Little Rock one week ago yesterday. He reports that Price's entire army—cavalry, infantry, and artillery—has crossed the Arkansas and are now in the valley of the White River, near Batesville. Shelby was still at Jacksonport. All the rebels estimate Price's force at 50,000 men; the scout says 26,000. Price brought with him twenty-five pieces of artillery. Marmaduke crossed the river below Pine Bluff and came to Batesville; Magruder to move upon Little Rock from the south with 30,000 men. The rebels all talked of capturing Little Rock before proceeding north, and then coming to Missouri to spend the winter there and in Kansas.

I send it for what it is worth, being too remote to communicate with General Canby.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, September 19, 1864.

General SANBORN,
Springfield:

Your dispatch received. Question that man very closely; find how he got his information, and don't let him go till you are satisfied he is all right and what his information is worth. Answer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 19, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Seven hundred of the Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Cavalry, now assembled at Benton Barracks, armed and equipped, need horses. Please order Colonel Merrill to mount them at once, as we shall unquestionably have an extensive raid into this State soon.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 260. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, September 19, 1864.*

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15. Col. Nelson Cole, Second Missouri Light Artillery, will detail one battery of his regiment and direct the officer in command thereof to report with all practicable dispatch for duty to the commanding officer at Pilot Knob, Mo.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 19, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

One hundred and thirty guerrillas crossed the Missouri River to the north side on Friday morning last just below Dover. This is probably the band I telegraphed you of yesterday had passed through La Fayette County north—Todd's.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *September 19, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I learn by telegraph from Lexington that 150 guerrillas attacked a camp of thirty militia in Ray County, seven miles from Lexington, yesterday evening. The militia were badly cut up. The guerrillas started in the direction of Hardin, down the Missouri River. This is probably the band that crossed below Dover.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General C. B. Fisk.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
September 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

The following dispatch just received from General Sanborn:

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *September 19, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A band of 110 rebels are in Laclede County to-day and moving rapidly in a northwest direction. Major Cosgrove, commanding at Lebanon, thinks this force will cross the Osage about twelve or fifteen miles from Linn Creek. I have a good force on their trail, but it is doubtful if they can be brought to a stand.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The general commanding directs that you keep a lookout for this force, holding your troops well in hand and be ready to concentrate.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *September 19, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Have taken measures to have a sharp watch kept for the rebels from Laclede County. Have telegraphed all stations and ordered expresses sent to all troops and citizen guards to the east to be on the lookout for them and waylay the roads for them.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *September 19, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I have had Capt. F. L. Parker organize 100 picked men at Sedalia under Order 107 for active service and bush fighting—call themselves Rosecrans Rangers. As this comprises all fighting men, I desire very particularly to arm them well. I respectfully ask that they may have carbines. Can it be done?

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 201. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., September 19, 1864.*

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3. Lieut. Col. T. T. Crittenden, Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will move without unnecessary delay, with two companies of his regiment and camp and garrison equipage, to Lexington, Mo., and assume command of the section of country in the immediate vicinity of that point. Col. John F. Philips, commanding Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will order one company of his command to move at once to Hazel Hill, Johnson County, Mo., and await further orders.

4. Col. James McFerran, commanding First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will order four companies of his command (two companies from Lexington and two companies from Mound Prairie Church), with camp and garrison equipage, direct to Warrensburg, Mo. The commanding officer will be instructed to report his arrival at these headquarters.

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By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg:

Have just returned from California. All quiet there. Two companies of the Fourth here. No other troops for duty. Shall I call on citizens here? Eight bushmen crossed the road east of Tipton Sunday night, going south in Osage timber when last heard from.

F. W. HICKOX,
Colonel, &c.

WARRENSBURG, *September 19, 1864.*

Col. F. W. HICKOX, *Jefferson City:*

A band of 100 guerrillas is moving rapidly northwest to-day through Laclede County. Call Peasner's company into service to guard the prisoners at Jefferson City. Send the Fourth Missouri State Militia to California to-night and watch to the west for them. Advise all companies of citizen guards to watch the paths for them. I have telegraphed Hopkins at Tipton to send express to Versailles and other points in the vicinity. Impress upon every man who has a gun that for the next thirty days they must do nothing but watch out for the rebels.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 19, 1864.*

Col. T. A. SWITZLER, *Sedalia:*

Send an express to Major Kelly, who is probably about the mouth of the Blackwater to-night, with this information: A force of about 100 guerrillas passed through Laclede County to-day, moving rapidly northwest. Their direction will bring them through Morgan County. Have your troops and citizen guards be on the lookout for them. The force Major Kelly is looking after crossed the Missouri going north near Dover. You will immediately send expresses to our citizen guards, particularly to Cole Camp and Warsaw, with instructions to send into Hickory County and forward the intelligence as rapidly as possible. Establish an express with relays of horses between Warsaw and Sedalia. Work quietly but promptly.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HOLDEN, *September 19, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Can't find any bushwhackers on Blackwater near mouth of Brush Creek; neither can I find Mrs. Howe's.

M. U. FOSTER,
Captain, Commanding.

BOONVILLE, *September 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN, *Warrensburg:*

Reliable information has been received here that 200 guerrillas crossed the river thirteen miles below to-day, and still crossing all Sunday.

J. T. KERR,
First Lieutenant, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, *September 19, 1864.*

Captain STEGER, *Warrensburg:*

Yesterday evening 150 guerrillas attacked the camp of thirty militia in Ray County, seven miles from here. The militia retreated and were severely cut up; particulars not yet ascertained. The guerrillas started in the direction of Hardin, down the Missouri River.

WM. KESSINGER,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *September 19, 1864.*

JOSEPH HOPKINS, Esq., *Tipton:*

Send this information to Versailles, Clarksville, and other points where citizen guards are organized: "A force of about 100 guerrillas is moving rapidly northwest through Laclede County to-day." Have messengers that you can rely on. Don't let the rebels know, but advise the citizen guards to waylay every trail. The route of the rebels will bring them through Morgan County. Direct captains of guards to inform you if the rebels make their appearance. Please send to the commands in Cooper County and advise them of the movement from the south.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *September 19, 1864.*

General E. B. BROWN,
Commanding District of Central Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of my scout:

I started from this place on the night of the 13th instant and proceeded three miles northeast of Columbus the same night. We scouted the brush in that vicinity during the next day and found several camps of bushwhackers. From one of them we run five bushwhackers; found a pair of suspenders and an empty pocket-book. Late in the evening of the same day, while lying concealed, a bushwhacker came riding along. We fired on him and wounded him in at least three places, as we afterward learned. The next morning we trailed him to his camp and found the camp deserted, leaving the mare that belonged to the man we fired on in the evening. The mare was badly wounded in the shoulder and had considerable blood on her from the man that we wounded, clearly indicating that the man was badly wounded in three places. We also found one musket and two cartridge-boxes and some old clothing. The mare was wounded too badly to bring to camp. Near the aforesaid camp lives a man by the name of Kelly, who denied any knowledge of any bushwhackers being in that vicinity. Afterward his wife acknowledged that three of them came there and called for something to eat. There was at least fifteen in this camp. On the 16th instant we went to Columbus, or near Columbus, in the brush, which we scouted thoroughly and found in a corn-field where two had just left. On the 17th we came back to this place, seeing nothing on the road worth mentioning. I respectfully request that you permit me to return with about thirty men as soon as possible, if you think it necessary.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL BIRD.

WARRENSBURG, *September 19, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Take energetic measures to protect the people in your district from being arrested and robbed by Kansas troops.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fayetteville, September 19, 1864—10 a. m.
(Received 20th.)

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN, *Commanding District:*

Information just received from General Thayer that Price crossed the Arkansas River four or five days since at Dardanelle with 7,000 cavalry and has marched toward Batesville, probably to join Shelby for a raid into Missouri, though it is thought by some he will attack Little Rock.

M. L. HARRISON,
Commanding Post.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *September 19, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

One of my scouts came in this morning from the mouth of North Fork of White River. He met two women that left Batesville on Thursday. They reported that portions of Price's mounted forces had arrived at that place, and that his forces were still arriving at Batesville and Jacksonport, and that a large force of infantry crossed the Arkansas at Lewisburg on the same day that the cavalry crossed at Dardanelle. Rations of corn-meal and fresh beef are represented as abundant. The force the largest they had ever seen together, and everything was active.

J. B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN, *Springfield, Mo.:*

I think the statements of the women exaggerated. No infantry crossed at Lewisburg. Steele had a cavalry regiment there from which we had a report.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CASSVILLE, *September 19, 1864.*

General SANBORN:

SIR: My scout has returned; reports Price at Batesville. He crossed the river with 8,000 men. There was on the night of the 17th 500 at Bellefonte of Colonel Hill's regiment, 400 at Yellville, commanded by Major Harrell, all making preparations for a raid in Missouri. This is the general talk amongst them. Brooks at Cane Hill with 400.

J. A. MELTON,
Major, Commanding Post.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 19, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

General Brown telegraphs that 130 guerrillas crossed the Missouri River to the north side on Friday morning, just below Dover. He thinks this band passed through La Fayette County under Todd.

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Saint Joseph:

What are the operations to date, and what prospects of clearing out the bushmen? One hundred and thirty men crossed the Missouri to the north, near Dover, supposed to be Todd's men, on Friday last. I do not want those men of Harding's mounted. I will send more cavalry to you soon as mounted.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 19, 1864.*

General FISK:

Friday morning about 130 guerrillas crossed to the north side near Dover. Sunday evening they attacked a camp of thirty of our men in Ray County, seven miles from Lexington, after which they moved out toward Hardin. Militia badly cut up.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 19, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Glasgow:

The force that I reported was moving east Friday under Todd crossed the Missouri River Friday below Dover, attacked and cut to pieces a camp of thirty militia, seven miles from Lexington, in Ray County, Sunday evening, and moved east toward Hardin afterward.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, [*September*] *19, 1864.*

General FISK:

A band of guerrillas, about seventy strong, came out of Ray County yesterday morning and passed through Carroll yesterday and last night. They passed within one mile and a half of Carrollton, and camped about four miles from Carrollton. Pursuit made from Carrollton at daylight this morning. Think there is no doubt but the militia overtook them before they crossed Grand River.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel.

STURGEON, *September 19, 1864.*

General FISK:

Colonel Denny telegraphs the following from Huntsville:

The stage driver from Glasgow reports that 300 rebels passed through Roanoke last night going east; also that Anderson with 100 men was reported [within] four miles of Glasgow yesterday going south. General Douglass is still in the brush.

FRANK D. EVANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *September 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Macon, Mo.:

Ben Loan made a speech at Marysville yesterday, in which the following language was used: "We have held the State in the Union for nearly four years against all of the State and military authorities from Abraham Lincoln down. General Fisk says he is a friend of mine, and I reckon he is, but I think he had a great deal better be down in Boone and Howard Counties hunting rebels than up in Holt and Nodaway hunting Union men and protecting rebels and rebel sympathizers," and other language of like import. S. O. Schofield made use of still stronger language. Reported by Captain Gentry and Dr. T. C. Ellis, who were present.

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

RIDGELEY, PLATTE COUNTY, MO.,
September 19, 1864.

General C. B. FISK, U. S. Army:

DEAR SIR: I this day came to this town and then I found that the command of Captain Claggett had been ordered to report to the commander at New Market, and that there would in all probability be no more troops stationed at or near this place, and I am sorry for it. In the first place, there is a large scope of country that will not have any soldiers in it—New Market, twelve miles southwest of Plattsburg, and from New Market to Platte City is some fourteen miles, and from Platte City to Liberty is twenty-two miles, and from Liberty to Plattsburg is some twenty-three or twenty-five miles, and inside of that scope of country there will not be any troops stationed to protect the citizens, and inside of those points has been the principal range for bushwhackers, and they have a large scope of country to range in, and they can commit theft, robbery, and murder in one part of this section and, before they can report to any of these posts, they will be out of the reach of any scout that can be sent after them; and that leaves this section of the country entirely unprotected by any kind of troops, and as this section of the country, and particularly this township, has done more than any other township in this upper country, according to the population, in furnishing men for the Federal army; it has sent 102 men to the Federal army out of 280, and there are not able-bodied men enough left in this part of the country, and particularly in this township, to protect themselves against the bushwhackers, and as they have already met with one defeat at this place last June, the whackers have a particular spite at the people and the place, and I think that this place should have at least one good company stationed at it, as the majority of them are loyal citizens and should be protected in their rights and property. A company stationed here would be about the center of these other mentioned points that have troops at, and could be reached in time to report and stop any depredations by the bushwhackers, and as this is not far from Smithville, Gosneyville, and Union Mills, and Goose Neck, the main points where the guerrillas and whackers can be seen more times than any other places, it is, in my estimation, necessary to have a company stationed here for the protection of the citizens and their property, and [I] hope that you will have one stationed here as

soon as possible, as the whole country around seems to be afraid that as soon as the troops are gone, and it is found out, there will be another raid in this part of the country. I myself feel unsafe if there are no troops here, and as this place has always been loyal and has not permitted any disloyal acts to be committed when they could help it, or even permit a rebel flag to be raised in the town or township, I think that justice will say that they are entitled to the protection of the soldiers, and as they have to be stationed at different points in the country, I think one [company] might be stationed at this place.

Hoping that it will be done at the earliest opportunity, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS CARPENTER.

P. S.—My address is Carpenter's Store Post-office, Clinton County, Mo., and should be glad to hear from you.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, September 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

I am in receipt of a copy of letters from the honorable Secretary of Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with your indorsement, to take such action as I "may deem best." It is stated that I have ordered the Indians not to make their usual hunt. This is erroneous. I may have suggested that it would be dangerous for our friendly Indians to go, but I have desired the Pawnees to follow and operate when I had driven away the hostile bands. Yet I see great difficulty in discriminations and also fear that some bands of our friendly tribes might mingle with foes if they come in proximity. If the friendly Indians could be united for the purpose of hunting and fighting with our troops it would be easy to organize and so equip them as to avoid difficulty. In my recent reconnaissance I took about seventy-five Pawnees with me as scouts, and to avoid mistakes dressed them with a blouse and hat. It gave them a distinctive and graphic appearance which could not be mistaken. Any other than an associate arrangement seems almost impossible. I appreciate the importance of allowing or aiding the friendly Indians to hunt buffalo, but any general movement by them would lead to confusion and difficulty, not only with my troops, but with the border settlements, for the people, being terribly alarmed, would make very little difference in their resentments and raids. I will do all I can to favor the friendly Indians in any rational arrangement to hunt the buffalo, and believe with the honorable Secretary that properly associated with the troops they would strengthen our efforts to suppress the hostile tribes.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., September 19, 1864.

I. The headquarters of the district will be transferred to Lawrence after the 20th instant. Communications will be directed accordingly. The chief quartermaster and chief commissary of subsistence will remain for the present at Paola.

II. The Sub-District of Fort Scott is discontinued and the District of South Kansas organized as follows: Sub-District No. 1, comprising the counties of Linn, Anderson, Coffey, Greenwood, Woodson, Allen, Bourbon, and the territory embraced in this district lying south of the four last-named counties, commanded by Col. C. R. Jennison, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, headquarters at Mound City. Sub-District No. 2, comprising the counties of Miami, Johnson, Franklin, Douglas, Osage, Shawnee, Lyon, and Wabaunsee, commanded by Col. T. Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, headquarters at Paola.

III. The headquarters of sub-districts will not be changed without the authority of the major-general commanding. Copies of all orders issued by the commanders of sub-districts will be promptly furnished to these headquarters.

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By command of Major-General Sykes:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, September 19, 1864.

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Commanding Sub-District No. 1, Mound City, Kans.:

SIR: General Orders, No. 30, from these headquarters, will be sent you to-morrow. It is proper to inform you that Price is reported to have crossed the Arkansas some days since with a heavy force. It is supposed he is making his way to Missouri, and it is thought he may wheel to the left and cross into Kansas. Colonel Blair has been instructed to keep scouts out south and southeast to gain the earliest possible information. This duty will now devolve upon you, and I desire you to carry it out in the most effective manner, reporting its results at once to these headquarters. As Fort Scott is the most important point in the district visit it at once and see if any measures are to be taken to secure its better defense. Colonel Blair will be retained in command of the post.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, September 19, 1864.

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Commanding Sub-District No. 1, Mound City, Kans.:

COLONEL: General Orders, No. 30, from these headquarters, places a part of this district under your command. Your returns indicate a force of 56 officers and 1,541 men, and this force is believed to be adequate to the safety of the interests confided to your care. These interests embrace not only protection to the territory from forays of the enemy, but protection also to the inhabitants who reside within the limits of your command. Your troops are to fight the one and give security to the other. Any knowledge of the movements of the enemy will be communicated at once to district and sub-district headquarters,

and you will make such immediate disposition of your forces as the emergency demands. If instructions from these headquarters are needed they will be sent you. In general terms, when the enemy shows himself, or can be found, a force sufficient to engage him must be concentrated and moved upon him without delay. At Mound City and Fort Scott the least number of troops possible to secure the safety of those places will be left. Some dependence must be placed upon the inhabitants of those villages for their self-protection. Where your own command is unable to cope with the enemy let it be known, and troops from the adjoining sub-district will be sent to your aid. In the search for or pursuit of the enemy the boundaries of other commands will not be regarded. Having a common end in view, all officers will give a hearty co-operation each to the other, and no orders are deemed requisite to insure it. Several cases having occurred where citizens have been arrested and mob law inflicted upon them by the military, it is enjoined upon you to put a stop to all such illegal and unsoldierly proceedings. Personal liberty is too sacred to be taken away upon trifling grounds, hearsay evidence, the suspicion of scouts, or through private grudge. Proof of crime, disloyalty, or other offenses not amenable to civil law can usually be obtained. It alone will warrant the arrest. The military code points out the mode of dealing with such persons, and soldiers being the servants of the Government, not of any political party, their interference with the course of law and justice will not be tolerated. Our people are entitled to protection, and the troops are here in part for that purpose. Officers can be made to control their men, and superiors can enforce obedience in their juniors. I desire to impress upon you the great necessity of keeping your troops at all times prepared for the field, anticipating their wants, and adopting such measures to supply them as come within your province. You will be held responsible for the safety of the sub-district under your control, for the care of its inhabitants, for the discipline and efficiency of your command, and for its proper and economical administration. You are familiar with the warfare practiced by the enemy. You have the reputation of an active, intelligent, and zealous officer, and I rely upon you to use your best energies in the performance of the duties with which you are charged.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding District.

(Same to Colonel Moonlight, commanding Sub-District No. 2, with the exception that it recites Moonlight's force as 72 officers and 1,833 men.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, September 19, 1864.

Col. T. MOONLIGHT,
Commanding Sub-District No. 2, Paola, Kans.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding the district directs that you ascertain by an immediate inspection the amount of ammunition in the hands of the men of your command, and if any deficiency is found to take immediate steps to have it supplied. Your attention is also called to the fact that Capt. J. G. Rees, Company F, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, is reported on detached service, in com-

mand of the post at Olathe, while his company is on duty at Aubrey. As Olathe is Lieutenant-Colonel Plumb's headquarters, there seems to be no reason why he should not command the post as well as the troops in Johnson County. The general desires to correct the evil of detaching company officers to command posts, and he directs that Captain Rees be sent at once to join his company, and the command of the post of Olathe be exercised by Lieutenant-Colonel Plumb.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LYON, COLO. TER., *September 19, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CARLETON,
Santa Fé:

GENERAL: Some two weeks ago I received a letter from yourself just on the eve of starting on an Indian expedition. A few hours after the receipt of your letter I left, and neglected acknowledging the same. I have just returned to the post, and allow me to apologize for my neglect, feeling myself more reprehensible on account of the extreme kindness of your missive. Please receive, general, my sincere thanks for the assistance you afforded me both with the men furnished and the arms you allowed me to take, together with the personal interest you have shown in the welfare of my Territory. Since receiving your letter I have succeeded in procuring four white prisoners from the Indians, and hope before long to be instrumental in settling the Indian difficulties in this locality.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
Major First Colorado Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, September 19, 1864.

General JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico:

GENERAL: Yours of the 8th August was duly received. I have just returned from a long tour through the country west of settlements between the Platte and Arkansas. Indian troubles have abated, the Indians having left lines of travel and gone to parts unknown. I fear they may collect in the Creek or Choctaw country. I have information of efforts being made to get a grand Indian council down there. The signs which I found at the head of streams west of Kansas seemed to indicate a movement of hostile Indians south. Please keep me informed of whatever tends to threaten our common interest in regard to Indian movements. I am doing all in my power to keep lines open. General Blunt is at or near Larned looking out for Indians, and may co-operate with you in crushing out some of the vile hordes that now harass our lines of communication.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

DENVER, *September 19, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Have sent the following telegram to Secretary of War:

Train with ordnance and ordnance stores en route to New Mexico, with mules stolen by Indians at Fort Lyon, Colo. Ter. We need such stores for Third Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, 100-days' men, now full. Authorize me by telegraph to take them. Will not be used if reach New Mexico before next year. Indian warriors congregated eighty miles from Fort Lyon 3,000 strong.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 309. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 19, 1864.*

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58. So much of Special Orders, No. 306, September 16, 1864, from this office, as directed Col. J. C. McFerran, Quartermaster's Department, as soon as he had turned over the public property, money, and records in his possession to Maj. H. M. Enos, division quartermaster, to proceed, without delay, to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and assume charge of the quartermaster's department at that place, also to relieve Capt. H. C. Hodges, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, and receipt to him for the public property, money, and records in his possession, is hereby suspended.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO, *Santa Fe, N. Mex., September 19, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. M. M. Crocker, U. S. Volunteers, will take post at Fort Sumner, N. Mex., where, in addition to commanding the troops, General Crocker will have the care and supervision of the 8,000 captive Indians now upon the reservation at the Bosque Redondo, and of all other captive Indians who may come to be located at that point. The general will cause the lands at once to be fairly allotted to the different bands and families of Indians; the acequias to be enlarged and new ones dug; the fields to be cleared and plowed, and gotten ready for planting; the sites to be chosen for the villages of the different bands on elevated lands which are not irrigable, but along which an acequia can be constructed that will keep up a continuous supply of water. The general will also see that no rations of food are issued to Indians who have food on hand which they themselves have raised until the latter food be exhausted, and that the utmost economy be exercised in all matters pertaining to the subsistence and support of the Indians; and he will see that patience, kindness, moderation, justice, and firmness be exercised toward them until they have gradually become accustomed to the restraints and requirements to which they must be subjected, and observe, in their transition from a nomadic to an agricultural mode of life, and from a savage to a civilized state of existence. Whenever in General Crocker's judgment it may be necessary for him to call for assistance from Fort Stanton or Fort Bascom, the officers commanding those posts

will immediately respond to his orders, and they will send a copy of their post return and return of transportation and an account of ammunition and subsistence on hand to General Crocker on the last day of each month.

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V. Col. Henry R. Selden, First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, will proceed without delay and take post at Fort Union, N. Mex.

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By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *September 20, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The latest reports from Arkansas are to the 12th, 13th, and 14th. On the 12th Shelby was concentrating his command (much scattered in procuring supplies) at Batesville. One brigade was on Black River, moving in the direction of Missouri. His force is estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000. I do not think it will exceed 4,500. Price was expected to join Shelby, and his nonarrival had created some anxiety. I presume that the raiders will move rapidly, but I hope that A. J. Smith will be able to get in front of them. Nothing definite was known of Price's movements after crossing the Arkansas. It is hoped that Steele will be able to prevent a junction. His plan of operations is judicious and the route well selected. The rebel infantry were concentrating at Monticello. Parsons', Dockery's, and Hawthorn's brigades, about 4,000 strong, were already there. Walker's command (Louisiana troops), about 7,000, were at Bayou Bartholomew, twenty-three miles from Monticello. With the re-enforcements Steele has received I have no doubt of his ability to pursue the raiders with sufficient force and to hold his line without any danger. Natchez has been threatened, but I have re-enforced it sufficiently.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 20, 1864.

Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron, Mound City, Ill.:

ADMIRAL: In the further operation in Mobile Bay and the Alabama River two more of the river monitors will be of great service to us. Admiral Farragut, from motives of delicacy, which you will understand and appreciate, does not like to apply for them, but I have just learned from him that if you can send the monitors he will give you in exchange the monitor Manhattan (heavy draught) and the ram Tennessee, or any other vessel in his fleet that you may designate. I know that you will send them without conditions if you can spare them, and I mention this only for the reason that the monitor and the ram can be used on the lower Mississippi [which] will probably enable you to spare

the river monitors. The two sent on my previous application were so well suited to the work and so effective that I am induced to ask for more.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL SCOUTS,
Natchez, Miss., September 20, 1864.

Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

SIR: I herewith inclose to you a report of my command and their operations for the past ten days. The property which has not been definitely reported will be so reported in my next report, when the exact quantity and quality is ascertained. In the captured mail there was but very little of a strictly military character, and the most of the information obtained was from private soldiers' letters to their families, the chief of which is that the troops which have been encamped at Monroe, La., are moving north to Arkansas; Walker's and Polignac's divisions passed through Monroe on the 5th of September, and that the whole army of the Trans-Mississippi Department were under immediate marching orders. All letters of any importance will, in accordance to orders, be immediately forwarded to Colonel Myer, chief signal officer at your headquarters. General Richard Taylor is in command of the Department of Mississippi and was at Meridian on the 6th of September. Major-General Wharton commands all the forces about Monroe, La.

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

I. N. EARL,
First Lieut. Co. D, 4th Wisconsin Cav., Comdg. Special Scouts.

[Inclosure.]

On the evening of the 12th of September I went with my command on board the steamer Ida May and proceeded up the river. On the morning of the 13th I landed about twenty-five of my men at Saint Joseph, La., and went about seven miles into the country. I captured two Confederate soldiers who were traveling through the country, but were not armed. I also brought in three mules. As the boat needed repairs, I then proceeded to Vicksburg for that purpose. I arrived at Vicksburg on the morning of the 14th. On the 15th, while the boat was undergoing repairs, I crossed the river opposite Vicksburg and scouted the country west, staying the night of the 15th near Richmond, La.; from thence traveled a few miles west; then, turning south, struck the Mississippi River at New Carthage and returned to Vicksburg by the river road, where I arrived about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 17th. I saw but little signs of the enemy; but a force was reported to be six miles west of where I penetrated. The country I passed over was thoroughly desolated, nearly every house being burned and scarcely any of the inhabitants remaining. The boat having finished its repairs, I started down the river on the evening of the 18th. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th I landed twenty-five of my command six miles above Saint Joseph, on the Louisiana side of the river; rode to Saint Joseph, and thence, by way of the plank road, into the country. When five miles from Saint Joseph,

at the house of a Mr. John Powell, I captured a Confederate soldier with about half a bushel of mail. I also took Mr. Powell, as he proved to be detailed by Confederate authority to carry the mail across the river. I then proceeded about a mile to another house and captured a Confederate soldier and three horses. I then sent four men back with the prisoners and horses, and with twenty men proceeded to a point eighteen miles from Saint Joseph, where I surprised and captured a party of about 25 men, who had charge of some wool belonging to the Confederate Government, which they were trying to get a chance to cross over the river. I captured from them 7 wagons (6 of which were loaded with wool, and the other with a large skiff for ferrying) and 2 horses, and burnt a large flat boat used for ferrying and arranged to be drawn by eight horses or mules. The wagon with the skiff broke down on the road, the rest I took into Saint Joseph before 10 a. m., having ridden about forty miles, captured over 30 prisoners, 30 mules with harness, 6 wagons loaded with wool, 8 horses, and a Confederate mail in seven hours with twenty five men. The prisoners captured had very few arms, as they were mostly mechanics and teamsters detailed to assist in crossing persons and property across the river. I arrived at Natchez the evening of the 19th and have turned over to the quartermaster and received receipts for 37 mules and 8 horses. The rest of the property has not been receipted for and will be definitely reported as soon as the exact amount is ascertained. I have turned over to the provost-marshal 32 prisoners, among whom are 2 commissioned officers. All information of importance obtained from the captured mail will be immediately forwarded to your headquarters. Three prisoners captured at Saint Joseph on the way up were taken without arms, and have since taken the oath of allegiance and been released.

I. N. EARL,
First Lieut. Co. D, 4th Wisconsin Cav., Comdg. Special Scouts.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., September 20, 1864.*

I. Upon satisfactory evidence that the rebel government has recently made large sales of cotton and other products of insurrectionary districts, to be exported by way of the Mississippi River, for the purpose of procuring or paying for supplies for the support of the rebel armies, it is ordered that all products of insurrectionary districts coming from beyond the lines of occupation within the limits of the Division of West Mississippi and in the districts on the east bank of the Mississippi River subject to the orders of the major-general commanding, be seized and turned over as captured property to the supervising special agent of the Treasury Department for the district in which it was seized. This order will apply to all products of insurrectionary districts now in the possession or heretofore reported to the agents of the Treasury Department, except such articles as have been or may be permitted in accordance with the provisions of article 38 of the Regulations of the Treasury Department, under and in pursuance of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1864. In order that the equitable interests acquired in good faith by loyal parties in and to said products, under article 55 of the Trade Regulations, may not be impaired by the execution of this order, the commander who directs the seizure will cause the property to be properly invoiced to the agents of the Treasury Depart-

ment, giving the date, place, and circumstances of capture, the value and description of the property, and the names of the claimants. He will also report any other evidence or information that may be useful in enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to determine the true character of the property.

II. The bankers, brokers, and other dealers in foreign exchange at New Orleans, La., Natchez and Vicksburg, Miss., Memphis, Tenn., and other points within the limits of this command, will furnish with as little delay as possible a detailed report of all dealings in such exchange by or through them since the 1st of January, 1864. These reports will specify fully the dates, amounts, names of purchasers, and other particulars connected directly or indirectly with the purchase, sale, or other transfer of such exchange, and the character of the funds, notes, bonds, and other securities used or employed in effecting the exchange. At New Orleans the reports will be made directly to the headquarters of this division through the commander of the department, and at other points through the commander of the district in which the transaction took place.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 134. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., September 20, 1864.*

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4. The cavalry forces at Baton Rouge, under the command of Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, are hereby designated for service in the field, and will, until further orders, and in accordance with General Orders, No. 7, from these headquarters, "report direct to the major-general commanding the division" (through his chief of cavalry) "in all that relates to their organization, discipline, equipment, and movements. These reports will be in addition to the customary reports to the headquarters of the command from which these troops are or may be drawn, which will be continued while they are serving within the limits of those commands."

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 254. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, September 20, 1864.*

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10. The Third Rhode Island Cavalry (dismounted) will proceed to Greenwell, La., and will, on its arrival, be reported to the chief of cavalry, Department of the Gulf, to be mounted and equipped as cavalry.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, September 20, 1864.

Captain TWINING,
Aide-de-Camp, Nineteenth Army Corps, New Orleans:

Last night I sent Colonel Spicely with 2,000 men to Atchafalaya. This evening he crossed, and occupies the position where the rebels had their battery, near Morgan's Ferry. I am sending out 1,000 additional men and will hold the point and place batteries in position on this side to cover the crossing.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, September 20, 1864.

Col. W. T. SPICELY,
Commanding Detachment, Morgan's Ferry:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that only one battery will accompany Colonel Guppey to-night, and that he has ordered Colonel Davis, with a force of cavalry and a battery, to move early in the morning. The general also directs that when you recross your command you select some good point and concentrate all your artillery to cover the crossing of the troops.

Very respectfully,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., September 20, 1864.

Col. W. T. SPICELY,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Atchafalaya Bayou:

COLONEL: Your dispatch advising me of your passage across the Atchafalaya is received. The general commanding directs that you move up to Morgan's Ferry. Four additional regiments are being sent to you, also two batteries. One of the regiments are engineers, which he desires you to employ in constructing embrasures for the batteries now on the march to join you. These are to be constructed and the batteries posted so as both to command Morgan's Ferry and the fortifications on the opposite side of the river. The general also directs that you cross over as many of the cavalry as you think proper, and secure all the cattle and forage you can, but not to send them far enough out to be in danger of capture.

Very respectfully,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

Your dispatch of the 12th has been received. General A. J. Smith was ordered on the 10th to move into Missouri in season, I believe, to get in front of Shelby and Price, if they have joined, but I hope that

your movements reported on the 7th have prevented a junction, as I learn, via Memphis, that Price's nonarrival was creating some anxiety among the rebels at Batesville on the 12th. If Price should be cut off from Batesville he may have gone into Missouri by the way of Springfield. If he has he ought not to get out. I am watching Taylor's movements in East and Buckner's in West Louisiana, but if you should be strongly pressed I will send you several thousand men. They are all ready and have their transportation waiting.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[SEPTEMBER 20, 1864.—For Williams to Blair relative to skirmish at Pryor's Creek, Ind. Ter., &c., see Part I, p. 765.]

CABIN CREEK, *September 20, 1864.*

Colonel WILLIAMS:

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have proceeded to this point. I have found en route at Wolf Creek two graves of men killed by your artillery duel. The train had come to that point, and there they destroyed a large amount of quartermaster's and commissary stores. The road was lined for miles with flour; the destruction was complete. They burned at least one-half the train. I will remain here to-morrow for the purpose of collecting what stores I can. There is considerable that may yet be saved. I found Doctor Ritchie here tending to the wounded men. The doctor has done well, for he was alone, and by remaining at his post he has saved the hospital and its stores. The dead were lying on the field. I have had part of them buried this evening. The enemy has carried away eighty-six prisoners for Tyler, Tex. There are several wagons, with their loads, still remaining. These I will collect and make a full report to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. FOREMAN,
Major Third Indian Home Guard.

HUDSON'S CROSSING, NEOSHO, C. N.
September 20, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

COLONEL: I received your letter dated September 17, 1864, this afternoon. I have just returned from two miles beyond Horse Creek. I received an order from Major Hopkins this morning to re-enforce his command with all possible haste. I started about daylight, fifteen or twenty minutes after the order came; went on double-quick, and crossed Horse Creek near 8 o'clock. I could not find the train. I sent scouts within three miles of Cabin Creek. They reported no train; also no rebels. I came back to the station about 2 o'clock. Since then I received a dispatch reporting a large force of rebels about Flat Rock. I am in want of horses to scout, also wagons and teams and working utensils to finish work on fortifications. Soldiers generally in good health and fine spirits. I commenced digging a well inside the inclosure. I keep scouts out in all directions every day or two.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

MOSES PRICE,
Captain, Commanding Detachment, Hudson's Crossing, C. N.

FORT GIBSON, C. N., *September 20, 1864.*

COLONEL COMMANDING:

SIR: Have the honor of making my report from the 12th to the 20th. On the 13th came very near running into a squad of rebels at Mrs. McCoy's; number, about thirty or forty men; immediately wrote a note to send back to inform you of the fact, but did not get to see any one at all. On the 15th, in sight of Cane Hill, received information that Brown had left Cane Hill, for some purpose unknown to the citizens, with about 250 men. From Cane Hill, he made his course in the direction of Illinois River. On the 15th of this month the rebel women and a few bushwhackers had a big dinner. Thinking that Brooks would be in that day or next, that evening we started for the place. After we arrived in the neighborhood of the place we captured one man by the name of Armstrong; once belonged to the Federal service; deserted at Fort Smith and joined Bailie's company. On the 17th received information that rebel forces were crossing below Van Buren, and above on the Arkansas River, about thirty miles above Fort Gibson. All the deserters that deserted at Fort Smith are around Cane Hill, robbing and plundering. About 300 Indians at home in Going Snake district and Flint district, but will not trouble the secesh on the other side of the line without orders from these headquarters. Dissatisfaction among the Indians at home on some subject. It is not known but among themselves. John Ratliff killed on Caney, but evidently killed by his own men, robbed, and stripped of his clothing.

Yours, respectfully, and most obedient servant,

S. S. STEPHENS,
Lieutenant.

N. B.—Will. Trott remains with Brown all the time. Says Fort Gibson is a more pleasant place than in the bushes.

NEW ORLEANS, *September 20, 1864.*
(Received 25th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Your dispatches of the 15th and 16th received. My advices from Arkansas are as late as the 14th. Shelby's command was concentrating on the 12th at Batesville, having been much scattered in procuring supplies, and some anxiety was felt in consequence of Price's failure to join him. One brigade was on Black River moving toward Missouri. The raiders will probably move rapidly, but Smith, I hope, will be able to head them off; and Steele's plan of operations is judicious, and his route well selected. Several thousand men, which are held in readiness with transportation ready, will be sent to him if he should be strongly pressed. General Sherman informs me that he will be on the move in October next, but does not yet indicate the exact time. My own operations will depend to some extent upon his, and I will advise you in season.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 261. } *Saint Louis, September 20, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. The One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers having consolidated at Saint Louis, Mo., will proceed without delay to Mattoon, Ill., for the purpose of being mustered out of the service of the United States. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I have been waiting for some reliable news from Bloomfield. Captain Smith has just arrived there from toward the Arkansas line, between Black River and the Saint Francis, and reports that a picket force which he left at the shoals of the Saint Francis on his return were driven in. Captain Smith thinks that there is a force approaching Bloomfield under Kitchen and Clark. The force at Bloomfield are all in hand. They have horses for the howitzers. I have taken every precaution to prevent their being gobbled. Have scouts and mounted patrols out on all the roads. Have ordered Captain Sells to fall back here as soon as he is convinced that an overwhelming force is approaching.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 20, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I have just received a dispatch from Bloomfield, stating that Lieutenant Rathbun, who is below, reports 1,000 rebels at Chalk Bluff and 400 at Kennett with intention of attacking Bloomfield to-night. Our whole force at Bloomfield is 200.

P. D. McCLANAHAN,
Captain, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *September 20, 1864.*

General EWING:

Shelby came to Powhatan on the 12th of September with about 4,000 to 8,000 men, all conscripts, very badly armed and very poorly clad, and deserting him. McCray came to Powhatan on the 13th of September with about 2,000 men. Kitchen's regiment is scattered from Gainesville, on Crowley's Ridge, to Chalk Bluff, sending out scouts to Grand Prairie, Mo. Bowlin, with nineteen men, was seen Sunday last seventeen miles north of Bloomfield. I got this statement from a reliable source.

HENRY SLADEK,
Lieutenant and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS,
Pilot Knob, Mo., September 20, 1864.

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis District:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to transmit the following report in regard to the strength and movements of the enemy in and around the Third Sub-District of Saint Louis. Mr. Phillips, of Lawrence County, Ark., said to be a loyal man, states as follows: That Coleman and Cooper were encamped on the 14th instant on Jayne's Creek, ten miles south of the Arkansas line, with about 200 men. Freeman was encamped on Spring River with about 500 men. Says that Freeman is acting brigadier-general. Brig. Gen. Joe Shelby was encamped on Strawberry River, two miles from Smithville, Ark., with 2,000 men. He has also sent about 2,000 men toward Missouri. This, I suppose, is the force that was at Doniphan a few days since and that is now at Chalk Bluff, Hornersville, &c. None of these forces had artillery. A portion of Shelby's men were said to be still farther south. It was rumored there that Price was on his way to Missouri with a large force, and that he would go between Springfield and Rolla. It was also rumored that Shelby and the other organizations in Arkansas were preparing five days' rations to enable them to move in the direction of Pilot Knob, and that they thought they would have about 8,000 men. A small squad of bushwhackers is in Saint François County, under Captain Smith; don't know their number. A band of rebels, fifty-five strong, under command of one Major Surridge, of Shelby's command, on the night of the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, entered Iron Mountain and robbed goods to a considerable extent. Caledonia, where a detachment of Company A, Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, is stationed, was attacked the same day at 12 m., numbering about the same, but were gallantly repulsed and whipped by the detachment of Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, numbering only fifteen men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WILSON,
Major Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, September 20, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Saint Louis:

The effective men of eight companies of the Fourth Missouri State Militia, with several companies Enrolled Missouri Militia, are on the move for guerrillas in Cooper County. I shall leave here at 4 p. m., with 140 mounted men, on an extra train for Tipton. Have ordered two companies Forty-fifth [Missouri] Volunteers from Sedalia to be ready on my arrival, and shall station them at Jefferson City, so as to relieve the mounted men at that place.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *September 20, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Lieutenant Kerr, at Boonville, reports that he is reliably informed that 200 guerrillas crossed the Missouri River from the north side, thirteen *miles below* Boonville, yesterday. They are scattered through

Cooper County, stealing horses and other property. Major Kelly moved into Cooper County from Sedalia yesterday evening. I have started messengers all over the county advising the troops and citizen guards to be on the alert.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 20, 1864.*

General E. B. BROWN:

All the information we receive here goes to show that the guerrillas are concentrating at some point on the north side of the river, with intention of crossing to the south side to get out of the State. Rocheport seems to be the point indicated for crossing. Quite extensive operations are on foot against them, on the north side; but in case they get across in a body you ought to look out that you receive instant information, and make such dispositions as will not allow them to cross your district without being terribly punished, if not destroyed.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

TIPTON, *September 20, 1864.*

Captain STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Hayes, at Warsaw, reports up to 10 p. m. the rebels, about eighty in number, seven miles of Black Oak Point at 10 p. m. on the 19th, and left in direction of Hermitage, going to cross the river between Osceola and Warsaw. Direct Colonel Philips to act upon this information in the west.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT,
In the Field, eight miles south by west from Lexington, on Little Sni, La Fayette County, Mo., September 20, 1864.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that I am encamped at this place with four companies. It is impracticable to encamp at Mound Prairie Church, or in the immediate vicinity, on account of the scarcity of water for both men and animals. This is the nearest practicable point to the Warrensburg road that I have been able to find after search. This is a good camping ground and point to operate from, being within reach of Tabo, the Warrensburg road, four miles distant, the heads of Davis' and Blackwater Creeks, and Greenton Valley, Wellington, and vicinity—all guerrilla localities. Our scouts have not been able to find any guerrillas since I have joined the command. My impression is that the most of them have left this part of the country and crossed to the north side of the river. There is no doubt that at least 130 guerrillas crossed to the north side on last Friday, below Dover three or four miles, and on Sunday attacked thirty militia in Ray

County, on Crooked River, and killed at least six of them, perhaps more. I have not heard from them since. So far as I am advised or believe, there has been no violence or outrage upon the persons or property of citizens since I have joined the command.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McFERRAN,
Colonel First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Commanding.

SEDALIA, *September 20, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER:

In compliance with your orders, I have dispatched messenger to Major Kelly, Cole Camp, and Warsaw. In addition I sent the engine down the road to California, sending messengers literally right and left to the various citizen guards, also have instructed the company at the bridge to be on the lookout.

T. A. SWITZLER,
Colonel.

SEDALIA, *September 20, 1864.*

Captain STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The following from Major Kelly:

I will move my entire command in the direction of Bell Air and Tipton, and picket the country from near Syracuse to below Tipton. I will be to-day three or four miles north of the railroad. Messenger from Otterville will reach me. Just received a dispatch from Lieutenant Kerr, at Boonville, stating that rebels are crossing south below Boonville some thirteen miles. Did not give full credit to it.

T. A. SWITZLER,
Colonel.

WARRENSBURG, *September 20, 1864.*

Lieut. J. T. KERR,
Boonville:

Send expresses to the troops in Cooper County and to Major Kelly, who is near the mouth of the Blackwater, informing them of the movement of the guerrillas below Boonville.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

BOONVILLE, *September 20, 1864.*

General BROWN:

Information has been received this morning that the guerrillas are scattered in squads, stealing horses. I sent express to Major Kelly. The direction of these movements not known. I sent Lieutenant Davis in that course this morning to learn the particulars.

J. T. KERR,
First Lieutenant, Commanding.

BOONVILLE, *September 20, 1864.*

General BROWN:

From the north side, near Rocheport, crossing from an island to the south side in county about twelve miles from here. It was reported to me this morning that one of the officers was named Stewart.

KERR.

WARRENSBURG, *September 20, 1864—9 a. m.*

Col. FRANK. W. HICKOX, *Jefferson City:*

Lieutenant Kerr reports from Boonville that 200 guerrillas crossed the Missouri River thirteen miles below that place yesterday. You will order Major Dale to arm and command the citizens at Jefferson City.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

CALIFORNIA, *September 20, 1864.*

General BROWN:

SIR: We hear of no rebel movements here. Captain Hume and a squad of his men were running a lot of bushwhackers in the edge of Cooper County last night. The number not known. We are under arms here and will keep you advised of all we hear.

THOMPSON,
Operator.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *September 20, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Brooks was at Cane Hill yesterday with 400 men. Our trains running to Fayetteville are in great danger of capture, and I think that while the rebel army is on this side of the river the post itself is in great danger. The garrison is strong enough to resist an attack of 3,000 men while its rations hold out, which could not be long. Communication with Fort Smith is very unfrequent, and I consider it very doubtful if any orders from Fort Smith have or can reach Fayetteville. I would recommend that the commanding officer be directed by the general-in-chief to fall back to Neosho or Cassville in case he ascertains that he is to be surrounded and cut off, unless such order would conflict with the orders of his immediate commanding officer.

J. B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 20, 1864.*

General SANBORN, *Springfield, Mo.:*

In the opinion of the general commanding there is no necessity for communicating with the general-in-chief to get orders for the force at Fayetteville to fall back. The commanding officer being cut off from his commanding general is fully empowered to act in such a matter within the limits of sound discretion and judgment.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *September 20, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Company A, Seventh Provisional Regiment, that has been on a reconnaissance to the mouth of North Fork, came in this morning. The lieutenant in command reports that he saw and conversed with a woman who left General Price's army the day before, and said Price was at Clinton a week ago yesterday, and intended to remain there until the infantry and artillery came up; that she has been with his army three weeks, and that the whole army had moved north, and that some cavalry was to tear up the railroad leading from Saint Louis to Rolla, and the main body was to advance and take Springfield. No force of the enemy was discovered.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *September 20, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Moses Powers is well known here, and used to be in General Holland's command. He was with parties of Fagan's men three times on his way up. The only thing he saw with his own eyes was three bodies of cavalry of 500 or 600 men, and the roads over which the armies had passed, which he says were deeply cut up. All the other information he gave he obtained from citizens, rebel officers, and soldiers. General Holland says he is an honest and reliable man, and has always had the reputation of a good scout.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *September 20, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There are here fifty days' rations for my entire command, and hay rations at this post for eighty days. We have 2,500 tons of hay put up in the district. The grain forage is all in the fields yet, but we control it all. It is probably sufficient to last until spring.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 254. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., September 20, 1864.*

1. Capt. G. W. Moore, Company M, Second Arkansas Cavalry, commanding at Ozark, Mo., will, upon receipt of this order, detail a scouting party from his company and Captain Ball's company, Sixth Provisional Regiment, consisting of two commissioned officers and fifty enlisted men, properly equipped and rationed. They will be instructed to proceed as far south as the mouth of the North Fork of White River, unless they encounter a large force of the enemy, in which case they will at once return informing these headquarters of the fact without

delay. Every possible effort will be made by them to obtain accurate and reliable information of the enemy, their location, movements, and probable intentions, and all such information will be promptly transmitted to these headquarters.

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4. The commanding officer of the Sixth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia will at once detail Capt. James H. Sallee and fifty enlisted men of his command for special duty. The men will be furnished with six days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition each. Captain Sallee, Company B, Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, is directed to take command of the men so detailed and a detachment from the Seventh Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia of one commissioned officer and fifty men. He will move at 8 a. m. to-morrow on the old Jacksonport road, and reconnoiter the country as far south as Bennett's Bayou, and ascertain if any large body of the enemy are advancing on that road, and get all the information possible concerning the enemy's movements, reporting every item of importance to these headquarters with the least possible delay.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 20, 1864.

Col. JOHN D. ALLEN,
Comdg. Seventh Provisional, Mount Vernon, Mo.:

Upon receipt of this order you will detail from your command one commissioned officer and twenty-five enlisted men for a scouting party. Direct them to proceed to Carthage and scout about that vicinity until the arrival of Captain Mitchell, when they will at once return. For some unknown reason Captain Mitchell has not reported at Carthage, as ordered to-day, and Captain Sutherland has come in under order delivered to him by mistake, and so that post is left without any force. If your detachment finds Captain Mitchell there they will, of course, return at once.

Respectfully,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 20, 1864.

Capt. L. J. MITCHELL,
Commanding Company F, Seventh Provisional:

On the 12th instant orders were sent to you at Humansville directing you to proceed at once with your command to Carthage, Mo., relieve Captain Sutherland, and assume command of that post, a copy of which order* is herewith inclosed. You will report at once to these head-

* Omitted.

quarters whether such order has been received by you, and, if so, the date of reception, and the reasons for not having complied with it promptly as required. If now at Humansville, as represented, you will without the least delay send forward one commissioned officer and forty men of your command with orders to proceed at once by forced marches to Carthage and occupy that post. You will follow without delay with the balance of your command. Captain Sutherland has arrived and Carthage is thus left without protection.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Macon, Mo., September 20, 1861.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: In response to your inquiries of the 19th instant, I have the honor to report that General Douglass is operating with the Iowa troops from Mexico, Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews from Sturgeon, Major Leonard from Rocheport, and Major King from Glasgow. Colonel Forbes has had a scout out in Monroe County and Colonel Kutzner in Ralls. The guerrillas during the last week have been broken into small parties and moving rapidly in all directions. Their present movements indicate a concentration in Boone or Howard. Nearly 300 of them have crossed from General Brown's district to north side within the last three days, and were moving eastward through Chariton last night. A small party dashed into Saint Catherine last night and killed one citizen, wounded another, and captured three militiamen. They were supposed to be a portion of Anderson's gang, and were all clothed in Federal uniform, including the blue overcoat. The guerrillas are all mounted on the best of horses and are well armed. We cannot make much headway against them with footmen. They range over such an extensive field, and have so many more friends than we have, that it is exceedingly difficult to operate against them with even well-mounted men. I move from here to-night with 300 men to Huntsville, Roanoke, Fayette, and Glasgow, scouting through the Chariton region. It would be worth a great deal to North Missouri and the cause of loyalty if you could throw into this district at once 1,000 or 1,500 well-mounted force of the character of Merrill's Horse or Seventh Kansas. A decisive blow at the rascals now would drive them out for the season. I had ordered a few men of Harding's regiment to send for their own horses to use temporarily in the Saint Joseph district, as there are no other troops there. I have suspended the order in accordance with your directions. Neither of the new regiments are yet mustered to full organizations. Recruiting has progressed slowly since the 5th instant, and almost entirely checked in the northwest since Bradshaw's regiment was ordered away. The loyal people are fearful of being left to the mercy of the guerrillas with all their reliable serviceable element sent to the front, and certain stumping politicians encourage them in this idea. De Bolt has abandoned the project of raising a regiment.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 20, 1864.*

General FISK,
Macon (or where he can be found):

Colonel Kutzner's regiment ought to be in readiness for active service. If it is the general commanding wants it sent as soon as practicable to Rocheport by the shortest route. He suggests via Macon to Sturgeon, thence march. All information received here points to a concentration of guerillas, &c., somewhere in the vicinity of Rocheport, probably with the intention of crossing in a body to the south side and effecting escape south.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

MACON, MO., *September 20, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I had arranged to send Colonel Forbes' regiment to Boone and Howard, and would prefer Forbes for that locality, as he is familiar with the country. If agreeable to the general commanding, would like to move Forbes' regiment to Glasgow and Rocheport, and Kutzner to Macon and Paris. I shall stay in the disturbed regions myself until I can determine whether the guerrillas are to concentrate or scatter. Troops from the North Missouri Railroad will co-operate with the force that go from here to-night under my own command. Will put all the vigor and harmony into the movements I can muster.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DIST. OF NORTH MISSOURI, *Macon, Mo., September 20, 1864.*

I. The troops of this command, about to move from Macon, Mo., will be under the immediate command of Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Draper, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia. Second Lieut. T. J. Tidswell, Forty-fourth Regiment Infantry Missouri Volunteers, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general of the expedition, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. First Lieut. William McIlwrath, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is detached as acting assistant quartermaster of the command. All straggling on the march or from camp will be strictly prohibited. No man will enter the dwelling or other premises of citizens without permission or by order of his commanding officer. The discharge of firearms, except upon the enemy or by order of an officer, will be prohibited. The strictest discipline will be enforced, and commissioned officers of companies and detachments will be held responsible for the conduct of their respective commands. This order will be read to every company or detachment, and a certificate that it has thus been read will be forwarded to these headquarters.

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CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 20, 1864.*

Colonel KUTZNER, *Hannibal, Mo.:*

I send you copy of dispatch just sent to General Fisk.* It may not reach him for some time. You will at once make your preparations to move in accordance therewith, and in case you have not orders from General Fisk when ready you will move without further orders.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

WESTON, *September 20, 1864.*

General FISK:

I am not as fully satisfied of the presence of Thrailkill, but there is a large force of bushwhackers in Clay County. I move on them to-morrow. Shall give the eastern portion of this and western portion of Clay a thorough scouting. I have just returned from New Market.

H. HILLIARD,
Major, &c.

GLASGOW, *September 20, 1864.*

General FISK:

I have no positive information of any guerrillas. Heard that there were 300 at Renick yesterday. Sent a force there, but found nothing. It is my opinion all of them are concentrating in the Perche Hills. I have a force out now. May hear more by noon.

AUSTIN A. KING, JR.,
Major, Commanding, &c.

STURGEON, *September 20, 1864.*

General FISK:

Have no information of the enemy, except that they are in small bands, scattered all over the country. My command on the scout only saw one small party and killed one. We went as far as Rocheport. I suppose General Douglass will report officially.

H. M. MATTHEWS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 20, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

The farther advance of rebels toward our departments is attested by the taking of train by 1,500 of Stand Watie's men, at Cabin Creek, sixty miles this side of Fort Gibson; 202 wagons, 5 ambulances, 40 artillery horses, and 1,253 mules were captured. General Thayer, commanding that district, recently informed me his communication with his commander (General Steele) was cut off, which corroborates the report that forces had also crossed between Little Rock and Fort Smith.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

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*See Greene to Fisk, beginning—Colonel Kutzner's regiment, p. 277.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 20, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY,
Leavenworth, Kans.:

The rebels have taken a train fifty miles this side of the Arkansas. General Price is reported at Cane Hill. This looks like an advance toward my department, threatening Kansas. Please notify your militia to be ready to co-operate against the foe. The proposition of Major Walker to raise battalion is rejected. No new cavalry organizations are now authorized.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *September 20, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

Colonel Blair reports that the train for [Fort] Smith was captured by the enemy at Cabin Creek, said to be 3,000 strong.

GEORGE SYKES,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *September 20, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

I understand that General Sykes has moved his headquarters, and therefore take the liberty of telegraphing you direct. Lieutenant-Colonel Wheeler, who was with the train when captured at Cabin Creek yesterday morning, has arrived at one of my outposts, and sends me word that the rebels took but little of the train with them, burning nearly all of it. This rather indicates a movement farther north. The rebel force was Stand Watie's, and Colonel Wheeler thinks it 4,000 strong. The survivors of the train escort are on their way up near Baxter Springs, and I shall soon start some subsistence to them, as I learn they are nearly starved. Price's headquarters are reported to be at Cane Hill.

C. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

MOUND CITY, *September 20, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

Bourbon County has been attached to the First Sub-District. You will make a special return of the troops under your command to these headquarters at once. Rebel forces are reported between Gibson and Fort Scott. Send out a scout to find out what they can in regard to it. Hold your troops in readiness to march at short notice. Have them supplied with at least ten days' rations and a good supply of ammunition. No change will be made in your command for the present. Order every able-bodied man in Fort Scott to hold himself in readiness, as I understand that it is the point for which they are making, as much will have to be depended on the citizens if an attack is made on that place.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Vol. Cav., Comdg. First Sub-District.

PAOLA, *September 20, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES:

I have just received the following from Colonel Jennison from Mound City:

Report of the capture of the train is true. Two large bodies of troops are moving north—one for Fort Scott, the other on Springfield. The force marching on Fort Scott numbers 3,000, and are reported to be from 75 to 100 miles below Fort Scott. It is reported that Fort Gibson has surrendered.

I believe there is some truth in the above, and would suggest the calling out of the militia of the three border tiers of counties immediately to replace the troops now on the border, who will be required to meet the enemy.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

MOUND CITY, *September 20, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

Rebel force reported between Fort Gibson and Fort Smith, fifty miles southeast of Osage Catholic Mission. The supply train and one refugee train captured. I will be on the move when required.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

MOUND CITY, *September 20, 1864.*

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There are two large bodies of troops moving north—one evidently on Fort Scott, the other on Springfield. I think they will then unite and move either through Kansas or Missouri. I will concentrate my force at Fort Scott. I think I can hold that place against 3,000 men with my present force. They may send a larger force, thinking to get a large amount of supplies there. I will take the field in the morning in person. I would think it advisable to send as many troops to the southern portion of your district as can be spared. I will call out the citizens of this locality to assist in the defense of their homes, which I think all will do willingly. All of my command are in readiness to concentrate wherever necessity may require.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel, Commanding First Sub-District.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 20, 1864—3.40 p. m.*

Colonel CHIVINGTON,
Denver City:

The chief of ordnance objects to the diversion of the train sent to New Mexico. You must make requisitions for your wants in usual way.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 21. 1864—5.30 p. m.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Has an inspector been sent to the Department of Arkansas to examine into affairs there? If not I will send an officer from here.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

U. S. S. TALLAHATCHIE,
New Orleans, La., September 21, 1864.

Commodore J. S. PALMER,
Comdg. First Division, West Gulf Blockading Squadron,
New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to report having received information on the night of the 15th instant that twelve bales of cotton were coming out of the Blind River. I stationed a picket-boat in the mouth, which captured the following-named blockade-runners, with a small mail, viz: Theophile Fruchude, Jean Morin, F. Guilbeault, and Justin Kuffer, all of New Orleans. As soon as the officer in charge of the picket-boat demanded a surrender they threw overboard a small mail and a memorandum book, which was picked up in a few minutes afterward, not being wet through. The book contains a supposed list of goods brought over by them, said list being made up of revolvers, percussion caps, and a large amount of quinine, drugs, &c. They acknowledge to have been buying cotton, having no permit for same. On the 17th instant I captured on the banks of Bayou Schinblon [Chêne Blanc], Ascension Parish, 9 bales of cotton and a number of bags. In the bayou near this cotton there were flats, all made to move it across the lake. On the banks of the Amite River, the same instant, at the house of Samuel Leake, now prisoner in my possession, I captured 1 bale of cotton and 2 sacks; also revolvers, 1 keg of powder, and a number of small lots of powder, together with a large quantity of medicines, dry goods, hats, barrels of whisky, barrels of flour, salt, and about 20,000 percussion caps. The cotton captured by me is claimed as follows: Jean Morin, now a prisoner on board, claims four bales; Madam Leake, wife of Samuel Leake, one bale and two sacks; the balance remains unclaimed. I am credibly informed that Lieutenant Wheat, of the Confederate service, buys ammunition, &c., from the house of Samuel Leake once a month, taking the same to Clinton, La.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. LINNEKIN,
Acting Master, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Canby for his perusal.

J. S. PALMER,
Commodore.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, September 26, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel WOOD,
Provost-Marshal-General:

The major-general commanding is under the impression that there is a person in this city by the name of Leake who deals in powder, and he is evidently the person from whom the within-named powder has been bought. You are requested to cause him and any others concerned with him in this trade to be arrested.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, September 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 21st day of September, 1864, from the following source: A report from Actg. Vol. Lieut. George P. Lord, U. S. Navy, Fort Adams, Miss., September 18. A negro sent to Woodville, Miss., to make investigations in regard to pontoons and rations, reports that a man named Curry has six large boats which he uses for crossing troops over the river. He states that General Dick Taylor has some 3,000 men two miles east of Woodville, and is collecting all possible for an attack on some point, supposed to be either Natchez or Port Hudson.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 135. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 21, 1864.

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3. The Seventieth and Seventy-first Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry will be consolidated and reorganized as the Seventieth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry. The officers to be retained will be determined by the report of an examining board to be appointed for that purpose, and the supernumerary officers mustered out of the service. The commanding general District of Vicksburg is charged with the execution of this order, and will be governed by the rules laid down in General Orders, No. 17, from these headquarters, for the consolidation of colored regiments in the Department of the Gulf.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS., OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY, *New Orleans, September 21, 1864.*

I. Col. O. P. Gooding, Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, having reported at this office in accordance with Special Orders, No. 134, paragraph 6, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, dated September 20, 1864, will proceed to Baton Rouge, La., and report in person to Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, commanding Cavalry Division, for assignment to the command of the brigade composed of the Fourth Wisconsin and Eleventh New York Regiments of Cavalry.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 255. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, September 21, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

19. In compliance with instructions from the headquarters of the Army and from the headquarters of the Military Division of West Mississippi, all enlisted men belonging to that portion of the Nineteenth Army Corps now serving in Virginia on detached service in this department are relieved from such duties. They will without delay be forwarded to the headquarters of the Nineteenth Army Corps in this city, to be returned to their regiments. Commanding officers are charged with the prompt execution of this order.

* * * * * * *

21. In compliance with instructions from the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, the Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers will be mounted and armed and equipped as a regiment of mounted infantry. It will be reported to the chief of cavalry at these headquarters, who is charged with the execution of this order.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *September 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

As your troops may be required in another quarter, the commanding general does not wish you to commit them to any operations from which they cannot readily be withdrawn. Have you any additional information in regard to the regiment referred to in your dispatch of the 16th,* when it crossed the Atchafalaya, and the means of crossing?

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Part I, p. 803.

MORGANZA, *September 21, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It is not the intention to send troops any farther than to Morgan's Ferry, about thirteen miles. I have one brigade and two batteries there and can withdraw at any time inside of five hours. The occupation of that point enables us to keep thoroughly posted in reference to the movements of the enemy, and also to collect beef and forage, the former of which we are much in need of. I have just heard from Colonel Spicely. He reports that the enemy are returning to Alexandria on account of the scarcity of subsistence.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *September 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

I am directed to say that your dispatch is entirely satisfactory, and that the commanding-general's telegram was merely advisory and intended to prevent the possibility of the troops getting beyond reach.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 81. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK, *Little Rock, Ark., September 21, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. J. R. West, commanding Cavalry Division, is intrusted with the duty of picketing and patrolling the neighborhood of Little Rock on both sides of the Arkansas, commencing on the 23d instant. General West will send out what scouts may be necessary from time to time to keep down guerrillas, ascertain the positions of the enemy, and bring in beeves. He will make reports to these headquarters of the departure and return of scouts, with account of their operations and news they bring.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., September 21, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: General Mower left Brownsville, twenty-five miles west of here, with his division three days ago. He will follow Price and Shelby via Jacksonport. Major-General Reynolds returned from Little Rock last night and went down on a boat this noon. In case of necessity he would take his corps, the Nineteenth, up the Mississippi. I hope they will rise up in Missouri and deal Price a severe blow; and if every effort possible is made down this way it seems to me he can be crushed.

Very truly, &c.,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *September 21, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

Shall I detain the boats? One of them is ready to go down.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

It was my design to communicate with General Mower by the river, but as the water is so low I will defer it until some investigation can be made. You need not detain the boats. It was the understanding between me and General Carr that a colored regiment should be sent you. I will see that it is done.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *September 21, 1864—7 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

My scout south returned this evening; had a skirmish with the enemy in the vicinity of Clear Lake; killed a leading guerrilla by the name of Eagle. The entire rebel force in that part of the country will not exceed 100. I send to-night 100 men in the direction of Arkansas Post for cattle.

G. MOYERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I inclose copy of letter* from Colonel Winslow, commanding the cavalry sent from here to Arkansas. So long as my cavalry can be of more use in Arkansas than here I do not object to its remaining there, but knowing the fate of cavalry in that department, I have no faith in getting it back here in a condition to be worth anything should it long remain there. While it remains there it so cripples me that Forrest can go about where he pleases. He has this advantage over us, that he keeps his cavalry in such position that he can concentrate it in a day or two, while ours is so far apart that to concentrate is impossible. The cavalry at Vicksburg, about 2,500, is too weak to make extensive raids and never attempts them, but it is more numerous than is required simply for pickets and scouts. My cavalry has been greatly reduced lately by reason of the expiration

* See p. 187.

of the time of service of non-veterans. By getting a part of the Vicksburg cavalry here and my cavalry now in Arkansas back I can organize a cavalry force here that can go anywhere, and when you shall be ready to operate by land against Mobile I shall be glad to send a large cavalry force down upon the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and from thence to Montgomery. General Forrest was at Okolona on the 13th instant. I have a dispatch from him of that date. I think that I have pretty reliable information in regard to his intended movements. I have no doubt that with about 5,000 cavalry he is about moving or has already moved upon Sherman's communications. He will leave General Chalmers with his cavalry division, about 2,500 strong, with the militia to guard the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the rich region of country about Columbus and Okolona. Chalmers' men were dismounted for a few days and sent to Mobile, but have since returned and are again mounted. If he (Forrest) moves in Middle Tennessee I ought to have force here to make a big raid at once to Columbus or even Montgomery, for nothing would bring him away from Sherman so quickly as that. Wheeler, with his cavalry, is near Florence and I have no doubt they intend to join all their cavalry together under Forrest and raid Middle Tennessee and Kentucky. A large cavalry force here is, in my judgment, what is wanted. With 8,000 to 10,000 well-mounted cavalry here Forrest would not be allowed to leave his present haunts, or if he did he would uncover a region of country most valuable to the Southern Confederacy. Much of the Vicksburg cavalry is dismounted. If I could get it here I could mount it very soon.

I am, general, &c.,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 313. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 21, 1864.*

1. Maj. Oliver D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri. He will at once repair to Nashville, Tenn., and from thence report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I have no communications with Bloomfield this morning. The operator here thinks the line cut near Bloomfield. I will send out scouts in that direction immediately. I have ordered a concentration of my forces here. Line all right to Madrid, and all quiet there and at Charleston.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 21, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I have notified Colonel McLane, of the Fifty-sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia, to collect his regiment and rendezvous here immediately. Organized two companies of citizens here to-day. Will have my forces all concentrated by morning. Have picket force out sixteen miles on Bloomfield road, and will send scout to Bloomfield to-morrow if I do not get reliable intelligence of the whereabouts of the rebel force during the night.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *September 21, 1864.*

Captain EDWARDS:

Bloomfield was threatened by a force of about 1,000 yesterday, and the pickets were driven in from the shoals west of there in the evening. The line was cut during the night. Hold your men well in hand and have the gun-boat captain hold his boat at your place. General Ewing thinks the movement into the State will be made west of the Knob, and that the force at Bloomfield is only a blind. Keep on the alert.

H. M. HILLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

TIPTON, MO., *September 21, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Hayes, Warsaw, reports at 10 p. m. 19th, a force, eighty in number, seven miles of Black Oak Point. Left immediately in the direction of Hermitage, aiming to cross the river between Osceola and Warsaw. I have made a disposition for them on my west.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

TIPTON, *September 21, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

The report of 200 guerrillas crossing the Missouri below Boonville is false. Twelve of them crossed and were driven back by the citizen guards—all there is in the rumor. The body of eighty rebels that passed through Hickory County is probably part of the 110 reported by Brigadier-General Sanborn being in Laclede on the 18th. I have telegraphed to Pleasant Hill and Warrensburg that they were moving to the west and to watch for them. I shall stay here to-day and take measures for the effectual protection of this part of the district. In most cases the citizen guards are active and efficient against thieving bands.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

LEXINGTON, *September 21, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER:

I am convinced that at least 100 guerrillas crossed north near Sibley, and 100 near Dover on the 16th instant, leaving only a few scattered ones on this side. Can I take my available force now in this county and cross over, leaving Major Neil temporarily in command Second Sub-District, at this place?

J. McFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

TIPTON, *September 21, 1864.*

Captain STEGER:

Send dispatch to Colonel McFerran that 130 guerrillas passed Blackwater through the western part of Cooper County last night.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

TIPTON, *September 21, 1864.*

Captain STEGER:

Advise Colonel Ford that these men are coming up. Direct the commanding officer at Pleasant Hill to watch for them about Big Creek. Also advise Colonel McFerran that they will be in La Fayette.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Warrensburg, September 21, 1864—2.45 p. m.

Col. JAMES McFERRAN,
Lexington:

Your troops are needed on this side. A band of about 100 guerrillas passed northwest through Hickory County on the night of the 19th instant. They will probably enter La Fayette. Look out for them.

By command of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, September 21, 1864—8.15 p. m.

Col. JAMES McFERRAN,
Lexington:

One hundred and sixty guerrillas passed Dug Ford, Saline County, at 7 this a. m. moving west. They will probably move up Davis' Creek. Be on the alert for them.

By command of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 21, 1864.*

Capt. M. U. FOSTER,
Holden:

A band of eighty rebels passed through Hickory County, moving northwest on the night of 19th instant. They will probably cross the Osage between Osceola and Warsaw. Look out for them.

By command:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to commanding officer at Pleasant Hill.)

WARRENSBURG, *September 21, 1864—2.45 p. m.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

A band of 100 guerrillas passed through Hickory County on the night of the 19th instant, moving rapidly northwest. They will probably cross the Osage between Warsaw and Osceola. Have the Big Creek country thoroughly watched and scouted. They will probably come that way.

By command, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *September 21, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have dispatches from Fayetteville of 18th and Fort Smith of 17th. General Thayer says General Price crossed the river with 8,000 mounted men, but says nothing of infantry or artillery. All was right and quiet at Fort Smith.

J. B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, September 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

The general authorizes you to make the change in disposition as between Kutzner and Forbes which you suggest.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

MACON, *September 21, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

The guerrillas are concentrating in considerable force in Chariton County under Thrailkill and Todd. They overpowered the militia at Keytesville last night and captured 40 of them, and there is rumor, not

confirmed, that the town was burned. The bushwhackers are crossing to this side of the river at many points between Kansas City and Portland.

C. B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 21, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Is it not practicable to give me the two companies of the Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia at Rolla? I believe they can render far better service in this district than elsewhere.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, MO., *September 21, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

The indications now are that guerrillas are concentrating near Rocheport and I am making dispositions accordingly. I have ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews with his command from Sturgeon to Rocheport to occupy and scout that region. Three companies of Colonel Forbes' regiment will go to Sturgeon to-night and operate secretly on foot from that point. The balance of the regiment will move to Glasgow and Keytesville as soon as organized. Colonel Kutzner will operate from Macon and Paris. I fear we have been treacherously dealt with in Chariton County in the surrender of Keytesville. I shall go there in person and investigate. Telegrams will reach me from Glasgow to-morrow. I move again at midnight.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, September 21, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS:

All information goes to show that Price crossed the Arkansas with cavalry, and much to show he had infantry and artillery. One of General Steele's scouts, arrived at Springfield, estimates strength at 26,000, General Steele ought to destroy him with the 20,000 infantry lately added to his command. Can't you retain the Second Colorado till we see whether they move on Missouri and Kansas, which I think is their policy to do if they come north. I have no troops at present with which to replace them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *September 21, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Had you not better let your troops go south and leave the militia take care of the posts?

THOS. CARNEY.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 21, 1864.*

Governor THOMAS CARNEY,
Leavenworth:

I shall as far as possible use militia to guard posts and send forward the volunteers, but we have very few volunteers doing garrison duty, except here at Fort Leavenworth.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 21, 1864.*

Governor THOMAS CARNEY,
Leavenworth:

General Sykes, commanding District of Southern Kansas, telegraphs as follows:

LAWRENCE, *September 21, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT:

Information received from below reports some 3,000 rebels marching on Fort Scott. It is indispensable that the militia of the border counties be called out by the Governor, and for the longest point of time possible. The U. S. troops on the border must be sent south. I shall concentrate Jennison's command at Fort Scott at once, and if the occasion demands re-enforce him from Moonlight's sub-district.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General.

I suppose General Sykes has only the intelligence that you see published. His views, however, as to the militia concur with mine. What he telegraphs concerning combinations of troops must not be made public.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *September 21, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I will garrison Fort Leavenworth with militia if you think best to send troops south. I think you had better do it.

THOS. CARNEY,
Governor.

LEAVENWORTH, *September 21, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I have ordered out militia subject to command of Federal commanders.

THOS. CARNEY.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 21, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES,
Lawrence:

Have ordered remaining two companies Colonel Drake's command to Paola to report to you. The Governor has called out militia. Sorry you moved off military telegraph line, especially at this juncture. I will do all I can to increase forces to meet apprehended danger. Recent dispatches show that most of the escort escaped.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Lawrence, September 21, 1864.

General S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department, &c.:

GENERAL: I have received no later news from below than that I telegraphed you to-day. I think the capture of the Fort Smith train will embolden the rebels to attempt Fort Scott. Colonel Jennison telegraphs the reported surrender of Fort Gibson, and the rebels, 2,000 strong, marching on Fort Scott. I have ordered him to concentrate his troops and move at once to the protection of Fort Scott. Colonel Moonlight has also been instructed to afford assistance when needed. If I strip the eastern border of all troops it will open the gate to the bushwhackers, who will take advantage of the demonstration against Fort Scott to come into Kansas. Governor Carney has ordered out the militia, but I fear it will take so long to get it out that the mischief, if any, will be done before it can be of any service. I design it to replace the outposts on the border and to assist in the defense of Olathe, Paola, Mound City, and Fort Scott. That which he ordered out in Shawnee and Douglas Counties will not be needed unless the enemy come this way, and I have so informed General Deitzler. I have just received your dispatch. I should not have left Paola had I not been in telegraphic communication with all points of my command. I very much regret that I cannot go to Fort Scott. I am very lame and cannot ride horseback. Colonel Jennison is the senior colonel in the district.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, &c.

TIPTON, *September 21, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES,
Lawrence:

There [are] movements of guerrillas from different directions that indicate a concentration of about 300 in western La Fayette County. They may intend a movement toward the border.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

LAWRENCE, *September 21, 1864.*

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Commanding Sub-District No. 1, Mound City:

Leave a few troops on your borders, under reliable non-commissioned officers, to gain and send information to you; use your convalescents and dismounted men to guard your depot. Concentrate the rest of your force at Fort Scott and defend it. A request will be made to call out the militia. If granted, you must station them on the border, and ration them. Use some of them also to assist in guarding your supplies at Mound City and wherever else they are most needed. Send me at once any true information you may get.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT SCOTT, *September 21, 1864.*

Capt. G. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

All the reports in regard to the capture of trains are true beyond a doubt. Not more than 100 effective men at this post, and even that number deficient in drill and discipline. I have ordered a concentration of the troops under my command at this point. I shall hold this place at all hazards, and I shall be prepared to do so within the next two days. The number of rebels reported is evidently but a portion of the command, as it is composed of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, and a battery of four guns, with a large train camped close by and in open view.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel, Commanding First Sub-District.

LAWRENCE, *September 21, 1864.*

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Commanding, Paola:

Communicate with Colonel Jennison from time to time. If he is satisfied that Fort Scott is to be attacked you must move to his assistance without further orders from me. In that event leave troops enough on the border to give you information. Let your convalescent and dismounted men, with the help of the citizens, take care of your depots. If the militia is called out, send it where it is most needed, looking after Paola and Olathe. Leave direction for all information that may be gained, to be sent to me both from Olathe and Paola. Governor Carney has been requested to call out the militia, and Colonel Jennison has been directed to concentrate on Fort Scott.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Lawrence, Kans., September 21, 1864.

Col. T. MOONLIGHT,
Commanding Sub-District No. 2, Paola, Kans.:

COLONEL: Two companies of Kansas infantry are en route to Paola. Keep them at that post. They will serve to relieve your cavalry if it is required below or elsewhere. Governor Carney has ordered out the militia. Dispose of those in your district so as to protect the border and guard your depots. Some bushwhackers are reported in western La Fayette County, Mo., said to be 300 strong. Of course when you place the militia on the border you will keep mounted men enough there to gain and bring you information. Ration the militia when they are in actual service.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *September 21, 1864.*

Col. T. MOONLIGHT,
Paola:

The enemy is camped on the ground on which the train was captured. Their cavalry are scouring the country in search of those of

our men who escaped. I have sent ambulances under a sufficient escort to bring up the wounded, and have scouts out in all directions. Will notify you when I receive any reliable information.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Vol. Cav., Comdg. First Sub-District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, September 21, 1864.

P. P. ELDER, Esq.,
Ohio City, Kans.:

Yours of the 30th ultimo* is laid before me on my return from the plains, where I have been looking after the hostile Indians. I hope arrangements may be made to gather together all the friendly tribes and unite them in general raid on the tribes that are doing so much mischief. It requires the shrewdness and fleetness of Indians to fight those Indians. Colonel Coffin is trying to arrange a general council at the Sac and Fox Nation, to which, no doubt, the Osage chief will be invited. Just at present my attention is especially called to rebel approaches north of the Kansas River and south of Kansas and Missouri. This may defer or prevent the proposed council at the Sac and Fox Agency.

Thanking you for your tender of favor, and assuring you that I will be glad to avail myself of it on the terms you suggest, I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, September 21, 1864.

Messrs. J. D. BRUMBAUGH,
J. WEEBACH, and
H. HALLENGBURGH,
Committee, Marysville, Kans.:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your communication, presented as the representatives of a public meeting, urging the establishment of certain posts to protect the settlements and maintain our lines of communication. I have made a personal reconnaissance extending entirely round the settlements and through the Indian country, and I am glad to perceive the numbers of the Indians that have done so much mischief are comparatively small, and may be resisted by our settlements without very great expense when the Government may not be able to furnish suitable garrisons to fortify our extensive frontier. The Indians are the mounted prairie tribes that almost universally use the bow and arrow, and expect to carry their ends by a dashing charge and immediate retreat. Any sort of an inclosure is a defense against such assaults, and in many places a sod fence or a sod house, with gate or door well supported, has deterred the wildest savages from any attempt to carry the position. I name this by way of suggestion. In many neighborhoods the people have erected complete fortifications of earth and sod, to which they can resort at given notice. I have fully appreciated the Republican Bend as a most excellent point for a mili-

* See Part II, p. 944.

tary post, but at present I am unable to afford the requisite force to make such a plan really useful. Besides, the danger along the line of travel has, as you perceive, driven away the station men, who seem disinclined to return to their posts without troops in the immediate vicinity. The Government is anxious to keep the overland mails going, and I have to consider this great national necessity in connection with that of protecting the settlers. If, therefore, I can get troops enough I design to have stations along the main traveled road near enough together to keep up some protection to the country and leave a safe transit to trains and stages. At the same time I cordially concur in the views of the meeting, ably presented by yourselves, as to the propriety of having a post on the Republican near the Big Bend, and I shall seek an early opportunity to carry out that design.

Anxious to do all in my power to protect your people from the future assaults of savages, who have so cruelly and disastrously devastated your vicinity, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 21, 1864.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I beg respectfully to request that you will direct the surveyor-general of this Territory to survey and define by metes and bounds the reservation which has been set apart by law for the Navajo and Apache Indians at the Bosque Redondo, on the Pecos River. This should be done at once, as it is of great importance to both the Indians and others that the exact lines should be known at once. If the law allows the honorable Secretary any latitude with reference to the size of the reservation, measuring from north to south, I would suggest that it include the Bosque Grande, and have the Rio Bonito or Hondo as its southern boundary. These are what might be considered as natural limits.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FERNANDEZ DE TAOS, N. MEX.,
September 21, 1864.

General JAMES H. CARLETON,
Comdg. Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th instant. To-morrow morning I will leave for the Cimarron and see immediately what arrangements I can make with the Indians at that place. I saw Kaneatchi at this place and learned from him that he feels disposed to go along with the whites on a campaign against the Indians of the plains. As soon as I can ascertain the number of Indians that will go with me I will report to you immediately. I cannot say what length of time the Utes would like to remain out on a campaign, but will ascertain the time when I see them. I will require sufficient transportation to take the provisions and ammunition to the lower crossing of the Cimarron, or to the crossing of the Arkansas, where it will be necessary for me to establish a depot. I also wish an order for arms, ammunition, and provisions; also transportation sufficient to

carry all the necessary articles for the campaign, and which transportation I will return as soon as I find practicable. I am fully aware that there are plenty of Indians in the neighborhood of Crooked Creek or Beaver Creek, south of the Cimarron. I would also wish to have the authority to get the three companies of cavalry to go with me, as my object will be to hunt and destroy their villages. The Arapahoes and Cheyennes have gone north of the North Platte with their villages, in company with the Sioux. The Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches are south of the Arkansas, and I will proceed at once to destroy their villages. Kaneatchi says he will want blankets and shirts, also arms and ammunition for his men, as many of them are nearly destitute of everything, and will require such articles before he can go on the campaign. Please inform me immediately how and where I can procure such articles as the Indians may really need. It is also really necessary for me to have cavalry, and in case I should find they were not wanted I would immediately have them returned to their several stations, as it would be entirely useless for me to go with only the Indians. I think very favorably of your plan of compromising the Utes and Apaches with the Indians of the plains, and feel confident that the plan will meet with success. You, as myself, are fully aware that it will require a strong force to attack their villages and be successful, and therefore I hope you will provide me with a necessary force, so that I can give the Indians of the plains a sound drubbing. Please send by this express in return all the necessary instructions, orders, &c. If you wish it there are about 300 Navajoes at Fort Sumner who would like to accompany me on a campaign, as I talked to them on the subject before leaving there, and I feel confident there would be no trouble with them and the Utes. I spoke to the Utes concerning a treaty with the Navajoes at Fort Sumner and they have no objection to such a treaty.

Expecting to hear from you by return express, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. CARSON,
Colonel First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 21, 1864—3.10 p. m.*

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee:

The Thirtieth Wisconsin and Eighth Minnesota Regiments should go to General Sherman, at Atlanta.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 22, 1864—1.45 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

Inspectors have been sent to Arkansas, and partial reports received. If you can spare another competent officer I would advise his being sent also. There seems to have been great rascalities committed under General Blunt on the Arkansas and in the Indian country.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *September 22, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Farragut has been ordered to Port Royal. His health is so much impaired that he contemplated asking to be relieved; but, on being advised of contemplated operations, and that Sherman might possibly come in at some point on the Gulf, at once relinquished the idea and determined to remain. He feels himself that he is not at present physically equal to the task of organizing any new operations of magnitude, and that while he can be of service here, he would break down in the new assignment. This is my own belief, and, although I have a strong personal wish that he should remain, I believe that I am not selfish in asking that the case may be considered under this view of it. Will you please submit it to the proper authorities?

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 136. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., September 22, 1864.*

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3. Lieut. Col. William S. Abert, assistant inspector-general, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will proceed without delay to Washington City and report for orders to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

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5. Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension, is hereby granted to Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. Volunteers.

6. Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf during the absence of Major-General Banks.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 138. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, September 22, 1864.*

SEED CANE.

I. Owners, lessees, and managers of plantations in this department are hereby ordered to reserve upon their several estates, as seed cane, one-fourth of the sugar-cane, the product of this year. In the event of a transfer of plantations, this reservation will be accounted for to its owner according to its market value at the time of transfer.

WAGES OF LABOR.

II. All persons are notified that the product of the plantations within the Department of the Gulf will be held, wherever it is found, subject to the lien for wages on the part of the laborers who have been engaged in the cultivation of the crop, in accordance with the provisions of general orders heretofore published.

Purchasers are notified that no transfer of products will be regarded as a transfer of title, except it be based upon the full satisfaction of the just claims of laborers for wages, paid in the currency of the United States.

Provost-marshals are hereby directed to notify owners, lessees, and managers that property will not be moved to market except in compliance with the above conditions.

The provost-marshal-general and the superintendent bureau of free labor are directed, in concurrence, to provide for the full execution of this and previous orders relating to this subject.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, *September 22, 1864.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A party of guerrillas of some thirty were reported by our patrol between Labadieville and Napoleonville. Two companies from Napoleonville have gone out to see.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

THIBODEAUX, *September 22, 1864.*
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Maj. G. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There were no guerrillas between Napoleonville and Labadieville today. Major Clybourn has arrested and lodged in jail the patrol who made the false report.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Thibodeaux:

The general directs that you prepare for a general and thorough reconnaissance of the country around Lake Natchez to be co-operated with by gun-boats. Inform these headquarters what troops you will send on this side and at what time you can certainly have them at the head of Lake Natchez. The general will arrange with the navy after your telegram is received.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., September 22, 1864.

Col. W. T. SPICELY,
Commanding Detachment, Morgan's Ferry:

The general commanding directs me to say that as the object of the expedition to the Atchafalaya has been fully accomplished, you are at liberty to return with your command to camp as soon as you please. Either wait until your rations run out or come in the morning, as you prefer. No news.

Yours, truly,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., September 22, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of affairs at this post, which includes the time from the date of my last report (September 14) to the present time:

On the 15th day of September, Colonel Ford, commanding rebel forces at Fort Brown, sent a flag of truce for the purpose of inquiring of me whether the Mexicans whom he had captured (as I informed you in my last report) were in the service of the United States. I informed him that they had surrendered themselves as refugees to the United States and were allowed to temporarily resume their arms for their own protection. It becomes my painful duty to report to you a great offense committed by Lieut. Col. H. S. Smith, Ninety-first Illinois, commanding at Boca Chica Pass, in reference to this flag of truce. He finding that bearers of such a flag (a lieutenant and private) were at the outer or advance guard line, did not inform me of the fact, but, contrary to regulations and to existing orders from War Department and department headquarters, sent Capt. Robert Dennis, Ninety-first Illinois to them with orders to bring them into his camp and not to blindfold them. When they had arrived at the headquarters of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith he ordered Captain Dennis to bring them to my headquarters, which are situated at the north end of the island, distant about five miles from the Boca Chica, without blindfolding them. By these means they were enabled to see the exact number and position of our guns and to form a fair estimate of the number of our troops. I immediately placed Lieutenant-Colonel Smith under arrest and will prefer charges against him. The French have refused to allow messengers to go to Matamoras from this place by the way of Bagdad. The reason which they assign for this is that Mr. Pierce, U. S. consul at Matamoras, aided in the escape from Bagdad of an individual whom they had placed in charge of the police. How much foundation this complaint has I am unable to determine as I have had no opportunity to communicate with Mr. Pierce for several days. Nothing has been seen or heard from the rebels since the day on which the flag of truce was received. Owing to the amount of fresh vegetables which have been lately received through the agency of the Sanitary Commission and from other sources, the health of my command is improving.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. M. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces, Brazos Santiago, Tex.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 22, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

I learn nothing new in regard to the enemy. Shelby used vigorous measures to get all the guerrillas to join him. Some, however, still lurk in the country above.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., September 22, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: As I am cut off from communication with Major-General Steele at Little Rock, I address this communication direct to you. I have just learned that a train of 200 wagons sent from this place to Fort Scott for subsistence was captured on the 19th instant while on its way back at Cabin Creek, fifty miles north of Fort Gibson. I had sent up from here three regiments of infantry and one section of artillery to re-enforce the escort for the train, but they failed to reach it in time. The enemy in my front numbers 8,000 or 10,000, from 5,000 to 6,000 well mounted, while I have not 200 effective mounted men, consequently it is very difficult to keep open my line of communication. I cannot send a sufficient force to render supply trains safe without endangering the safety of this place and Fort Gibson. I have subsistence enough for the present, but unless prompt means are taken to forward supplies I may be greatly embarrassed before they arrive. I would respectfully suggest that a sufficient force be concentrated at Fort Scott to escort the trains through. I can send a force up to Cabin Creek to meet trains if not threatened here at the time by the enemy in force. I anticipate, however, an attack both upon this place and Gibson soon. Scarcely any forage is raised in this country this season. We have an abundance of ammunition. This place is well fortified and I shall hold it at all hazards. I have reason to believe that nearly all the rebel force in Texas will be concentrated on this place and Fort Gibson. If so, I will need more troops to defend this line.

Very respectfully,

JNO. M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., September 22, 1864.

Col. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: I have directed Colonel Adams, with the Twelfth Kansas Infantry, to move at once to this place. You are directed to remain with the First, Eleventh, and Fifty-fourth Colored Regiments and the section of First Arkansas Battery, at Fort Gibson, under the orders of Colonel Wattles.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., September 22, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade:

COLONEL: Inclosed please find copy of communication forwarded this day by same messenger to Col. C. W. Adams. Send every wagon that you can spare with Colonel Adams to this place, loaded with corn. Forward the accompanying dispatches to Fort Scott for Col. C. W. Blair and Major-General Halleck*; have the messenger go through as rapidly as possible. Complete your fortifications as rapidly as possible; strengthen your position. If you should be attacked by the enemy in force communicate the fact by express to Colonel Blair at Fort Scott. Keep me posted as often as anything of interest occurs.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., September 22, 1864.

Col. C. W. ADAMS,
Commanding at Fort Gibson:

SIR: Upon the receipt of this you will turn over the command to Col. S. H. Wattles and immediately move with the Twelfth Kansas Infantry to this place. All the teams now at Fort Gibson that can be possibly spared will be loaded with corn (that invoiced to Captain Durbin) and brought to this place, escorted by your regiment. The First and Fifty-fourth Colored Regiments, also the Eleventh Colored and the section of the First Arkansas Battery, all under the command of Colonel Williams, will remain at Fort Gibson. Bring with you three hay cutters and rakes; make forced marches and reach here at the earliest possible moment. Any corn that can be used for the subsistence of the troops must be saved for that purpose.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CABIN CREEK, *September 22, 1864.*

Colonel WATTLES:

SIR: I find that the forces have all left Neosho Crossing, and, with the scattered forces from the train fight, have all gone to Fort Scott, and I find so much Government supplies and harness of the train that I had the command busy all day yesterday collecting and storing, and have not yet got through, but will finish to-day. The doctor has taken the arm off one man, and there are other legs to take off. The enemy has stolen his instruments. They are white men, and wish to go to Fort Scott. I could take them if you so ordered. I have had fifteen dead men buried and I am still finding more. I have gathered 100 sacks of flour in good order. I am anxious for orders to go to Fort Scott to gather the scattered command and to bring down the ox train.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. FOREMAN,
Major Third Indian Home Guard.

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* See p. 300.

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, *September 22, 1864.*

Major-General WASHBURN:

GENERAL: The Seventh Missouri Volunteers has been consolidated into three companies. One company is at this place; the other two companies are, I am informed, at Memphis. You will oblige me by ordering them to join the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, at mouth of White River. If these two companies are not at Memphis I will be much obliged to you for any information in your possession with reference to them. Have just returned from Little Rock. All quiet in that vicinity. General Mower had moved toward Jacksonport; had not been heard from yesterday at Devall's Bluff. Please address to New Orleans, La.

Very respectfully,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 22, 1864.*

Admiral PORTER,
Cairo:

It is probable we shall have a formidable invasion of Missouri, and as Girardeau is exposed, and as we have not force to garrison it very strongly, would ask you, if possible, to send up one or two light-draught gun-boats to cruise in its vicinity till events show they are not needed.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MOUND CITY, *September 22, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

A light draught gun-boat leaves here to-morrow for Girardeau to cruise in that vicinity. Please keep me posted in regard to rebel movements.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Captain, Commanding Station.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 22, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

If you start Colonel Ford I will send him south, as I am sending all my available fractions forward to be ready for giving Price the best show I can. Governor Carney has called out the militia. We must not only defend our departments, but to try to aid in opening the way to comrades now on the Arkansas River.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON,
Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York:

Come back as soon as possible. There will be a heavy invasion. You will command the cavalry.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS,
Pilot Knob, Mo., September 22, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER FORTY-SEVENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY:

The major commanding directs me to instruct you to order the different companies of your regiment stationed at this post to concentrate at Fort Davidson, and to remain in and about the fort until further orders, prepared for action at a moment's warning. They will leave a small guard at their company quarters to prevent the stealing of any property. Captain Dinger's company is not excepted, and will also be ordered in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. D. O. KELLMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Captain Sells is just in with his forces. He evacuated Bloomfield and fell back on the Sikeston road. His rear was attacked at the Castor about daylight. The rebels finally crossed the river and attacked them in force. Sells fell back over the Whitewater and repulsed them. He then moved toward Sikeston, and was again attacked. He formed in line and repulsed them again. From what I can learn there was at least 200 men moving against Bloomfield.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Cape Girardeau:

What further news have you? I do not understand that part of your dispatch of last night* which speaks of artillery firing at Bloomfield while the fight at the Castor was going on. What was there at that time at Bloomfield for the rebels to attack?

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Captain Sells understands the firing of artillery at Bloomfield to be a signal for the rebels to fall back there, as they did not attack him again.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

The lieutenant who was at Chalk Bluff about the time the rebels were crossing has just reported to me, and says, from the best informa-

* See *Part I, p. 453.*

tion he could get, there were some 7,000 men moving up from Jacksonport and Powhatan. He thinks there was at least 1,500 men in the movement against Bloomfield, and that the movement was made as he had been informed it would. The common talk was that they intended to move in force against this place. Communication with New Madrid just cut off.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I have just made the rounds of all the forts with Colonel Fletcher, and have everything in readiness. If you could have a tin clad gunboat sent up from Cairo it would aid me materially in the defense of the town.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Cape Girardeau:

I think you had better send over and arrange at farm-houses for relays of horses to Jonesborough to provide for the contingency of our having to use that route for telegrams. General Rosecrans does not wish Cape Girardeau re-enforced from here now, lest the present movements of the rebels be mere demonstrations against it, while their real objective point be farther west. As soon as advised that there is really to be an attack in strong force against the Cape, he will re-enforce it. You will therefore arrange every possible precaution to keep advised of the true intent of the enemy, and to hold the Cape against whatever force may attack it until you can be re-enforced from here. If necessary call on Cairo for help. I applied for two gun-boats early this morning, and think they will certainly be sent to you if they are at Cairo. Keep out strong scouting parties and reoccupy Bloomfield as soon as you safely can.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Cape Girardeau:

You will advise me whether, in your opinion, an attack in force is intended on Cape Girardeau. Against how strong a force can you hold the place with the troops, militia, and citizens now at your command? What will be the aggregate force you will have when the militia are in and your outposts? Have you called in the companies at Commerce, Charleston, Dallas, Sainte Genevieve, Apple Creek, &c.? I do not order them called in now, but leave the time to your discretion. Have you any apprehensions for the command at New Madrid? The

gun-boat Huntress is still there, is it not? The other gun-boat, I understand, is below about Osceola. If the line goes down betwixt us, use every effort to get it up again and communicate with me fully and promptly via Jonesborough.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *September 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

From the information I get from Captain Sells and from the men from about Bloomfield, I think that there is a strong probability of an attack here. The same men who gave the information of the rebels' intention to attack Bloomfield said they intended to attack Cape Girardeau. I have about 550 men for duty here, not including citizens. I sent messenger to Colonel McLane yesterday, but he has not yet reported. I expect him in to-night, and will probably have 900 men here by evening. A large proportion of my men are new recruits and citizens, and the fortifications are so extensive that I cannot well man them all with this force. I can hold the principal forts with the force I have against 3,000 men. With 800 or 1,000 more good men I could hold the place against a large force. The troops at Sainte Genevieve are not under my control. If the line gets down I will send messengers by Jonesborough and communicate with you there. The line is down between here and Madrid. The gun-boat 58 is at Madrid. Captain Edwards is fully advised of the movements, and has his force ready for duty.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *September 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I have had strong patrols on all roads to-day, and can learn nothing yet of the approach of the rebels nearer than where they had the fight with Captain Sells. I have sent out scouts to Bloomfield, and ought to hear something from them by morning. Will start a strong force in that direction if I hear nothing during the night.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

ROLLA, MO., *September 22, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Prisoners brought in by Captain Charveaux report Shelby's command near Thomasville, and that Price is expected to march to Pocahontas. I will send you their statement by to-morrow's mail. My scouts were met this side of Thomasville on Sunday, and I expect them back this week, if they get through. You might send scouts via Chalk Bluff and Poplar Bluff, and find a shorter and safer line of communication. Charveaux's affair was a brilliant and dashing cavalry charge. It reflects honor on him and his men. I believe if I could have given him a hundred men he would have bagged Coleman and his entire com-

mand. I must have cavalry before I can do anything effective. Can you send the Seventh Kansas right up? I hear nothing of the Seventeenth Illinois. Houston should be occupied by a light force immediately. We can then scout to the Arkansas line.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

To Colonel Du Bois, chief of cavalry, with instructions to make every effort to get the Seventh Kansas off to Rolla as soon as practicable.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *September 22, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One battalion of Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry reaches Rolla to-morrow night, the other two days later.

W. C. LE FEVER,
Captain, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 145. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., September 22, 1864.*

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6. Lieut. L. Storz, Fifth Regiment Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will proceed, with twenty-five men and five days' light rations in haversacks, to the country between Mill Creek and Spring Creek, in search of guerrilla bands and disloyal persons. The former will be pursued and exterminated, taking no prisoners in arms, except such as voluntary surrender previous to conflict. The latter when found guilty of harboring and feeding guerrillas will be warned out of the State and their houses burned, their fences and crops destroyed. The inhabitants of the country will be warned that aiding and assisting the enemies of this Government, whether in regular force or when acting as guerrillas, will call down certain destruction on them, and that the commandant of this district gives them a friendly warning, which he hopes they will heed, and save him from the disagreeable duty that will devolve on him when they are detected in such practices. Lieutenant Storz will call on the officer in command at Little Pina for a guide and such advice and assistance as he may need in the execution of these orders. He will make the power of the Government felt and respected in the counties he moves through by the good order and discipline of his men and respect for the property of the loyal; next by the destruction of every house and farm where the occupants have violated the repeated orders of this department against feeding and harboring or giving aid and information to bushwhackers.

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By order of Brig. Gen. John McNeil:

C. G. LAURANT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 22, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A party of sixty rebels passed four miles west of Calhoun at 6 o'clock last evening. Citizen guards in close pursuit. This is probably part of the Laclede County party.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 22, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I respectfully report that my information relative to the number of guerrillas that crossed the river below Boonville was incorrect. About 130 guerrillas were driven west by our troops and crossed the La Mine at Dug Ford at 7 o'clock yesterday morning rapidly. I have no doubt that these are the men who are reported as crossing from the north side. I have sent information of the movements to the commanders west.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 22, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

I respectfully report that the band of rebels reported west of Calhoun was pursued by Captain Allen's citizen guards until night, when they were relieved by Captain Box, who followed them across the Blackwater and was in close pursuit at noon. The party has dropped men all along the route of their march, and wherever heard from have reported that they were the advance of a more general movement in force. My opinion is that this body will be distributed over the country for the purpose of gaining information, and insure a concert of action between the bands now in the State and a large raiding force to move in a short time from the south. I respectfully recommend a concentration of the troops in my command and in Kansas, and that the line of the Pacific Railroad be guarded by an increased force at this place, Sedalia, and Jefferson City. The stores could be moved to the east, except 2,000 tons of hay collected at this post, which would be a misfortune to lose.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

TIPTON, *September 22, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER:

A party of sixty guerrillas passed four miles west of Calhoun at 5 o'clock last evening, going toward Warrensburg. Look out for them.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 22, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Sixty rebels passed four miles southwest of Calhoun last night, moving north, citizen guards in pursuit. Watch the Big Creek country.

By command of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to commanding officer Pleasant Hill.)

PLEASANT HILL, *September 22, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER:

Have sent eighty men east and south of Lone Jack. They will scout the country from that point unless they find trail going north.

E. W. KINGSBURY,
Captain, Second Colorado Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, September 22, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Lexington:

Sixty rebels passed the head of Briar Creek going north about daylight this morning, Captain Box in close pursuit. When last heard of at 12 m. to-day they were going toward Columbus.

By command of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, September 22, 1864—9.10 a. m.

Capt. M. U. FOSTER,
Holden:

Sixty rebels passed four miles southwest of Calhoun last night moving north, citizen guards in pursuit. I have sent a messenger to the detachment at Hobson's directing them to move to Holden. You will move at once with your available force via Rose Hill to Big Creek and waylay them. A force will move from here to Holden. Move quickly.

By command of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 22, 1864.*

Capt. M. C. HENSLEE,
Holden:

The rebels crossed this morning before daylight one mile west of Hobson's Station. They have doubtless gone on to Brush Creek and on the Blackwater. Go after them northeast. Box is on the trail.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENSBURG, *September 22, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Holden:

Rebels passed west of Hobson's Station this morning just before daylight, Captain Box in pursuit. They have gone north of you.

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *September 22, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

One of the letters captured from Major Conner is from Maj. R. J. Lawrence, chief quartermaster, dated at headquarters North Sub-District of Arkansas, Powhatan, Lawrence County, September 13, 1864. This officer says:

> We are starting a force of recruiting officers to precede us into Missouri. I will be on the march for the State by Monday next. I am confident we will be at Jefferson City in less than ten days from the time we start. General Price has arrived with re-enforcements, and we think will exert an influence in the State that will be long felt and remembered.

Another letter from the headquarters of Brown's regiment, near Jacksonport, says:

> We leave Missouri to-morrow. Shelby has 6,000 cavalry on White River. Price has left Princeton with 6,000 cavalry to [precede] us. General Shelby leaves for Missouri to-morrow by way of Bloomfield. General Price will form a junction with Shelby in a few days at that place; then we will march by way of Rolla direct to Jefferson City. We go to Jefferson City with 12,000 cavalry.

And all letters from officers are of the same effect and tenor. Stand Watie's command, 2,000 strong, is north of the Arkansas, and is reported to have captured the train from Fort Scott to Fort Smith and the entire escort, and now threatens Neosho.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 22, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Human reports that 200 rebels camped at Quincy on the night of the 20th instant. This may be a portion of the same force that we fought near Bennett's Mill Monday. In some of the letters captured from Major Conner there were references to regiments of O. A. K. in the Missouri Valley, &c.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 22, 1864.

Maj. MILTON BURCH,
Commanding, Neosho:

It has been represented here that Stand Watie is advancing toward Neosho with a force of from 1,500 to 5,000. These reports cannot be traced to any particular source, and are doubtless exaggerated, if not

wholly incorrect. In case of an advance in force you are directed, in accordance with instructions heretofore sent you, to assume command of all the troops near you and concentrate them either at Neosho or some other point, if you deem best to do so. In case of concentration you will report the fact to these headquarters, with all other facts in your possession in relation to the enemy, and then await further orders unless you are compelled to fall back, in which case you will report at Mount Vernon.

Respectfully,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 22, 1864.*

General FISK,
Glasgow, Mo.:

The general commanding is of the opinion the gross cowardice, mixed with a touch of mild treason, may account for the Keytesville affair, though it may turn out on investigation that we do the militia injustice. Please report by telegraph result of your investigation in the matter.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 22, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

Your dispatch says that you were to march at midnight last night. That looks well. I am very anxious that you should clean that district out. It is important that you do much in secrecy, and I wish daily reports of progress, as it concerns us elsewhere.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, *September 22, 1864.*

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE:

Arrived here at 4 p. m. Guerrillas on every hand. Bill Anderson, Stephens, and Perkins are all in Boone County. We commence the drag-net to-morrow. I move toward Rocheport in the morning. Telegraph will reach me here. Post me fully. Have I any mail of importance?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *September 22, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Glasgow:

I have information that an additional force of rebels, estimated at 500, crossed the Missouri River into Carroll yesterday morning. The citizens of Carroll are most defenseless; they are fleeing to this post *for* protection. I have no positive information, but what I hear leaves

but little [doubt] in my mind that Carrollton is occupied by the rebels. I have not sufficient force to move upon them. Send me one or two companies with which, and the little force I can raise here, I propose to move upon these villains.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Commanding.

GLASGOW, *September 22, 1864.*

Col. J. H. SHANKLIN,
Chillicothe, Mo.:

Your telegram received. General Craig has been directed to give you all the relief he can. Post me at this point of all movements.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *September 22, 1864.*

Colonel DRAPER,
Glasgow:

Inform General Fisk by special messenger that Shanklin telegraphs from Chillicothe:

Five hundred rebels crossed from the south side of the river yesterday and were last night in possession of Carrollton. The residents of Carroll County are fleeing to Chillicothe for protection.

General Craig sends six companies of Harding's regiment to Chillicothe to-night.

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Joseph, September 22, 1864.

OPERATOR,
Glasgow:

Inform General Fisk that Shanklin telegraphs General Craig 500 rebels crossed the river into Carroll County yesterday and captured Carrollton last night. Six companies of Colonel Harding's regiment sent to Chillicothe to-night. Cranor and Hilliard moved eastward through Clay County on the night of the 21st.

W. T. CLARKE.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, September 22, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS:

Our information does not yet warrant much southward movement to meet Price, whose line of movement is not yet developed, nor are we sure General Steele may not strike him in rear. Our dispositions ought to be so made that if he comes in he can never get out again. Ford will report to you for orders; don't take him from his position till the last moment.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LAWRENCE, *September 22, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

In view of the probable calling out of the militia in Douglas and Shawnee Counties, ought not subsistence to be sent to this place for their use. There are about 2,000, and there are no stores here, except for the few troops comprising the garrison. Inform me if they are to be sent.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 22, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES:

Dispatches arrived. Probably 1,000 would be all sufficient to garrison Fort Scott, and Paola or Mound City is the better point to collect a movable army. McLain's battery should go down and militia garrison Lawrence and this place. The country is so destitute of everything I do not see how Price can bring a large army through Arkansas, but spies report to Rosecrans 26,000. A small garrison at Fort Scott ought to resist Stand Watie with his three pieces of artillery and 2,000 or 3,000 irregular forces. The militia will soon turn out if we find the enemy actually coming forward and we may send forward volunteers confident of the militia substitutes.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

LAWRENCE, *September 22, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

Colonel Jennison reports the force of rebels that took the train composed of two regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of four guns, accompanied by a wagon train.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

LAWRENCE, *September 22, 1864.*

Col. C. R. JENNISON, *Fort Scott:*

If you need any help call upon Colonel Moonlight. General Fishback has been directed to call out the militia. Hurry them up and get a force at Fort Scott that will insure its safety. Keep watch in your rear that no force comes in without my being apprised of it.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Scott, Kans., September 22, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District South Kansas:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following particulars in reference to the situation of affairs in and south of this district:

From the loss of the supply train recently dispatched for the subsistence of the forces at Forts Smith and Gibson, the utmost difficulty is

to be apprehended in procuring supplies, if, indeed, it can be accomplished. The presumption is that at this time the forces at the above points are reduced to scant rations, as they are reported to have had only sufficient to subsist them until the train should arrive. In this view of the case the evacuation of the posts at Gibson and Smith becomes a matter of most reasonable supposition, and that the forces will fall back in this direction can hardly be imagined with large bodies of the enemy intervening. The probability is, therefore, that the troops mentioned will be sent to Little Rock or some other point in General Steele's command, thus leaving our whole southern and southeastern frontier entirely exposed. Very reliable information places the headquarters of General Price at Cane Hill, at which point he is constantly receiving large acquisitions from all points in Missouri. Major Ross, district inspector, reports that he has positive information of detachments passing down east of the stations on Dry Wood; and from the most positive information we have been able to obtain the rebel forces now with or subject to the immediate command of General Price will range from 15,000 to 25,000. The evident policy is to concentrate their entire available force at Cane Hill or some other favorable position, with a view to an advance either into Missouri or Kansas, or probably both simultaneously. Scouts have been sent out with instructions to penetrate the rebel camp, if possible, and to obtain all information in regard to movements of the enemy. I have ordered the entire force of employés in the quartermaster and commissary departments at this post enrolled, armed, and placed in charge of suitable and competent officers. The citizen companies are being drilled, and every preparation is being made to resist any probable advance in this direction. We shall endeavor to hold this position, notwithstanding the extent of the force which may be brought against it, while we have anything left to do it with. The force here is totally inadequate, however, to resist with success any extensive attack. Discipline has been lax, and all things have conspired to invite an attack if the situation has been known, as it probably has, to rebel leaders. I am in hopes, however, that a few days will produce order from comparative chaos. As the militia has been called out, I think in sufficient strength to defend the eastern border, I should respectfully suggest that it may be well to undertake an expedition southward with the cavalry in order to ascertain the positive condition of affairs below and east of us. I shall undertake no movements, however, beyond those absolutely essential to the defense of this district, unless under orders from headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel, Commanding First Sub-District of South Kansas.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
September 25, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the department commander.

Colonel Jennison has no force to make expeditions with at present time, nor will he be permitted to make any.

GEORGE SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *September 22, 1864.*

Captain INSLEY:

Scouts just in from Forts Smith and Gibson, who passed Cabin Creek, report that there are but about 12 or 15 of our men killed; they think there is not more than 4,000 or 5,000 rebels north of the river. Brooks' rebels are at Clarksville, and there are about 400 at Cane Hill. A man just in from Texas says they are concentrating forces for a heavy attack on Fort Smith. I give you the news as it comes.

C. W. BLAIR.

HEADQUARTERS FORT GIBSON,
September 22, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: The train sent from Fort Scott has been captured by the enemy. We must guard the next train against a force of 5,000. The train was captured by a force of 2,500, and we have intelligence of a force of about 1,500 in the vicinity of Cane Hill. If possible obtain an escort of 2,500 men, and send messengers every day after the train starts.

Very respectfully,

C. W. ADAMS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, September 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JAMES G. BLUNT:

DEAR GENERAL: On my review of papers I see many matters of interest concerning your district which I may only partially review on this occasion for lack of time, but I will fully consider everything as fast as I can. First, I find by a letter from Colonel Bent that two chiefs of the Kiowas, Sitauk and the son of Little Mountain, called on the 7th of August on the colonel and proposed to make peace with the whites. Taken in connection with the fact that Sontog or Sitauk was the chief that shot the sentinel at Larned at the breaking out of the troubles, this movement is significant. It shows that the Kiowas moved west, and no doubt they are the same parties who have subsequently given us trouble on that line. Their lodges must be somewhere west of Larned, probably not far from Bent's Fort or Bent's Ranch. Before any peace can be granted the villains who have committed the crimes must be given up, and full indemnity in horses, ponies, and property must be granted as Indians can indemnify. Something really damaging to them must be felt by them. In view of the immediate pressure on my southern border, it will not be possible for us to extend operations as I would like to do in your district at present. The line of operations of General Thayer from Fort Scott, or rather his line of supplies, has been cut off, and the enemy seems in force near Cane Hill. I shall need all possible aid in that direction, and hope you will be able to move some of your troops down the Arkansas to Council Grove, where you may be able to strike a blow, or your forces to repel invasion, or open the way to our comrades who are now cut off from their supplies. Reports variously present the enemy. It is said two regiments and four pieces of artillery attacked the train at Cabin Creek, capturing and destroying it, and further reports say

that Price, with 26,000, has crossed at Dardanelle, and is now at Cane Hill. Governor Carney has ordered out the militia, and I am sending all available forces toward the enemy. It seems hardly possible for Price to bring an army through the desolate region of Arkansas, but he has a large portion of our Fort Smith outfit, and it may be corn enough has ripened in Northwest Arkansas to feed the rebel hounds that are now occupying that region. However this may be, the presence of an enemy in formidable force is there, and it will, no doubt, stimulate bushwhackers in Western Missouri, so as to renew difficulties and augment them on the border. I therefore recommend you to distribute enough force along the road to make matters as safe as possible, and move yourself with the remainder to Council Grove and report to me in advance your probable arrival at that place. General Sykes is unable to take the field, and I may have to take the advance myself, although department duties are exceedingly onerous here at headquarters.

I remain, general, very truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, September 22, 1864.

Colonel LIVINGSTON,
In the Field:

I have directed a detachment to move down from Kearny to establish the post at Liberty Farm. My object is to assist in hurrying forward the overland mail arrangements. Anything that you can do to accommodate this interest consistent with the safety of the troops, I desire that you will do. This will be handed you by Mr. Holliday, the contractor, who will give you information as to the difficulties he has to encounter, and which we should assist him to overcome. You know my general plan is to establish substantial posts once in about fifty miles, with intermediates of less importance, as our forces will admit. General Mitchell has gone on beyond Cottonwood, and in his absence you will proceed to distribute the troops, as few as you can with safety, and carry out my general field order on the subject of protecting and escorting property on that line of travel and commerce. When General Mitchell returns you will furnish him a copy of this letter and say that it is the general's wish that he should pursue the policy here indicated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

DENVER CITY, COLO., *September 22, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Have regiment 100-days' men on the way for field on train from Fort Leavenworth, but cannot get here in time because of the Indian troubles on the Platte route. Are 400 miles back and laid up. The time of this regiment will expire and Indians still hold road. This is no ordinary case.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, September 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 23d day of September, 1864, from the following sources: The statement of R. J. Glover, deserter, Vicksburg, September 19, 1864; a report from Lieut. Peter Karberg, Goodrich's Landing, September 12, 1864. Walker's and Polignac's divisions arrived at Monroe, La., September 6, and were still there on the 11th. They numbered 7,000 infantry. There were two battalions of cavalry 600 strong on the Ouachita under Colonels Harrison and Waller. Three brigades of cavalry with eleven guns are reported to have passed through Monroe, La., on the march to Arkansas about the 1st instant. The troops at Monroe, La., were said to be on their way to Camden, Ark.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 23, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the field-work at Donaldsonville is completed. Everything is finished and in good order and has been turned over to the commanding officer for preservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. C. HAINS,
Captain U. S. Engineers, Actg. Chief Engineer of the Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 139. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 23, 1864.

1. In obedience to Special Orders, No. 136, Military Division of West Mississippi, paragraph 6, dated September 22, 1864, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Gulf.

2. All general and special orders and assignments to duty, civil and military, in the department will remain in force until further orders.

3. The following officers are announced as the personal staff of the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Maj. D. J. Benner, aide-de-camp; Capt. Martin K. Cook, aide-de-camp; Capt. James H. Wright, aide-de-camp.

S. A. HURLBUT,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Commanding La Fourche District:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that a thorough reconnaissance of the country about Lake Natchez and on Grand River will be made by a combined expedition of the army and navy, the time of junction of the two forces to be at 12 m. on the 27th instant. General Cameron will designate the land force of the expedition, and also the force to accompany the gun-boats from Brashear, and will give all the necessary instructions. Commodore Palmer has given orders concerning the gun-boats. The objects of this expedition are, first, to surround and capture any of the enemy found in that region; second, to obtain a good topographical knowledge of the country bordering Grand River; third, to explore the country with a view of ascertaining the rendezvous and haunts of rebel jayhawkers and guerrillas, who have been in the habit of infesting the La Fourche country; to break up all the enemy's means of infesting this country hereafter, as well as to arrest all persons found who are known to be in the habit of assisting or giving countenance to the enemy. After this expedition is accomplished a combined reconnaissance of the army and navy will be made on Grand or Belle Rivers behind Lake Verret. You will make necessary details and give the necessary instructions pertaining to the land force. Its object is, first, to capture any of the enemy who might be found; second, to make a thorough exploration of the whole island behind Lake Verret, to ascertain the place of rendezvous and haunts of rebel guerrillas and jayhawkers, and to arrest all persons who are known to assist or harbor the enemy; third, to assist the navy by a close and united co-operation in clearing out Grand or Belle Rivers, and removing torpedoes and other obstructions. The placing of Grand and Belle Rivers in a position of navigation from Brashear to Lake Natchez is one of its most important objects.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Baton Rouge, La., September 23, 1864.

The organization of this command is announced, in accordance with orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, as follows:

First Brigade, Col. Oliver P. Gooding, Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, commanding—One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, Fourteenth New York Cavalry.

Second Brigade, Col. John G. Fonda, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, commanding—Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, Eleventh New York Cavalry.

Third Brigade, Col. H. Davis, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, commanding—Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, Second Illinois Cavalry.

The First Wisconsin Battery, First Lieut. Daniel Webster, commanding, will report direct to these headquarters.

Regimental commanders will report to the commanders of their respective brigades with the least possible delay.

By order of Brigadier-General Lee:

F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
White River, Ark., September 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS:

GENERAL: I have the honor of transmitting to you herewith two communications from Major-General Steele bearing your address, also a telegraphic dispatch from Major-General Steele to Colonel Cummings, by whose hand the communications were received. The intelligence conveyed in the inclosed dispatch agrees in its main features with information I received to-day from the commanding officer of the gunboat stationed at Napoleon, Ark. His informant estimates the enemy's force at 14,000 (6,000 being cavalry), and that the entire force is moving toward Little Rock. I advised General Steele of the nature of these reports this morning. In addition to the dispatch Colonel Cummings desired me to say to you that General Steele requested of him in case he saw you at this point to ask that this command, or at least the brigade at Saint Charles, might be left for the present until the designs of the enemy are discovered. He thinks their hope in sending the force into Missouri was to draw him from Little Rock, and now that they have failed in this that they will concentrate all their available force and attack that point or Pine Bluff. I send this together with the dispatches by one of my staff officers to Vicksburg, and hope it may reach you without delay.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

LITTLE ROCK, *September 22, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS:
(Care of Colonel Cummings.)

Major Attkisson, Fiftieth Indiana, an escaped prisoner, just from Tyler, Tex., says that 2,500 Texans, infantry, with a train, were marching on Fort Smith. It was reported that they were going to co-operate with Price. My messengers sent to Fort Smith during the last three weeks have not been heard from. Captain Comstock, Thirty-third Iowa, just from Camden, confirms the report in regard to Texas troops passing Camden. He says he saw five regiments, and that the rebels seemed very confident that they would have possession of the Arkansas.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 22, 1864.*

Colonel CUMMINGS,
Devall's Bluff:

I send a dispatch to General Reynolds. If he has gone, please forward it to General Canby. From what Mrs. McCune tells me there is a large rebel force between Monticello and the Mississippi. They must intend to cross the Mississippi or attack Pine Bluff. There is a rebel force at Washington. Shall I address you at Philadelphia?

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
White River, Ark., September 23, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find communication from commanding officer U. S. steamer Romeo, stationed at Napoleon, Ark., which I have the honor to forward for your information.

I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. KUHN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
(In the absence of General Dennis.)

[Inclosure.]

U. S. STEAMER ROMEO.

COMMANDING OFFICER NAVAL FORCES,
White River, Ark.:

SIR: I have reliable information that there is at this time in Monticello, Ark., 6,000 cavalry, and 4,000 infantry; and 4,000 infantry at Camden, all destined for Little Rock. Deeming it of importance to Major-General Steele, I write you with a hope that you may advise him as early as possible of the fact, in order that he may be prepared to receive them; 14,000 in all at those places. There can be no mistake as to the truth of the above statement.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS BALDWIN,
Acting Master, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 23, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. L. CHANDLER,
Provost-Marshal-General, Department of Arkansas:

COLONEL: The following copy of a telegram, this day received, is furnished for your information:

PINE BLUFF, *September 23, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have positive information that Colonel Glenn, who was captured at Long View, about the 1st of last April, and who by passing himself off as a citizen, was afterward released, was at the time of his capture commissioned as an officer on the staff of General Cleburne and was on his way to join him. I understand he is still, or lately, at Little Rock. I recommend that he be arrested at once.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 23, 1864.

The undersigned hereby resumes command of the First Division, Seventh Army Corps.

F. SALOMON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *September 23, 1864—5.15 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER:

A citizen who left home eighteen miles northwest of Searcy last Sunday reports that Price and Shelby were then at Pocahontas with about 13,000 men; also that Rayborne, McCoy, and other guerrilla chiefs, with about 400 men, were bushwhacking General Mower's column and lurking about for stragglers. A citizen from the direction of the Arkansas reports Cabell with two other brigades near Arkansas Post.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General Steele.)

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *September 23, 1864—5 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

I heard to-day that a party of 300 rebels crossed to north side of river twenty-five miles above here day before yesterday. Have sent out a scout to ascertain the facts in the case. The spy Hicks was hung this morning at 10 o'clock.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 23, 1864—7 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON,
Pine Bluff:

Brigadier-General Andrews reports that a detail for teamsters which was referred to the One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois and One hundred and sixth Illinois Infantry, by Lieutenant-Colonel Thrall, commanding brigade, was countermanded by you and that you directed that the order should not be complied with. The brigadier-general commanding wishes to know if such are the facts. The detail for teamsters must be filled at once.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *September 23, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Yes, sir; I did countermand the order of Lieutenant-Colonel Thrall, or rather I directed the commanding officer of those regiments not to comply with that order, and shall do so in the future should that officer attempt in a similar manner to interfere with my command. The One hundred and sixth and One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry Regiments are detached from the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thrall and are now under my command. I do not recognize his authority to command those troops or to make details upon them. Indeed, he was very ignorant of his military duty, or he had a great deal of assurance in sending an order direct to the commanding officers of those regiments whereby, had it been complied with, part of my command would have

been withdrawn from me without my knowledge. If that way of doing business were permitted I might prepare myself some morning to find that, under orders sent direct by Lieutenant-Colonel Thrall, those two regiments had marched off to Devall's Bluff, for if he has a right to order a part of those regiments away he has the same right to order them [all]. If I am to understand that it is the intention of the brigadier-general commanding the district to legalize the blunder of Lieutenant-Colonel Thrall by ordering the detail himself, of course it will be promptly complied with, as it would have been in the first place had it emanated from proper authority and been sent through its proper channels.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *September 23, 1864.*

Lieut. W. T. HAMILTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 2d Brig., 1st Cav. Div., 7th Army Corps:

SIR: I have the honor of responding that the recent scout, of which I was in command, proceeded to Benton, Saline County, Ark. On the way thence I met a flag of truce under Major Magruder, C. S. Army, at a distance of ten miles from Little Rock. I sent the same in, under escort of a sergeant and six men, who afterward joined me at Benton. Thirteen miles from Little Rock I received instructions to proceed to Hot Springs County, Big Creek Township, in order to serve summons on four individuals living somewhere in the neighborhood. I arrived at Benton at 2 p. m., and sent my advance as far as the crossing of the river without observing an enemy. I then occupied the town of Benton, throwing out my pickets on the principal roads and outlets of Benton. Not finding any forage this side of the Saline, I sent one commissioned officer and twenty-five men with a team across the Saline, one mile and a half, to obtain the forage, which they got without any difficulty. The officers of the different commands, twenty-five men of the First Iowa, nineteen men of Third Missouri, and twenty men of the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, reported that they were without rations, saying that their instructions were that the scout was to return that same day. I inquired as to the whereabouts of Big Creek Township, but received no satisfactory information, with the exception of a man named Woodhall, resident of Benton. He knew the summoned persons. They live from twenty to twenty-five miles on the old Princeton road. Not having sufficient rations, I sent a messenger to this place, and was, therefore, ordered to return to camp. The messenger not arriving until 7 a. m. 22d instant at Benton, I left that place at 8 a. m. On my road here I was fired upon three miles this side of Benton, but the distance being too great it did no injury. On arriving at Benton on the 21st instant my advance guard observed a resident of that place, by name Pack. Said Pack is known to be a rebel in sympathy. They not taking any notice of him, allowed him to escape. He did not return as long as I stayed at the place. He keeps a tavern and is reported to aid the rebels. I found rebels or bushwhackers hovering within sight of the pickets this side of Benton, but was unable to pursue them. From information I gather that rebel General Magruder is at Camden, and no regular force this side of Princeton. The Eleventh (rebel) Arkansas Regiment has been furloughed and is said to be in the county

adjoining Saline. I would further state that in place of the original detail I only received eighty-nine men, the detail of the Third Missouri Cavalry falling short of six men, and that of the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry five men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GUS. SCHREYER,
Captain, First Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, Comdg. Scout.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 23, 1864.*

General BRAYMAN,
Commanding at Cairo:

Have you had any recent news from Little Rock, Ark.? What is your latest date and what was the condition at that time? Please answer immediately in cipher. We have just received news that Sheridan has fought another battle and completely routed and destroyed Early's army.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *September 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Citizens report Shelby, with 8,000 men, on the Whitewater, twenty miles from Fredericktown, yesterday. I cannot believe the report to be true.

J. WILSON,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS,
Saint Louis, September 23, 1864.

Maj. JAMES WILSON,
Commanding, Pilot Knob:

What scouting parties have you out and where?

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *September 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I have small scouting parties on all the roads leading from this place.

J. WILSON,
Major, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 23, 1864.*

General EWING:

My scouts came in from Bloomfield road about daylight this morning. Everything is quiet for forty miles in that direction, and no rebel force approaching there. They have gone west. I have put out a force to go to Bloomfield.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 23, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Commanding, Cape Girardeau:

You should reoccupy Bloomfield and Charleston as soon as practicable, if even with a mere picket, so as to restore confidence and to keep down petty gangs of thieves. Patterson was evacuated yesterday noon, a force of 800 rebels taking possession. I think it was all or part of the force which compelled the evacuation of Bloomfield Major Wilson sends me a report that Shelby is in strong force fourteen miles from Fredericktown on Whitewater. It came from citizens and there is probably nothing in it. A gun-boat will be at the Cape to-day.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 23, 1864.*

General MCNEIL, *Rolla:*

One battalion Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry arrives at Rolla to-night, the others in a day or two. One battalion Seventh Kansas Cavalry leave here probably to-morrow for Rolla, and the remainder as soon as practicable. Information from recently captured letters points plainly to Rolla as the place you must expect attack from Price & Co.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., September 23, 1864.

Major NEWBERRY,
Commanding at Salem:

DEAR SIR: All the information from scouts and captured mails, both here and at department headquarters, point to an invasion of the State by the rebel General Price. It is also pretty well ascertained that the main column will come this way, and, of course, take you en route. You will keep a good lookout for their advance by scouts in your front, and fall back on this post on the approach of an overpowering foe. Get rid of all superfluous camp equipage and surplus ordnance stores by sending them here by first train, and keep yourself in light marching trim. I will send troops to Houston soon if the road is open; I only wait for re-enforcements to do so. Keep me well advised of all that you get from the direction of Arkansas.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN, *Warrensburg:*

Concentrate your men from the west. Perkins is crossing his men below Rocheport in squads to go south. Send 300 or 400 smart cavalry to that vicinity, and arrange communication for information up and down the river. Be quick. A regiment of infantry will be sent to Jefferson City in a few days.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *September 23, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

Concentration will be made from the west. Cavalry will be directed to the south of Rocheport.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 23, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

After Colonel Ford reports to Major-General Curtis there will be no troops to guard the stores in the western counties. There are about 1,500 tons of hay collected at Pleasant Hill and a quantity of quartermaster's and ordnance stores at Kansas City.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 23, 1864.*

General BROWN, *Warrensburg:*

Can't we call out militia enough to protect Kansas City, and cannot you cover Pleasant Hill with a part of the Seventh Missouri State Militia? Can it be possible that 300 or 400 guerrillas crossed north at Carrollton day before yesterday?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 23, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis:*

Militia could be called out to defend Kansas City. They would be more effective, however, as volunteers for a short time of service. The effective mounted force of the district will be reduced to less than 2,000 men by the removal of the Second Colorado. The Forty-fifth has about 600 recruits, leaving one company at Lexington with the citizen guards, to protect that town; two companies here to guard the stores I cannot remove and guard the communications from here to Gasconade River. It will not be practicable to cover Pleasant Hill with the Seventh. There can be no truth in the report of any considerable number of guerrillas crossing into Carroll County day before yesterday. The trains are loaded and will move at daylight to-morrow to Sedalia. I have sent the sick and prisoners and surplus stores to Jefferson City, breaking up all the depots that is possible.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 204. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., September 23, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

8. Headquarters of the District of Central Missouri will be, until further orders, in the field. The office furniture, records, &c., of the several departments will be moved by train to-morrow, 24th instant, to Jefferson City. Capt. T. S. Case, district quartermaster, is charged with the

execution of so much of this order as refers to the removal of furniture, records, &c., and will furnish the necessary transportation therefor. All members of the staff will accompany the commanding general hence to Sedalia by extra train to-morrow, 24th instant.

9. Col. John F. Philips, commanding Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will leave two companies of his regiment at Warrensburg, and with the balance of his command, camp and garrison equipage, Battery L and section of Battery C, Second Artillery Missouri Volunteers, will move direct to Sedalia and await further orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 23, 1864.*

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN, *Lexington:*

Leave one company at Lexington and concentrate balance of your command in La Fayette and Saline Counties at Sedalia. Move rapidly.

By command of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 23, 1864.*

T. MCKISSOCK, *Pleasant Hill:*

Major-General Rosecrans has ordered a concentration of troops of this command from the west. I shall abandon the line of railroad from here to Independence.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 23, 1864.*

Maj. G. W. KELLY, *Sedalia:*

Information is received that the rebels are crossing from the north side of the river near Rocheport. Move at once with your available force toward Pisgah and operate against them. Report by telegraph from Tipton. Use all the available force of your command.

By command of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Warrensburg, September 23, 1864.

Maj. G. W. KELLY, *Sedalia:*

Forward this dispatch:

Maj. A. W. MULLINS, *Marshall:*

Move at once with all troops at Marshall to Sedalia. Direct the company at Frankfort to follow and join you at that place.

By command of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, *September 23, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER:

Captain Missemer just arrived with scout. The guerrillas reported to have crossed Dug Ford 21st instant were Woodson's and Taylor's bands; 120 men scattered, going east and south. Found no enemy.

G. W. KELLY,
Major, &c.

WARRENSBURG, *September 23, 1864.*

Maj. G. W. KELLY,
Sedalia:

If the guerrillas went east and south, why did Captain Missemer go to Sedalia? Why did he not follow them? If Captain Cross has not left Tipton direct him to remain and operate from that point until further orders. Send every man that you can to the east.

By command of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, *September 23, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just sent Captain Blair with 100 men toward Pisgah. Sent messenger to Captain Missemer, who is down on the La Mine, to form a junction with Captain Blair to-morrow morning. I am not able to ride to-day. If so, will go to-morrow and join them near Pisgah if necessary.

G. W. KELLY,
Major, &c.

WARRENSBURG, *September 23, 1864.*

Col. F. W. HICKOX,
Jefferson City:

Information is received that the rebels are crossing from the north side of the river, in vicinity of Rocheport. Place fifty men of the Forty-fifth Missouri on steamer Cora, or any other boat that can be had, and send them up the river with orders to destroy all skiffs, flatboats, &c., and to cruise between Boonville and Jefferson City, and endeavor to prevent their crossing.

By command of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 23, 1864.*

Col. JAMES. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Report for orders by telegraph to Major-General Curtis.

By command, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, *September 23, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Pursuant to telegraph orders just received from the general commanding District of Central Missouri, I have the honor to report to the major-general commanding Department of Kansas for orders.

JAMES H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *September 23, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

A scout returned from Strawberry Creek, in Arkansas, this morning, leaving there Wednesday morning, and reports that the roads are all picketed five miles north of the creek. Freeman's and Tracy's commands and a regiment under Colonel Speer were there. Colonel Speer informed him that Price's whole army was moving below in a northeastern direction; that Price had a large amount of artillery and 400 wagons, loaded mainly with ammunition, and that they did not design to fight anywhere except in Missouri, and assured this woman that they should carry this place within the next ten days; that Price would move up through West Prairie. She saw several letters dated at headquarters of infantry regiments at and north of Batesville. My belief now is that Price is moving north with his army; that there is a possibility of being mistaken yet. Will the general approve of calling out the militia?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, September 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield:

I can't find Strawberry Creek on my map. Captain Clowry, from General Steele on the 16th, reports that Price had only crossed some cavalry and mounted infantry. He had sent a large column after him. You can call out the militia if you think best; I will telegraph you about it. How many can you raise, and can you get them to fight? Why should those rebels be so free in talking? How could that woman see those letters unless through design? Question closely and let me know.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT SCOTT, KANS.,
September 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

GENERAL: I send two messengers, Sergeant Lobdell and Private McEwen, through to you, dressed in citizens' clothes, to see what information you have of Price's approach. Please send me any informa-

tion you may have of the whereabouts of the enemy. Stand Watie took a commissary train of 200 wagons from this post last Monday morning, at Cabin Creek, 100 miles south of this. His force was 2,300 men with six pieces of artillery. The same evening he was met by Colonel Williams with parts of three colored regiments, some few cavalry, and a battery, who gave him battle. After a two hours' fight he drove the enemy in great confusion. His men were too much exhausted with a march of eighty-six miles in forty hours to pursue, and night coming on the men slept in line of battle. Next morning the enemy was gone, scattering his captured property clear to the Verdigris, which he crossed going south. If Colonel W.'s men had been fresh they would have recaptured the train. Carthage was burned day before yesterday by a small party of about twenty, whether a part of the rebel force advancing or the local bushwhackers I can't tell. There are now concentrated here about 1,200 troops and more within call, besides the militia, which can be used in case of necessity. I shall be much indebted to you, general, if you will give me fully what information you may possess of the whereabouts and probable force of the enemy, as well as his apparent destination, either by telegraph or messengers as to you may seem best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HARTVILLE, MO., *September 23, 1864.*

General J. B. SANBORN:

DEAR SIR: I have been requested to write you a few lines concerning the condition of our country. As I have not the time to write but a few lines I will let it suffice to say the rebels are running over us rough shod, and if we don't get some more men in this part of the country I fear we will have to leave our homes. I consider the Mountain and Houston two places needing soldiers quartered, but we will be satisfied if we can get only two companies at the Mountain. It is the general pass way either north or south. This week they killed a woman and robbed several houses. Our little squad at Hartville is not enough to protect forty or fifty miles infested with rebels. If possible do send us some help, for we do need it, especially now. We will submit it to your honor, hoping that you will see fit to send us some aid. We now will wait in breathless silence until we hear from you.

Yours, truly,

JAMES FORREST,
County Clerk.

HDQRS. SEVENTH PROVISIONAL REGIMENT CAVALRY,
Mount Vernon, Mo., September 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN,
Comdg. District of Southwest Missouri, Springfield, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have just received a dispatch from Captain Ray, commanding at Newtonia, which is substantially as follows: Eight soldiers belonging to the Sixth Kansas came into Newtonia on foot on the night of the 22d instant, and report that they were engaged in a fight with Stand Watie on Cabin Creek, about 2 o'clock on Monday morning last. *They state that* they were a portion of the escort commanded by Major

Hopkins, of the Second Kansas, and were escorting a train of some 250 Government wagons and fifty sutlers' wagons from Leavenworth to Fort Smith. They state the fight commenced at 2 o'clock in the morning and lasted until 8 o'clock, when Major Hopkins was cut off, with all the mounted men, from the train. The wagons were all captured; that Stand Watie was in command, with 1,800 men and four pieces of artillery; that near Beattie's Prairie they were informed by rebel women that there were 400 rebels went north toward Neosho; that they had seen several small bodies of rebels in the Cowskin country; that they saw plenty of signs of rebels on several roads, the travel all going northward. They think there is a rebel force between Beattie's Prairie and Neosho.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. ALLEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 257. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., September 23, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. Capt. Samuel Turner, commanding Company G, Sixth Provisional Regiment, at Hartville, will, upon receipt of this order, detach twenty men of his command under charge of a commissioned or non-commissioned officer. They will be instructed to remain at Hartville and guard that place against small bands of robbers, but to retreat to the woods and take care of themselves upon the approach of a large body of the enemy. The best mounted men will be left. Captain Turner will thereupon report with the rest of his command, with camp and garrison equipage, to the commanding officer at Marshfield, Mo., without delay. The loyal citizens in the vicinity of Hartville will be ordered into Hartville to assist in holding that post.

VI. Capt. L. J. Mitchell, commanding Company F, Seventh Provisional Regiment, near Carthage, will, upon receipt of this order, send one lieutenant and twenty-five men of his command to Humansville, Mo., with instructions to occupy that post until further orders. Captain Mitchell will thereupon report with the rest of his command to the commanding officer at Mount Vernon without delay.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *September 23, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

I moved through Randolph and Howard to this point yesterday. Lieutenant-Colonel Draper moved toward Fayette from Huntsville. Major Leonard in the neighborhood of Rocheport killed 3 of Anderson's men and captured from him 25 fine horses; some of the horses are recognized as having been stolen from Cooper County. I can learn of no great concentration of the villains, but numberless small bands are roaming the country, stealing horses. From rebel sources I learn that the expectation is, that in Boone County, near Rocheport, a concentration of the different bands will soon take place, and in sufficient strength to hold their position, or *move across the Missouri* to meet an invading

force from Arkansas. I go to Rocheport to-day to establish a river patrol to prevent crossing. Major Suess, I learn, has been ordered out of the Missouri with his guns. I have two howitzers that I shall place upon a small steamer for temporary service between this point and the crossing near Rocheport. The late rebel recruits from these counties are mostly youngsters under eighteen years of age, who have associated with veterans from Price's army. Nearly every house is a guerrilla picket station, and the men, women, and children spies in the bush-whacking service. My troops, both mounted and dismounted, are moving vigorously and secretly from Grand River eastward and from the North Missouri Railroad westwardly, making Boone County the point of concentration. General Douglass, Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, Majors King and Leonard are all out under the best of guides, and, being themselves thoroughly acquainted with the country, will be able, I trust, to make us a good report.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Glasgow, Mo.:

Use your utmost vigor now. Perkins, Todd, Quantrill, Thrailkill, Anderson, and all the other rascals, are now in Boone and Howard, and will try to get west and south. Watch the gaps north and west, and drive steadily and with all sharpness and vigor, and you will crush and destroy the rascals. Get every one you can on the watch to intercept and get news.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *September 23, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

It is reported that 500 guerrillas crossed from La Fayette County into Carroll on the night of the 21st and occupied Carrollton. Colonel Shanklin, at Chillicothe, has been re-enforced from Saint Joseph and moved into Carroll. Brunswick is threatened by a gang that crossed from Saline. I have sent a small force to save, if possible, that post from the fate of Keytesville. The Keytesville affair smacks of something stronger than mild treason. Not a gun was fired. Forty-five men, well armed and in a barricaded court-house, surrendered to sixty bushwhackers under Thrailkill, and part of them immediately joined the marauders. The chief was a son of Mills, the Keytesville committeeman under General Orders, No. 107. I fear the entire Chariton County 107 organization is unreliable. I shall go to Brunswick myself to-morrow and investigate. The sympathizing militia will not fight any enemy that carries a Confederate flag, and nearly every gang of them have the rebel rag raised over their plunder. We cannot afford to experiment with the sympathizers, with the crisis now upon us. La Fayette should have the benefit of all doubts. The Randolph County organizations are much on the Keytesville order, and I have directed that the untrustworthy be prudently relieved from duty and the public arms taken from them.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 23, 1864.*

General FISK,
Glasgow, Mo.:

I don't credit the report about 500 crossing at Carrollton. You must be on your guard against being misled by reports and drawn from the true scent. Devote your entire mind and energies to driving out the bushwhackers, so that we can be ready for something else soon. Keep me advised.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Glasgow:

Am informed that 100 guerrillas crossed to north side of the river near Sibley and 100 near Dover on the 16th instant. Nothing further.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DIST. OF NORTH MISSOURI, *Glasgow, Mo., September 23, 1864.*

I. Lieut. Col. D. J. Hynes, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, and chief of cavalry, will proceed without delay to Keytesville and Brunswick, Chariton County, Mo., and make a thorough investigation of the late disaster at the post of Keytesville.* He will summon and examine witnesses, reducing their evidence to writing. He will make the most searching inquiry into the character of the militia of Chariton County, under command of Col. W. E. Moberly, as to their loyalty and efficiency, and report fully all facts elicited. Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes will await orders at Brunswick until Monday morning, September 26, when, if orders do not reach him, he will proceed to district headquarters, Saint Joseph, Mo.

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By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

THOS. J. TIDSWELL, JR.,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

KEYTESVILLE, *September 23, 1864—9 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of North Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my arrival here at 6.30 p. m., having neither seen nor heard definitely of any guerrillas or bushwhackers on my line of march. I visited Salisbury and found that Lusher's was already *non est*, all his spirits having been taken by the guerrillas on their last trip through on Tuesday. Lusher was not at home and it was supposed had gone to Brunswick. I have made many inquiries from all classes of people, but fail to obtain information of any of the marauding bands of a later date than Tuesday, when they were last seen on their way to Glasgow for the avowed purpose of cap-

* For Hynes' report, see Part I, p. 424.

turing it. The party who captured this place on Tuesday, composed of some twenty-five men under Thrailkill and some forty under Todd, after searching but not pillaging the people, except of their horses and arms, went away on Tuesday for Glasgow, and have not been heard of since. I think you have them all now in your front, between Glasgow and Fayette, or in that neighborhood. I found no troops here nor any of the paroled militia.

I am, general, with high regard, your obedient servant,

D. J. HYNES,
Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Glasgow, Mo., September 23, 1864.

Col. DANIEL M. DRAPER,
Commanding Cavalry Expedition, Fayette, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have been waiting information from the western portion of the district before answering your dispatches received by messenger last night, but the lines are down and I am unable to tell you of the guerrilla movements westward, except that my telegrams yesterday advised me that another large party of the villains had crossed from La Fayette into Carroll County and occupied Carrollton. One report fixes the number at 500, and these, too, may travel in this direction. I cannot learn of any great concentration of guerrillas in either Boone or Howard, but there must be a goodly number of them somewhere not far off, and as to movements against them from Fayette you will, in a measure, be governed by information received at Fayette. In the absence of information which may lead you to adopt other movements, let your forces operate in the direction of Renick. I will send a column from Glasgow down the river through Boonsborough and New Franklin to Rocheport, thence up along the west side and through the Perche Hills. General Douglass is now moving from Mexico toward Rocheport, thence up the eastern side and though the Perche Hills. A small force will co-operate with these movements from Sturgeon, and if there is any considerable force of guerrillas in Howard or Boone some of you will certainly find it. General Rosecrans telegraphs me that his information leads him to the conclusion that the concentration will be near Rocheport, and he thinks we can have but little trouble in finding and killing the "entire lot." I trust we shall not fail in the comsummation of an act so devoutly to be wished. Sent Lieutenant Waite to Rocheport with dispatches to Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews, who will also push toward the Perche Hills. I shall remain here for the present and gather information from the west. Keep me thoroughly posted by messengers, and let not the glory of the "Old Ninth" fade in the campaign.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—You will understand, colonel, that you are not to be governed by the foregoing instructions if the guerrilla movements in the meantime lead you to move in other directions. Major Leonard's knowledge of the country and the devils therein will be of great service.

FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Glasgow, Mo., September 23, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MATTHEWS,
Rocheport:

COLONEL: I shall move a force from here toward Rocheport to-morrow morning, thence up west side and through the Perche Hills. Please get word to General Douglass and let him move up the east side and through the hills. You will co-operate in these movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *September 23, 1864.*

Lieutenant KERR,
Commanding at Boonville:

Have you any information of the guerrillas crossing from near Rocheport to the south side within the last day or two? If so, in what numbers?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

BOONVILLE, *September 23, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

There were no guerrillas crossed from the north side of the river since the 19th and 20th. We arrested a deserter from Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry; admits he belongs to Captain Turley's company; detailed to Captain Mayo's company; named George Smith. What shall I do with him?

J. T. KERR,
Lieutenant, Commanding.

GLASGOW, MO., *September 23, 1864.*

Maj. F. D. EVANS,
Mexico:

Have you any intelligence from the bushwhackers or from General Douglass since he left?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 23, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Leavenworth:

Staff officer, left General Steele's on the 16th, reports Price's force north of the Arkansas at 8,000, cavalry and mounted infantry, and that General Mower was moving after him with a heavy column of cavalry and infantry. Sanborn's scout—a woman—reports from Strawberry Creek, Ark., Wednesday, that Freeman's, Tracy's, and Speer's commands were there, and they told her Price was moving northeast and would enter Missouri by West Plains with 400 wagons chiefly loaded with ammunition and plenty of artillery. Queer! Why did they tell it? Colonel Ford has orders to you, but we have 1,500 tons of hay at

Pleasant Hill and some ordnance and commissary stores at Kansas City. Will you authorize him to stay till we can get some troops to send there?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

ATCHISON, *September 23, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

My paymaster has just arrived from Kearny, via Little Blue, with five men. Saw no Indians. Have directed my men to bring stock down under direction and protection of the military. Impossible to get stock-tenders at Kearny. Must beg of you to assist me in this way with soldiers until I can get some men out from here. Will start a party from this end to meet those starting from Kearny. With your advice and assistance and my determination I know we can put this line into operation, so that there will be no further interruption in this important service.

BEN. HOLLIDAY.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 23, 1864.*

BEN. HOLLIDAY, Esq.,
Atchison:

Have telegraphed Governor Carney requesting him to loan you the guns. You may rest assured that no one is more anxious or determined than I to get an early and safe restoration of the mail route. Some delay may be necessary in the arrangement of troops to avoid dangers, but I will sacrifice, if necessary, other routes to preserve instead the overland mail, but your patient and careful exertions must be added to make your stations as safe as possible for your men and horses.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

LAWRENCE, *September 23, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

Colonel Jennison reports Carthage, Mo., burnt yesterday by rebels, and Price at Cane Hill, Ark. A train must go to Gibson with subsistence, and the garrison at Fort Scott will be weakened thereby. I will add to it from Moonlight's command. If you take off the dispatches that come from below, let me know it in order that I may not duplicate them to the general.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Lawrence, September 23, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. Hdqrs., Fort Leavenworth:

SIR: Colonel Jennison, commanding sub-district, informs me that a train will leave Fort Scott on Tuesday or Wednesday next for Cabin Creek, en route to Fort Gibson. I know not by what authority this train is put on the road. Cabin Creek is the scene of the late disaster, and Colonel Jennison telegraphs that the wagons are to be met at *that point* by troops from Fort Gibson. The troops at the latter

station are represented to be on short rations, and their only hope of supplies rests on the train from Fort Scott. It seems to me that the departure of this train will be the signal of an attack upon it by the same party that captured the last; and as the force to be sent for its protection must necessarily be small, I doubt the wisdom of sending it off. It will be necessary to detach troops from Fort Scott to accompany the train, and the garrison of that post is not even now adequate to its certain protection. If the train should be sent, and I suppose the orders therefor proceed from department headquarters, I will send troops from Colonel Moonlight's district to replace those detached from Fort Scott. From all the information gathered from below I do not understand why General Thayer remains at Fort Gibson. This district cannot supply escorts for his provision trains so long as any trouble exists on the border. I desire to bring to the general's attention the fact that the number of men borne on the returns of this district does not in any way indicate the number of troops that can be brought into the field. Captains of companies along the border and elsewhere have permitted their men to be off for every purpose but a military one; furloughed on detached service, which means to go home, and on every conceivable duty, which keeps them from doing duty in the ranks. I am endeavoring to correct these evils, but they have become so chronic among Kansas regiments that it is no easy matter, scattered as the companies are. I would be glad to hear from the general on the subject of the train, and in time to communicate any instructions he may see fit to give.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

PAOLA, KANS., *September 23, 1864.*

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Fort Scott, Kans.:

I have ordered a scout to be sent out from Rockville. Have you withdrawn all the troops from Linn County and ordered the militia into active service?

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 23, 1864—10.35 a. m.*

Colonel CHIVINGTON,
Denver City:

You will communicate your wants to your superior officer, General Curtis, at Fort Leavenworth.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

DENVER, *September 23, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I have made such disposition of troops as to give complete protection to the road between Julesburg and Denver. Coaches can resume with perfect safety, and teams are in no possible danger on this end of the route with proper precaution.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel.

MILWAUKEE, *September 23, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

Late dispatches from General Sully received yesterday. He was at Fort Rice, to which point he had returned from Yellowstone. No truth whatever in the stories of your note 19th.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, September 23, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that Companies A and I, First U. S. Volunteers, reported at this post on the 19th and 20th instant, and, according to your communication of the 13th instant, I have been awaiting further instructions about the disposition to be made of these troops. It is very necessary to send a few infantry to the posts north of here, and if the expected instruction should not be received by next mail I shall dispatch some thirty men of one of the companies to the posts, which should be somewhat re-enforced. Last Monday morning a man on his way to Redwood, who had stopped at the foot of the hill on the other side of the river, reported to me that at about 10 o'clock the preceding night (Sunday) he had seen three Indians approaching in the road and fired at them twice, when they disappeared in the timber. It being very bright moonlight at the time he was very positive about it, and I went over immediately with a sufficient number of men, scouring the woods all day for miles without discovering any signs or tracks. On Tuesday a settler living on the south side of the Minnesota River reported seeing three Indians going into the woods. I again dispatched a considerable force, and about sunset, just as the last soldiers had left the timber, two boys hunting cattle saw them, and since then I have scouting parties all over the timber and along the prairie. The report that on Friday and Saturday last the same number had been seen near the Coal Mines renders it probable that this is a horse-thieving party, but I am afraid we will not be able to catch them, as Scout Kennedy has been sick for some time, and I have no one here to conduct the men, who are all strangers in this country. This afternoon a man coming up on the Henderson road last evening comes in and reports that he saw two mounted Indians about fifteen miles below here, and that some teamsters going down from here fired at them. I have another detachment of cavalry out in that direction, and shall spare no effort to have some of the marauders destroyed before they can do any damage. Scouting parties are constantly out in front of our lines, and the general can rest assured that everything is done that can reasonably be expected, and with the dispositions now made I hope to be able to prevent the renewal of depredations on our frontier. As soon as I can conveniently leave the post I intend to spend a few days in inspecting all the outposts, and will submit a full report of the condition and wants of our frontier defenses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *September 24, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

If you have detailed an officer to inspect in Arkansas, and he has not gone, please send him here, to take with him certain documents received since Colonel Sackett left for the same purpose.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 319. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 24, 1864.*

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61. Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person without delay to Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 259. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, September 24, 1864.*

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9. Col. J. R. Parker, Forty-eighth Ohio, returned from veteran furlough, will report with his command to Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, commanding Defenses of New Orleans.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, *Baton Rouge, La., September 24, 1864.*

I. Col. W. J. Landram, Nineteenth Kentucky Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty with this command, and will report without delay to Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, commanding District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, for orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Lee:

F. W. EMERY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *September 24, 1864.*
(Received 4.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

Reports came in through the lines to-day that General Hood advanced a few days since and attacked Sherman in his position below Atlanta,

and was severely repulsed with a loss of 15,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The person that brings this is positive that it is correct, but I would not like to give it as reliable.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON,
Baton Rouge, La., September 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: The letter* of Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State, to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, under date of August 29, 1864, covering translation of a communication received at Washington by the representative of the Emperor of the French in regard to certain occurrences said to have taken place on the Rio Grande, and which has been referred to me for report, has been received. There is nothing specific in the charges or statements made upon which to make a detailed report. With reference to "the great number of Federals" said to have crossed to Matamoras after the evacuation of Brownsville, I would state that there were not six citizens of the United States left in Brownsville when I withdrew the troops from that place. I had sent all persons, men, women, and children, to New Orleans. Some few Mexicans who had been living on the east side of the Rio Grande may probably have crossed into Mexico, but I know the number must have been small, for I previously shipped a great majority of even the Mexicans to New Orleans—I mean such as resided on our side of the river. I have been constantly in receipt of advices from Matamoras since the evacuation of Brownsville, and had such occurrences as the above taken place I would certainly have heard something of it. With reference to the arms and ammunition said to have gone into Mexico from American territory, I undertake to say in the most positive manner that nothing of the kind took place from January 1, 1864, to August 1, 1864, the period of my administration on the Rio Grande, nor did anything occur that would warrant even a rumor of such a thing. It seems to me that when such charges are made, involving as it does the reputation of officers of the U. S. Army, some kind of proof should accompany the charges, but these statements being so general, I can do nothing more than make a mere denial of the whole. There is neither truth in the report or ground for it.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Mouth of White River, Ark., September 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following information received from two deserters from the Confederate army, who came into our lines to-day. One of them belongs to the Twelfth Texas Cavalry and the other to the Eighth Texas Infantry, Walker's division. They state that their entire force on the west side of the Mississippi River is being

*See Part II, p. 916.

moved northward in numbers, they think from what they heard, about 14,000; infantry, 8,000, and cavalry, 6,000, located as follows: The Texas, General Parsons', brigade of cavalry at Arkansas Post; Missouri, General Parsons', at Camden, with brigade of cavalry. The rest are scattered at different points. The divisions, Generals Walker and Polignac, are at Monticello. General Magruder is also there. They also state that the orders were read to the troops of those two divisions to cross the Mississippi, but they positively refused to do so, and affirm that their intention is to attack Little Rock and Pine Bluff, keeping those two brigades of cavalry on White River to prevent re-enforcements from going up. Your dispatches for Major-General Reynolds, received by the hand of Colonel Cummings, were forwarded by one of the staff officers to Vicksburg, Miss., the general having gone. I send you a Saint Louis paper of the 21st instant, in which you will find glorious news.

I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS:

If Shelby has gone to Pilot Knob he will probably meet A. J. Smith. I am quite certain that Price has not gone in that direction. Captain Napier, Third Arkansas Cavalry, has just returned, having followed up Price since he crossed the Arkansas. He says Price has 200 ordnance wagons, about 7,000 extra muskets, to arm Missouri men. I presume that the difficulty about the detail of teamsters at Pine Bluff arose from its not having been made through General Clayton. I will inquire into it. It is my intention to send you the Third Minnesota as soon as troops enough arrive to relieve them. Clayton's command is very small now for his exposed situation. He is threatened by a large rebel force, under General Walker. When the veterans of the Third Minnesota (now on furlough) arrive at Devall's Bluff on their return you are authorized to detain them. We learned through some of our people just from Camden that Magruder was there, and that a large force from Texas had passed Camden, said to be on their way to Monticello. Captain Comstock said he saw five regiments. One of the officers asked General Magruder if he considered him on parole not to divulge what he learned at Camden. Magruder replied, "No; Steele will hear from me soon."

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, September 24, 1864—7.45 a. m.

Col. M. L. STEPHENSON,
Huntersville, Ark.:

COLONEL: You will assume command of the Second Brigade, you being the senior officer in the brigade. I think the headquarters had better remain for the present at Little Rock.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *September 24, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

No news from the enemy to-day. The scout sent up the river yesterday returned without discovering anything of interest.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 24, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. POWELL CLAYTON:

You will furnish the number of men called for by Lieutenant-Colonel Thrall. You will send the men, as also a list of their names, without delay.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 24, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. P. CLAYTON,
Commanding:

General Steele directs me to notify you that you need not furnish the detail for teamsters for the present, as he has received reports that indicate a large force in your vicinity. General Andrews has been informed of this decision of the general.

Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. T. SCAMMON,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., September 24, 1864.
(Received 5.15 p. m. 27th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

SIR: In addition to my dispatch to you, dated the 22d instant, I have to state that I have subsistence enough to subsist my command sixty days; but the difficulty is in furnishing sufficient escorts to make the supply trains from Fort Scott safe. If it should ever become necessary to evacuate I have not animals enough to move my artillery and sick. I shall not contemplate such a step, but shall hold this place under all circumstances. I can hold it. In four or five weeks the grass will die, so that the enemy cannot subsist his animals, and will have to retire toward Red River. No communication with General Steele. The force which captured the train was over 2,300 men, with six pieces of artillery. The Arkansas River is fordable at various points.

Respectfully,

JNO. M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. M. THAYER,
Fort Smith, Ark.:

General Curtis is directed to move his available force south by Fort Scott. Large re-enforcements have gone to General Steele, on the Arkansas. The quartermaster-general has taken measures to get supplies to you as early as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., September 24, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

SIR: I have started messengers to you, but they failed to get through, and returned. The main force of the enemy is in the direction of Perryville. I anticipate an attack upon this place or Fort Gibson, perhaps upon both. I am prepared for it. We can subsist for over sixty days with what we have. A train of 200 wagons sent from here to Fort Scott for supplies was captured on its return about fifty miles north of Fort Gibson, by General Gano, with 2,300 cavalry and six pieces of artillery. They crossed the Arkansas some sixty miles west of Gibson. I had sent three regiments of infantry and one section of artillery to re-enforce the train, but they failed to reach it in time. Being cut off from communication with you, I telegraphed my situation to General Halleck, and requested that troops might be furnished at Fort Scott to assist in escorting the trains through.

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. THAYER,
Commanding District of the Frontier, Fort Smith, Ark.:

GENERAL: You will please order the battalion of the Eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry and the detachment of Third Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers, now serving in your district, to proceed with as little delay as possible to Little Rock. The Eleventh U. S. Colored will report to Colonel Cummings, superintendent of colored troops, and the detachment of Third Wisconsin Cavalry to the commanding officer of the regiment.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

WM. D. GREEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 24, 1864.*

Captain PENNOCK,
Commanding, &c., Cairo:

Thanks for sending gun-boat to Girardeau. Shelby is coming up between Pilot Knob and Girardeau. His advance occupies Farmington, and it is reported Price is to follow.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 24, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The evidence is strong that we are to have a very formidable invasion by Southeast Missouri. Price has ten brigades of mounted infantry, and will arm the O. A. K.'s in the State whenever he can. The advance, 5,000 strong, with four pieces of artillery, was in Fredericktown to-day. We shall use every available means to defend ourselves, but our force is weak and scattered over the State. If we destroy the forage we have in Southwest Missouri, we shall not be able to occupy it this winter, hence I have kept Sanborn there to the last.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 24, 1864.*

Governor HALL,
Jefferson City:

Shelby reported at Fredericktown, with 4,000 or 5,000 men and four pieces of artillery. Nothing definite of Price except that he was reported at Pocahontas some days since. Will have to call out all the militia of the Central District, Southeast District, and Rolla District, but will not call them until we are certain.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 24, 1864.*

Mr. BARLOW,
Superintendent Iron Mountain Railroad:

While Shelby's raid is in progress keep your rolling-stock well in hand for use in transporting troops for patrolling. The scarcity of cavalry renders this necessary. A tender should precede trains of troops to avoid accidents. Let us know with whom we can communicate at all hours.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

DE SOTO, *September 24, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

Your dispatch is received and will be cheerfully complied with.

Respectfully,

S. D. BARLOW,
President and Superintendent.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jefferson Barracks:

I will be down in the morning (Sunday). The division will probably move on Monday morning; have everything in readiness.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANSON,
Headquarters Jefferson Barracks:

Direct Colonel Shaw to have the Second Brigade in readiness to take the cars immediately. The cars will be at the barracks by 10 p. m., sufficient to carry the brigade and battery. Let the men carry three days' rations in their haversacks; other supplies will be sent in the morning. I will give further instructions in course of an hour.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

Lieutenant Hanson will deliver this at once to Colonel Shaw.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANSON,
Headquarters Jefferson Barracks:

The commanding officer of the brigade about to move will proceed on the Iron Mountain Railroad to Mineral Point, and make a disposition of his troops to defend the place against a rebel force said to be approaching it under General Shelby. General Ewing goes down on the train, and the commanding officer of the brigade will report to him at Jefferson Barracks for further instructions. Have this delivered to Colonel Shaw at once.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANSON,
Jefferson Barracks:

How soon will the train now at the barracks be ready to move? Go to the telegraph office; I want to talk to you.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANSON,
Jefferson Barracks:

Please request Colonel Shaw to have another brigade, with its battery, ready to leave the barracks by 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, with three days' rations. Cars will be at the barracks by 7 a. m. I will come down on the first train. Provide the men with fifty rounds of ammunition in addition to what they have in their boxes.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANSON,
Jefferson Barracks:

General Ewing will leave in twenty minutes for Jefferson Barracks. The officer commanding the Second Brigade will report to him, on his arrival, for further instructions. The brigade will not probably go farther than De Soto.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *September 24, 1864—2 p. m.*

General EWING,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Everything quiet. Cannot find any large rebel force west or southwest of here. I have reoccupied Jackson, and have force on the way to Bloomfield.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 24, 1864.

Major WILSON,
Commanding Pilot Knob:

Do you believe the reports of the paroled prisoner? Increase the guards on your bridges to-night, if possible, as far as the tunnel, especially the largest bridge and those most likely to be attacked.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 24, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *De Soto:*

Send out a scouting party to-night toward Farmington. A force of rebels reached there from Fredericktown this afternoon. Endeavor to ascertain and inform me of their further movements.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

ROLLA, *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

My scouts sent out on the 16th have just come in. They did not get into Arkansas, or indeed accomplish much worthy of note. They report that Shelby was in Lawrence County, Ark., on the 19th instant, but do not locate Price. They report that Price is to bring arms for Coleman's and Freeman's bands. Coleman is to come in between Salem and Potosi in the direction of Steelville. Freeman is to attack Salem; he has about 500 men. These parties were also to operate against the railroad from Rolla to Saint Louis, Mo.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

I join you in congratulations over Sheridan's glorious news.

MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Commanding, &c., Rolla:

The general commanding says watch your opportunity, gather all the cavalry you can together, and if Coleman or Freeman come up strike them a hard blow and whip them in detail, if possible.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCNEIL, *Rolla:*

Shelby reported at Fredericktown with 300; advance at Saint Francis River. Call out all the militia in your district. Put your teamsters at work on your forts. Put everything in requisition for an obstinate defense in case of attack. Arm and assign all able-bodied citizens fit to have arms.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Has the Seventeenth Illinois arrived?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

ROLLA, *September 24, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

One battalion of the Seventeenth Illinois arrived here last night. The balance of the regiment may not be here for some days. There cannot be much militia in this district. Warmoth has been three weeks engaged in getting less than 300 men here. Unless I have a more efficient officer than he to rely upon little can be expected of the militia. Your orders shall be carried out about teamsters. I have a large amount of ammunition for Springfield, which the quartermaster says he can get off on Monday. It will require a heavy scout to Lebanon, even if General Sanborn can relieve my guard there. The ordnance officer at Springfield calls loudly for it. What shall I do about sending it forward?

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCNEIL, *Commanding, &c., Rolla:*

The general commanding directs me to say that evidence goes to show that we are to have a heavy invasion. Every preparation should be made, therefore, to expect it from the south and east, possibly in your rear. Send one company to each bridge, or send mounted militia, if they will fight, to guard the bridge between Rolla and here. The ammunition need not be sent till you hear from me.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SEDALIA, *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report my arrival at this place with detachment of the Seventh Missiouri State Militia and artillery. About 400 cavalry are scouting south of Rocheport. Wagon train with stores will be here to-morrow and all will be moved by railroad from Warrensburg by Monday morning. I have left two companies at Warrensburg, one at Knobnoster, one at Clinton, and one at Lexington. Couriers with relay stations have been established between the telegraph stations and the Osage for rapid transmission of intelligence.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

TIPTON AND BOONVILLE ROAD,
[*September 24, 1864.*]

Capt. J. H. STEGER:

I cannot hear of any guerrillas in this vicinity or in the direction of Pisgah. Can hear nothing of bushwhackers.

W. D. BLAIR,
Captain, Commanding.

SEDALIA, *September 24, 1864.*

Capt. W. D. BLAIR,
Tipton:

Keep scouts out in all directions and remain at Tipton until further orders.

By command, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, September 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Commanding District of Central Missouri:

GENERAL: The expedition which I sent up the river to Marion, of which I informed you personally, has returned. Colonel Lazear, who commanded, reports having taken one flat-boat and five skiffs and brought them to this place. He also reports one skiff remaining in the river at Gray's Station. The colonel (Lazear) thinks from information gained, there are quite a number of rebels on the north side of the river from Cedar Creek up as high as Marion. I have the honor further to report that in obedience to your instructions I have taken possession of the steamer Cora and placed a command of fifty men on her with instructions to the officer in command as directed by you. The boat will leave at 3.30 this afternoon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK. W. HICKOX,
Colonel Forty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Strawberry Creek has its source about ten or fifteen miles southwest from Salem, Fulton County, Ark., and runs southeast into the Black River. We can raise 500 militia in this county and about 1,500, I think, in the whole district. All will fight, I think. The woman scout has brothers in the rebel army and she always manages to get the confidence of their officers. She has spied a good deal for us from Neosho and has always been reliable and correct. She says that she expressed great doubt to Colonel Speer about Price and his force coming to Missouri, and to satisfy her that what he said was true he exhibited these letters to show the army was north of Batesville. Their infantry may have been mounted. I will forward another rebel mail

captured near Keetsville by a detachment of the First Arkansas from some rebels killed in a fight there a few days ago. These letters all represent that Price is coming to Missouri with 12,000 mounted men with the view of spending the winter, and that the infantry have all been ordered up from Louisiana and Texas to Camden; and some writers of these letters say that if Missourians are true to themselves, Price can stay permanently, and that he has been preparing for this movement for two months. The movement seems to be considered an important one. Six of the Second Kansas soldiers who were escorting the train captured on Cowskin have come in to Newtonia and report that after fighting from 2 o'clock until 8 on last Monday morning the enemy got between Major Hopkins' command and the train and captured the entire train, and that Stand Watie made the attack with 1,800 men and four pieces of artillery, and that about 600 of the force had gone north, and say the train was composed of 200 Government wagons and 50 other wagons.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO.,
September 24, 1864—12.30 midnight.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Commanding, &c.:

The general commanding directs me to say if you have ammunition enough to fight two or three battles, don't send for any more. The invasion is too near Rolla. It will probably come by the way of Southeast Missouri, Pilot Knob. Have everything in the snuggest possible order so that you can move at a moment's warning. How many wagons have you? You must let none fall into the hands of the enemy. This is to call your attention to the subject that you may forecast and inform the commanding general. In his desire to cover the country much must be left to your discretion. Should we be able to do without you it will be very desirable that you should hold your position.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. SEVENTH PROVISIONAL REGIMENT CAVALRY,
Mount Vernon, Mo., September 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
Commanding District of Southwest Missouri.

GENERAL: It is reliably reported here that there were 200 rebels in Carthage on yesterday; that they camped on Jones' Creek the night of the 22d instant; that they were traveling north. Captains Mitchell and Stotts are on a scout to-day in the direction of Jones' Creek and Carthage. They probably have eighty men with them. I have not heard from them since they started. It seems to me that twenty men at Lamar will be in great danger of being cut off and taken in if not relieved soon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. ALLEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 24, 1864.

Col. JOHN D. ALLEN,
Commanding, Mount Vernon:

COLONEL: Upon receipt of this you will detach from your command one lieutenant and forty men for special duty. Instruct them to proceed to Jasper County and there collect all available teams for the purpose of removing women and children from about Carthage. Instruct them also to escort the mowing machines now near Carthage to Greenfield and then return to your post. If these teams belong to Union citizens they will be returned after moving out the families. If the owners are secesh, send the teams to the quartermaster here. Let Mitchell's men perform this duty if they have not already come in and then report to you.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Glasgow:

Two telegrams received. Report satisfactory. Spare no efforts in time. Give them no rest until they are squelched out. Tell our men it is fight or die. There will be no trifling.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

Shelby is coming into Southeast Missouri. His advance is at Farmington.

GLASGOW, *September 24, 1864.*

Lieutenant CLARKE,
Aide-de-Camp, Saint Joseph:

We are constantly fighting the bushwhackers. Twelve of the Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia were surprised and killed near Rocheport yesterday. Major Leonard killed 6 of Anderson's gang, taking from their dead bodies 30 revolvers and capturing 7 horses. Another party killed 4 of the same gang and captured 25 horses. Boone and Howard are swarming with guerrillas; every conceivable bushwhacker from Bill Anderson down to Guitar can be found in this region.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Rocheport:

Commissary stores will be shipped to Rocheport on first steamer. The disaster to Matthews is serious. Is it possible that he divided his command in marching through that villainous region? We must make up for this loss speedily. Major King is on the route to Fayette with 200 well-appointed men and one howitzer. Keep me posted fully every day, and make Boone and Howard too hot for the devils, either in

or out of the brush, to live in. Let the people feel the war. Compel them to haul forage and furnish subsistence. What ammunition will you need? Keep the rebels busy bearing your messages, and hold them responsible with their lives first and property afterward for prompt and faithful performance of duty.*

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, *September 24, 1864.*

General FISK:

No word from General Douglass. We have word that the bushwhackers are aiming to concentrate in the northeastern part of Callaway. Will send a force of cavalry in that direction to-night from Wellsville and Fulton. Will telegraph you result.

F. D. EVANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. F. D. EVANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mexico:

I learn that a serious disaster occurred to the Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, eight miles north of Rocheport, yesterday morning, by which their commissary and quartermaster train and thirty prisoners were lost. It appears that Colonel Matthews did not move his command in a body as ordered. When did General Douglass leave Mexico, and when would he be in the neighborhood of Rocheport?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 24, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

Information just received that 400 rebels were at Brunswick Thursday evening. They sent in flag of truce and demanded a surrender. Colonel Moberly refused. They withdrew without attacking. Did not learn which way they went.

A. F. DENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 24, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

I learn from a reliable source that there were 100 guerrillas near Keytesville this morning, supposed to be going north.

A. F. DENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

GLASGOW, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

Col. A. F. DENNY, *Huntsville:*

Brunswick has not been threatened. Messenger just in from that point. All quiet and safe in their direction.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

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* For dispatch to which this is a reply, see Part I, p. 432.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Glasgow, Mo., September 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. D. J. HYNES,
Chief of Cavalry, Brunswick, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Keytesville dispatch. The messenger arrived and reported at 1 o'clock this morning. You will not wait my arrival at Brunswick, as it is quite doubtful when I can go in that direction, if at all. Make up report of the Keytesville disaster and send me by Griswold as soon as completed. Retain your escort while necessary and then order them across the country bushwhacking to their command. We can as yet learn of no concentration of guerrillas, but shall find the rascals if in this region. The more I learn of the Keytesville affair the worse it turns out to be. Somebody must be hung for the villainous treachery exhibited at the surrender. Go to the bottom of the Moberly organization and make such recommendations as the cause of loyalty demands.

I am, colonel, with great respect, your obedient servant,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *September 24, 1864.*

General FISK:

I received a message from Colonel Moberly stating that he expected an attack last night. He speaks as though it would be impossible for him to hold the place, and wants help.

W. FORBES,
Colonel.

GLASGOW, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

Colonel FORBES, *Macon City:*

Moberly is in no danger. Messenger in from Brunswick reports no bushwhackers in that region.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 24, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

General Rosecrans has been directed to give you the regiment of Colorado cavalry at or near Kansas City. All your available forces not required against Western Indians should be thrown south, on the Fort Scott route. Large re-enforcements have been sent to the Arkansas River to cut off the enemy's retreat.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 24, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

A reliable spy has given intelligence of rebel presence and purposes, which he got through a relative in rebel lines. There is quite a force

' Independence, who calculate to make a junction with rebel expected to come from below to join them in the Sni Hills, or cinity, for a raid into Kansas or anywhere else. They are under Pool, Thrailkill, and others.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

General CURTIS,
Leavenworth:

:her news from the southeast shows some rebel force in toward ricktown. Paroled prisoners report Price following this with trains. Dispatch from General Steele says Price has from 5,000 00 mounted infantry and seventeen pieces of artillery, and was ;ahontas day before yesterday. I don't credit it. Thrailkill, Perkins, Quantrill, and Peacher, are in Boone and Howard es, not many on the south side, but a raid into Kansas is no doubt l and watched with anxiety by the rascals.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *September 24, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

spatch from Fort Scott states Colonel Williams met Stand Watie hipped him and drove him beyond Verdigris, but did not recap- uch of the train. Williams remains at Flat Creek, forty miles de of Gibson. Report that Carthage, Mo., is burned. Price at Hill and also advancing on Fort Scott. Colonel Ford's troops l to relieve 100-days' regiment, whose time has expired. Please)rce to Kansas City and Pleasant Hill soon.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 24, 1864.*

len. S. R. CURTIS,
Leavenworth:

) open to Cassville this morning. No information has reached rn as to Price's movements at Cane Hill, &c., such as you report.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 24, 1864.*

I. W. BLAIR:

eral Rosecrans telegraphs that the telegraph is open to Cassville,) gets no news of Price at Cane Hill, or the burning of towns such ı hear. What credence do you give to your reports and what do mount to? Keep me posted by direct communication as to the)elow. One hundred guns are being fired for Sheridan's victory day.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

Have just returned from review and inspection. From what I gather from men just in from Fort Smith, I should say that no large force has crossed the Arkansas together, except Brooks' command, which is at Clarksville, on the river, and is about 1,200. Four hundred men were near Cane Hill ten or twelve days since, but not more. The force which took the train was Generals Gano's and Stand Watie's, with Texans and Indians, numbering about 2,300, with six guns. They took in several hay parties not far from Gibson, a number of citizens, two companies of the Second Kansas, and one negro company. They recrossed the Arkansas, going south forty miles below Gibson, with a large proportion of the train plunder, some having been thrown away, but not much. There is now no enemy more than usual north of the Arkansas. There is not, and has not been yet, any danger of Southern Kansas being invaded, but the next train will need large escort, and the force detailed for that purpose by Colonel Jennison is ample. I will insure its safety if it goes as now ordered. Carthage was burned or partly so. Two of my scouts were on a hill in sight and saw some houses burning and about fifteen men running around in the town. They supposed it was a small force of our local bushwhackers.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 24, 1864.*

Colonel BLAIR:

Do you know where Colonel Williams is or any of the Fort Smith troops? When will the next train go down, and will they escort it?

G. D. THAYER,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT SCOTT, *September 24, 1864.*

Lieut. G. D. THAYER,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Colonel Williams is at Flat Rock; Major Foreman at Hudson's Crossing. Train will start next Tuesday, escorted by our troops, to Cabin Creek, and by Colonel Williams on from there.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Lawrence, September 24, 1864.

Col. J. W. GOODWIN,
Comdg. 138th Illinois Infantry, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to represent that Company G, One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, on their recent march from Paola to Lawrence committed depredations upon the property of peaceable citizens living along the road in the vicinity of Black Jack. Representations of these facts, which I believe to be true, were made to me, and an account of $30 damages was presented. The account was referred to Captain Lamport, commanding the company, with instruc-

tions to investigate the matter, collect the amount from the company, and deposit the money at these headquarters to be paid to the injured parties. Captain Lamport left this place this morning with his company for Fort Leavenworth without taking any steps to carry out my instructions in regard to this matter. I have now to request that you will take such measures as you think best to collect from the guilty parties the amount of damages claimed by these citizens, and place it in the hands of some reliable person to be paid over to them.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Ojo Caliente, N. Mex., September 24, 1864.

Capt. CYRUS H. DE FORREST,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

DEAR CAPTAIN: I received your note and the papers this morning. Tell Captain Lewis to say to Colonel Brown that he can appoint recruiting officers from amongst those in his regiment not mustered out, *i. e.*, one of Captain Stombs' company for Franklin; one of Witham's at Las Cruces (Stombs and Witham are eligible); one of the Craig officers for Craig; one of Johnson's for Fort Union, and one of Gorham's company or Fritz's company for Fort Sumner. The men enlisted will be assigned first to fill Fritz's company, then to fill Company A, then C, and so on. The department order regulating the recruiting for Colonel Selden's regiment will be the rule for all officers out of service who wish to raise companies to fill the First Cavalry California Volunteers. The companies (A, C, D, and E) will be filled or raised as if they never existed. Of course the man who can raise a company will be appointed to command it, and the Governor of California will be requested to issue the commission to him. If Captain Nichols or any other captain or officer or man fit to be an officer can enlist a company the rule is plain. Say to Captain Lewis that he can write to Nichols or to any one Colonel Brown will recommend for captain and give him the same instructions about raising men as were given to Selden's captains. I will confirm their appointments. All men enlisted below the Jornada will be sent to [Las] Cruces; those enlisted at Craig will be retained there; those enlisted at Union or Sumner will be kept at those posts. Orders will afterward be given where each company will be finally organized. When I say that Company B (Fritz's) will be filled first, I mean by assignment of men recruited by officers remaining in the service, unless those men enlist for some special company. When this company is full then the next one shall have the help of this general recruiting, and so on. I do not wish Colonel Carson to be fitted out with an extensive expedition now, but wish this: If he can get, say, not less than 200 or more than 300 Utes to go, starting at once, he can have the help of twenty-five cavalry from the California company at Union, and the help of the troops already on the plains. If he cannot go with these the idea must be given up until I can get more force at Union. In case he can go with these and have the help of the troops already out, as indicated in my letter to him of the 18th instant, then he is to have rifles (old and worn) and powder and ball and a blanket apiece, and rations for the Utes, the rifles to be given up on the return of the Utes. This covers the whole ground that I can agree to now. When winter sets in and

the trains are in off the plains, then I wish to make a more extended campaign. This movement is mainly intended to cripple the Indians of the plains and commit the Utes to our side meantime. This I have written to-day to Colonel Carson. Tell Colonel McFerran this, so that instructions may be given to correspond with what is here written with reference to supplies in case the Utes agree to go. In the more extended operations later in the season the Navajoes may be employed. If the three companies from Canby arrive in time two of them can go and the twenty-five Californians. In this case all the men that can be mounted without buying any horses must be mounted. The others will go on foot. Dismounted men are the best to defend a train or a camp. Say to Captain Bell I wish him to make his calculations for the amount of food which it will be necessary soon to advertise for the Navajoes and Apaches.

Truly, yours,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 24, 1864.

Col. M. T. THOMAS,
Commanding Expeditionary Forces, Fort Wadsworth:

COLONEL: If the command under your immediate orders are still at Fort Wadsworth when this dispatch reaches you General Sibley directs that but two of the cavalry companies detailed by you to relieve the companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, as directed by sealed orders addressed to you at that post 22d ultimo, shall retain their horses there. The other two companies will be dismounted and their horses brought down under your direction to Fort Ridgely, where orders will be found as to the disposition to be made of them. You will instruct Major Rose, who will remain in command at Fort Wadsworth, as previously ordered, that the grain for forage at that post is to be used very sparingly. The horses are not to be fed with grain when not actively employed while the grazing is good, and in any case not over half allowance should be given them, as the prices of grain and of transportation to that post are too enormous to permit full forage of that description to any animals at that post. Major Clowney has already been instructed on the subject.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 25, 1864.*
(Received 2.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Can you not detail General Seymour to inspect in Arkansas? If not, I will detail Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock and send him.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SHREVEPORT, LA., *September 25, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

That order from the Secretary of War sending all the infantry across the river to Hood, which could not be accomplished from the fact that the intended movement was speedily known to the Feds who patrolled the river from Saint Louis to the Delta night and day, yet was productive of great evil, for thousands of the men positively refused to leave their homes and families to go so far, and thus mutiny, disorganization, and demoralization followed, so that at this time I truly believe it would be utterly impossible to get up any kind of an effective force to oppose the Federal hosts. General Price has gone into Missouri, taking with him nearly all the cavalry belonging to this department; this is also known to the enemy, who are cunning enough to see that now is the time to retrieve the disaster of last spring and occupy without much opposition the whole Trans-Mississippi country.

* * * * * * *

NOTE.—Captured in a rebel mail near Saint Joseph, La., en route from Texas to Richmond.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, October 12, 1864.

The writer of this letter is the wife of an officer of Kirby Smith's staff, and in what she says may be regarded as reflecting the views entertained at his headquarters. The disaffection to which she refers was understood at the time to have included only the Texas troops, but it appears to have been more extensive. A part of Buckner's force (Dick Taylor's old division) is still under orders to cross and join him in his new command, as they are principally Louisianians and are to serve in the District of East Louisiana. The attempt to cross will no doubt be made.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., September 25, 1864.

Colonel JONES,
Commanding Post, Brashear City:

If my maps are correct it is not necessary that a boat goes through Lake Natchez to get to Micheltre's plantation, on Grand River. If Lieutenant-Commander Washburne will try it, let them do so, and if it is found impossible the boat can return. See Lieutenant Washburne, and if the hour of junction does not suit him I should know to-night. You will see that the officers in charge of the infantry are instructed not to allow any unauthorized plundering.

By command of Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MORGANZA, *September 25, 1864.*
(Received 8.45 a. m.)

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN:

Arrived last night; left Little Rock 20th p. m. All quiet. Price had passed into Missouri about 16th, with mounted force. Mower had moved toward Jacksonport; had not been heard from when I left. Will leave here to-day or to-night for New Orleans.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON,
Baton Rouge, La., September 25, 1864.

SIR: On the 10th of September I went from Osyka to Clinton. Found no others there than the militia, about 380 men, with old muskets and rifles, who were to go home on the 12th, and they were replaced by Colonel Carter with 260 men, who stayed a few days there and was ordered on the 19th to Woodville, Scott's headquarters are at Liberty. He has with him 380 or 400 men. He sent from Liberty to Clinton 200 men with four cannon for the purpose of picketing and scouting. They mostly picket on the plank road and old Liberty road, and the first picket is standing at the fork of the Liberty and Williams' Bridge road. The first picket on the plank road is six miles this side of Clinton. From Clinton I went to Woodville and found one company of Powers' regiment. From Woodville I went to Tunica; found the rest of Powers' regiment and Fourth Louisiana Cavalry with six cannon. From Tunica on the road to Natchez I found the place where Taylor's men are to cross at Rodney. There are stationed there three regiments, Wood's, Dumonteil's and Wilward's [Wingfield's], about 1,000 men each. The Fourteenth Confederate Regiment is stationed along the road from Rodney to Jackson, Miss. At Rodney are six cannon, two 12-pounders and four 24-pounders. I stayed two days in Jackson, and found that Mabry's brigade, seven regiments, 6,000 strong, received orders from Mobile to be ready to come down to Jackson from above, so that whenever there is a chance to cross the Mississippi they may go to Rodney to protect the crossing. Kirby Smith's men will remain west of the Mississippi, and Gardner, who has taken command of Taylor's old men, is to bring them across the river. From Jackson I went to Monticello, where is a large commissary store and Captain Griffin's men. The most of the regiment to which Captain Griffin belongs is at home. There is a pontoon bridge across the river there. The principal commissary store is on the other side of Pearl River at Mount Carmel, but I did not go there. Between Mount Carmel and Columbia there are about 1,500 cattle. From Monticello to Hazlehurst there is nothing of importance. At Brookhaven there is a large commissary store and cattle pen with about 600 head of cattle. Two miles from Brookhaven, in the woods, I found fifty wagons, with one large yawl on each, and drawn by four mules, which stand ready, when an opportunity should offer, to assist Dick Taylor's men to cross the Mississippi. They attempted to cross at Tunica on the 4th, but had to return on account of the gun-boats going up and down the river too much. On the 10th they went with twenty wagons ten miles this side of Rodney, but returned because they feared that we were on the watch for them. From Brookhaven I went to Summit and found a good deal of commissary stores and one company of soldiers. Stopped there and found out

that Brookhaven and Summit were the points at which Taylor's [men], in case they succeeded in crossing, were to be supplied with stores. From Summit I went to Osyka and found that all the provisions had been moved to Summit. At Camp Moore I found Colonel Ogden with 210 men, who were to scout the country and stop cotton. At Bayou Barbary, in Livingston Parish, I found two companies under Captain Doyal (about seventy-five or eighty men). They are there to stop cotton, but there is more smuggling done there than any other place. They (the Confederates) get powder, revolvers, carbines, caps, clothing, and provisions. Stopped two days there. I saw a man by name of Alcus get fifty carbines and 60,000 water-proof caps. At Osyka, in the printing office, I saw in a paper that all the militia of Alabama should be sent to Mobile, because an order was received from Richmond that no troops could be sent from there, and the State must protect itself. All negroes were to be sent to Mobile to work on the fortifications. General Hodge is commanding, with headquarters at Liberty.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

(Received to-day from scout.)

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., September 25, 1864—10 a. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

The Celeste, with 100 men, reached Peach Orchard Bluff yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, having been sent there for bricks. Rebel pickets were discovered there and driven off. The boat returned this morning with about 16,000 ordinary bricks.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., September 25, 1864—4 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

The steamer Kenton was fired into yesterday just below Clarendon from that side on her passage out. Men described as belonging to the regular Confederate army have been within a few miles of here on the east side of the river within the past three days.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Memphis, Tenn., September 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I beg leave to inclose a communication* addressed to me by Captain Bowman, inspector of cavalry, Department of Tennessee. It is now pretty well ascertained that Price and Shelby have

*Not found.

entered Missouri with a large mounted force. Forrest, when I last heard of him, was still at Okolona, and would soon move. That was ten days ago. The whole talk then was that he would devote himself to Sherman's communications, and he told an acquaintance of his who resides here, but who was at his headquarters at Vernon, near Okolona, that he expected to have command of Wheeler's and his own cavalry, and that he expected to visit Middle Tennessee and Kentucky. I should have a cavalry force here equal to his, at least, and in my judgment no time should be lost in organizing here a force of 8,000 or 10,000 cavalry. I have here now about 3,500 effective cavalry, and have 2,300 in Arkansas. If I could add 2,000 more, I should be so strong as to be able to pursue Forrest wherever he may go, or make a raid into Alabama that would bring him home. Should any of the Vicksburg cavalry be ordered here, I should like to have the Second Wisconsin, which has been dismounted and is very much run down. If I can get it, I can speedily mount and make it of some service.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 175. } *Saint Louis, Mo., September 25, 1864.*

I. Maj. O. D. Greene is hereby relieved from duty as assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff at these headquarters, that he may comply with orders received from the War Department.

The commanding general, while he regrets extremely to lose the services of Major Greene in this department, takes great pleasure in testifying to his zeal, ability, efficiency, and honest devotion to duty while under his command.

II. Col. John V. Du Bois, aide-de-camp, will assume the duties of chief of staff.

III. All regiments and detachments of cavalry on duty in or near the city of Saint Louis will at once be organized into a Provisional Brigade, under the command of the senior cavalry officer present, who will report in person at these headquarters for instructions.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I am now sending forward to De Soto the Second Brigade as rapidly as possible. General Ewing telegraphs that besides Shelby's 5,000, Marmaduke is coming upon the east of Pilot Knob with 3,000; was at Cedar Creek, moving in the direction of Fredericktown.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The troops were not loaded when I got here. I cannot get them off for an hour or get to De Soto before daylight.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Am just off with 600 infantry. The remainder of infantry, 700, and the battery will not get off for from one to three hours. The transportation for the next brigade will be scant.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

DE SOTO, *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

No news here. Am sending parties out toward Farmington, when I will go on too as far as Mineral Point.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

MINERAL POINT, *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Just arrived with about 400 men. All large bridges heavily guarded and all small ones guarded as well [as] practicable as far as Pevely. Received accompanying dispatch from Major Wilson. I have sent scouts east from De Soto, Cadet, and here.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

MINERAL POINT, *September 25, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

The following has just been received:

PILOT KNOB.

General EWING,
Mineral Point:

Scouts in from Farmington say the rebels occupy that place; nothing known as to their number. Have sent scouts to ascertain their strength.

J. WILSON,
Major, Commanding.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

MINERAL POINT, *September 25, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

The following is just received:

IRONDALE, *September 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

A citizen from Farmington reports that the rebels, fifty-four strong, attacked that place at 9 a. m. to-day; wounded 1 soldier and captured 5 or 6; sacked the town; left at 10 a. m. toward Fredericktown, the same way that they came. A small party attacked the town the day before and were repulsed. They went toward Valley Forge.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major, Commanding.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

MINERAL POINT, *September 25, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

The following has just been received:

IRONDALE, *September 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Mineral Point:

The scouts from Big River bridge have returned. They went in sight of Farmington; saw forty rebels moving out on the Potosi road. Think from what they learned that there were 200 or 300 of them.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major, Commanding.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

MINERAL POINT, *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I am going to Irondale where are four stores, which the rebels from Farmington may send a force to take. My force here is now 400 and on bridges 200. I order from De Soto one regiment more. There is now at De Soto four largest regiments of infantry and battery. I will open telegraph office at Irondale. Have you any advice or orders?

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

MINERAL POINT, *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

A cavalry force operating from De Soto south would better develop the course of the rebels than Major Wilson can. I hear nothing new or of interest in any direction. Have ordered Wilson to push out his cavalry with more nerve.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

MINERAL POINT, *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Nothing new. I will probably go back with the 400 infantry to De Soto or Pilot Knob to-night, as information may lead me or your instructions or General Smith's direct. I am strongly inclined to think nearly the whole force of the rebels are heading toward Cape Girardeau and not toward this line, though I have no information to-day, except in dispatches from Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller and Major Wilson, forwarded to you from here by me.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, *September 25, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Mineral Point:

Scouts just in report that in addition to Shelby's command that Marmaduke passed up Cedar Creek the same day with a force of 3,000 men, all moving in the direction of Fredericktown on parallel roads. It

was rumored that Price had passed in the same direction farther south, but nothing reliable in regard to Price. The citizens did not report any artillery with either Shelby or Marmaduke's commands.

J. WILSON,
Major, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, *September 25, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

The alarm was a false one. A patrol guard ran into the pickets and the latter got scared and came running into town and this caused the alarm. The patrol was trying to stop them, but could not. The pickets took them to be rebels.

WILSON,
Major, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *September 25, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

General EWING, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

The captain in command of picket at Jackson was either killed or captured, and I have received no reliable information of the number of rebels there. They made no demonstration this way last night. I have sent out a reconnoitering force toward Jackson and will have reliable news from there this afternoon.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *September 25, 1864—3 p. m.*

General EWING, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

A deserter from Jeffers' rebel regiment came in and reported to me to-day. He has two brothers here who are loyal, and he has the appearance of being an honest man. He says he moved up with Price's force from below the Arkansas to near Pocahontas. That Price concentrated at Pocahontas, and he understood he had 16,000 men. Price sent back part of his artillery, and only brought six pieces to Pocahontas beside what Shelby had. He says the talk in camp was that Price was going to move up through the center of the State to Jefferson City. Jeffers left him at Pocahontas and moved up by way of Bloomfield.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *September 25, 1864—5 p. m.*

General EWING, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

My force has just returned from Jackson. The rebels left there about daylight this morning, moving out on the Farmington road. There were between 400 and 500 of them, under Colonel Jeffers, Colonel Ward, and Major Parrott. I had some men at Patton at dark last night. There was no other rebel force this side of White Water last night, except that in Jackson. Captain Tacke, who commanded the picket force at Jackson, made his escape; lost 1 man killed and 16 missing.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

NEW MADRID, MO., *September 25, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Commanding Sub-District, Cape Girardeau:

SIR: My scouts have been all through the country on all sides of us during the past two days. All my scouts report a force of about 2,000 rebels at Bloomfield or vicinity. Citizens confirm the same reports. Jenkins and three men went in the vicinity of Charleston yesterday and returned last night; he reports the line cut and torn down for eight miles this side of Charleston. He don't think there is any force there; nothing but guerrilla bands under Harry and Jim Fugitt, who are robbing and stripping the town. Marion and Corey, of Company B, left Friday for Sikeston and vicinity; Marion got back last night. They were bushwhacked from Sikeston to within three miles of our pickets and Corey was dangerously wounded, receiving four shots. He escaped and got to a private house thirteen miles out, where he is now. I have sent for him. Marion reports the rebels at Bloomfield in force and in squads all through the country. They had killed and dressed seven beeves yesterday between here and Sikeston, and appeared to be preparing for a force to come that way. I am ready for them if they come, but don't think I have men enough. The Second Wisconsin troops left yesterday. I cannot act on the offensive and do the guard duty. I cannot spare a force to go up to repair the line. Is it possible for me to have another company of infantry to do the guard duty and give my cavalry a chance to scout? Reports from below say there is a force of 400 or 500 at Hornersville. Miller is getting better.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES W. EDWARDS,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., September 25, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your three telegrams of last night. Your directions shall be complied with in each case, and the defense, when the occasion comes, shall be to the last man and the last gun if my troops will stand by me. You must recollect, however, general, that the infantry I have is raw and uninstructed; that I have but one battery for the field, and no cavalry that have ever been in action. Captain Hoelcke will by this time have advised you of the state of the forts, and the time needed to put them in a fair state for defense. I have no doubt that this will be in the line of advance of the main invading army. It is the shortest and most practicable route of advance to Jefferson City, the political capital of the State and the first object of Price's ambition. It presents good roads for artillery, and no rivers that are not easy of crossing at this season of the year. You will see the importance of having some good troops here—troops that will fight the enemy's advance outside of our works, so as to inspire our green troops to stand up to the work when assaulted inside. You, general, know your means in hand, and it would be presumption to advise, but allow me respectfully to suggest that regular or well-drilled troops might be drawn from the north side of the river and the Missouri River counties occupied by the militia of the more northern and more loyal counties. I believe you can hold the disloyal Missouri River

counties this way as though they were in a vise. I will send Warmoth's men along the railroad to-day, if possible. Shall send Colonel Beveridge to the front as far as Houston to keep a lookout, and I will wait the arrival of other troops. We are pressing the instruction of the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth, and hope soon to have them ready to handle.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ROLLA, *September 25, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Beveridge informs me that the First Battalion of his regiment may be expected here to-morrow. Is the First Battalion to be sent to me? Have the Seventh Kansas started yet? I want a dashing regiment to take the advance in attacking Freeman, Coleman, or Cole. Cole, a new officer, reported to have 1,000 men and camped in Blackwater. I will know more about him soon.

MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. MCNEIL,
Rolla:

The Seventh Kansas has not its arms ready, but I now think of retaining it here to organize a force capable of doing some mischief to the enemy. If the enemy comes east of you I should like to have your infantry and batteries prepared to hold the post, and Sanborn making a similar arrangement for Springfield, to join you, and Brown's spare cavalry to harass the enemy. Make him travel slowly and compactly. I will advise with Sanborn and Brown. Let me know what kind of roads and crossings of the Osage and Gasconade are between you and Jefferson City, and how long time to march across.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 147. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., September 25, 1864.

I. Col. I. S. Warmoth, Sixty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia, will immediately call into active service all the Enrolled Missouri Militia in this district to rendezvous at Rolla and Cuba City, Mo., for service in the field for the period of sixty days unless sooner discharged.

By order of Brig. Gen. John McNeil:

C. G. LAURANT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., September 25, 1864.

Maj. O. P. NEWBERRY,
Commanding at Salem:

MAJOR: I received your note of yesterday. My information is that Shelby is to cross the Saint *Francis River* and attack Pilot Knob. He

was reported at Saint Francis River last night. Coleman was to come between Salem and Potosi to take Steelville and operate against the railroad, while Freeman was to attack you, and then go at the road. Freeman is supposed to have 500 men, nearly armed by Price, who hauled up the arms. Get all the information you can in regard to Colonel Cole, the amount of his force, and his position. I will try to relieve you so you may "go for him" or send somebody to do it for you. Do not risk your post by leaving it, to go on any out-of-the-way expedition until you are ordered. The State will be invaded by two or more powerful columns, and we will all have fighting enough without traveling far for it. In the meantime if you can strike any party near your post do so without waiting for orders. Keep a good lookout in front, and give me such advice as you receive in regard to the movements of the enemy. You will also keep a scout well toward Centreville. If Shelby's move on Pilot Knob should be a feint, he will come in on you that way, and join with the main column; make this the objective point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF SALEM, MO.,
September 25, 1864.

Capt. C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Rolla District, Rolla, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to you the following statement: Edmond Kearney was at Stephenson's Mill on the 24th instant, seventeen miles from Salem, Mo., on Current River. Found that a party of eighteen men had taken David Madlock on the night of the 23d instant for a guide to said mill, where they released him and took as a prisoner a man named Kell, as a guide to the Lick Settlement; a man named Baker also, formerly rebel captain. They released Kell, who returned to the mill immediately. From some conversation overheard by Kell he thinks that they intend to go to Coppedge's Mill, where they should meet a large force or several small squads combined. Kell tells Kearney that he knows them to be strangers to this part of the country, and had the appearance of regular Confederate soldiers. Kearney knows Kell to be a Union man, and has two sons in the Forty-eighth Regiment of Volunteers, and a son and son-in-law in the Thirty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry over two years. Kearney lives six miles from here and is a discharged soldier of the Thirty-second Missouri Volunteer Infantry; one that will do to bet on.

Captain, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. P. NEWBERRY,
Major, Commanding Post.

P. S.—I am certain that these men belong to Colonel Cole's command, on Black River. Some report the name Cook and others Cole. I shall send a scout out to-night, but not toward Houston. I fear nothing but from the south and southeast. Please send the men back immediately, as they are choice.

O. P. N.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., September 25, 1864.

Maj. J. B. KAISER,
Waynesville:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you keep a good lookout for the approach of an overpowering foe. You will defend your post against any force not double your own number and not provided with artillery. If assailed in greater force you will retire on this place, ambuscading and fighting the foe at all advantageous points. You will send to this point all the impediments to a rapid march, such as camp equipage, extra ordnance, or other surplus military stores. You will keep these headquarters advised of all that you learn of the movements of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, *September 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. R. C. VAUGHAN,
Lexington:

By the authority of the Governor you will immediately call two regiments of Enrolled Missouri Militia into service for temporary duty to meet the threatened invasion of Price and Shelby from Arkansas. Orders will be sent you by mail to-morrow.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Col. F. W. Hickox, Jefferson City.)

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 25, 1864.*

General E. B. BROWN:

The steamer Cora has returned and the troops destroyed four skiffs. Fifteen rebels made a demonstration on the boat twenty miles below Rocheport. They were driven back with a loss of 3 men and 2 horses. Rebel force reported in Howard 600 strong.

F. W. HICKOX,
Colonel.

SEDALIA, *September 25, 1864.*

Col. F. W. HICKOX,
Jefferson City:

Send one company of the Forty-fifth from Jefferson City to the Gasconade bridge, and all the balance of that regiment to the Osage bridge to-night. Intrench along the east of the hill at General Price's house, extending to the valley east of the court-house; also around the capitol. Use all the citizens and all the tools in the city; close all places of business and set every man at work. Direct all commands south of Jefferson City to fall back on that place if the enemy advance.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 25, 1864.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia:

I am here. Had a skirmish with the enemy. Killed a lieutenant. Drove the gang across the river.

R. M. BOX,
Captain.

SEDALIA, *September 25, 1864.*

Col. K. COATES,
Kansas City:

By authority of the Governor you will immediately call your regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia into service for temporary duty to meet the threatened invasion of Price and Shelby from Arkansas. Orders will be sent you by General Vaughan.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 25, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
Kansas City:

If there is anything to leave in your place I want you to move southward, at least as far as some point east of Paola. Perhaps you can get the militia of Kansas City to take charge of their own garrison duty. How are matters? Can you move part or all your force forward?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, September 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

The general commanding directs me to say if you leave a good garrison at your post how long will it take you to join McNeil and how long to reach Sedalia? Should the enemy pass between Rolla and Saint Louis and attempt to reach Jefferson City I should like to have you and McNeil's mounted force unite and harass the enemy or join Brown and oppose his crossing the Osage.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 25, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I can move my mounted force now at and in the vicinity of Springfield to Sedalia or Rolla in three days without a train, and perhaps in a little less time.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have in the district about 300 wagons; nearly one-half of them are already called in and corralled. I ought to have more artillery ammunition, but will try and get along rather than run too much risk of losing. I have had General Holland order out the militia to-day. I must have authority to arm them. I think the infantry militia and dismounted cavalry and one field battery can hold this place or the forts about it without the aid of my mounted force. The train will be corralled under the cover of the forts mainly. One of my scouts from Cassville got in last night and reported that Price was in Strawberry last Tuesday, with 15,000 mounted men. He did not see the force, but got his information from some of Price's soldiers.

J. B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, September 25, 1864.

General J. B. SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

Make your arrangements to leave at Springfield a sufficient command to insure its safety, then move to Rolla with all your disposable force of cavalry. If you find an enemy attack him vigorously and harass him so as to check his march, guarding yourself from capture or defeat. Make arrangements to communicate with me constantly by couriers if the telegraph fails. Keep your scouts toward the south at least twenty miles from your column. Report when you march and the strength of your command left at Springfield and with yourself. Time is everything; if you reach Rolla in four days you will probably be safe. Leave sufficient mounted men at Springfield to act as scouts and insure it against surprise.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 25, 1864.*

General SANBORN,
Springfield:

The major-general commanding authorizes you, under the exigencies of the case, to call for all the organized militia forces of your district that you can use to advantage, and to arm and subsist the same.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 259. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., September 25, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

III. Col. J. J. Gravely, commanding post, will without delay cause the works at Fort No. 5 to be completed so as to be secure against artillery, and to afford rifle-pits for the infantry between the bastions. He will also cause breast-works and fortifications to be constructed as follows: One on the ridge east of this town, to command the Campbell

farm and the ridge running past Widow Shackelford's and the ravine running between that ridge and the general hospital; another on the most commanding position between the general hospital and Fort No. 5.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 25, 1864.

Major MELTON, *Commanding Cassville:*

Have Morley keep the scouts out some distance and go out as far with his trains to get forage as there is any safety in going.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 25, 1864.

Major MELTON, *Commanding Cassville:*

As you can have no artillery, I do not see that you can improve your condition much by fortifying. With the court-house for a cover, you can probably hold the town against any force of cavalry that can attack you. If your position is attacked by a large force with artillery you will abandon it. I do not now apprehend any difficulty at Cassville, unless it comes from Stand Watie.

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEOSHO, MO., *September 25, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN,
Comdg. Southwest District, Springfield, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor of informing you that one of my secret agents has just returned from a trip taken down south. She reports having seen, and taken prisoner by, Major Piercey's command. They were moving down Cowskin River; point of destination she was not able to learn. She reports having seen about 100 rebels, and I believe they are aiming to make an attempt on some point. Captain Rusk is now stationed near Carthage, in Jasper County, Mo., and is reported to have about 100 men. I have sent another agent down south, and if she can get through I think she will bring news of more importance. Major Piercey is believed to be on his way to re-enforce Captain Rusk. I will use my utmost endeavors to keep posted with regard to any move they may make, and will report the same to you at the earliest possible time. We will, I think, be through with our hay hauling in the course of six or eight more days, and then I shall be able to again take the field. We hear nothing of Stand Watie at all; he may be down in the Choctaw Nation. If he is not there I cannot tell where, but have all confidence in my agent that is gone down south bringing me news of his whereabouts.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

MILTON BURCH,
Major Eighth Regiment Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., *September 25, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am stationed here with four companies, one company at Hamilton, one at Cameron, and four at Saint Joseph, ready to move at once, but need medical outfit, overcoats, and rubber blankets, which I have made requisitions for. No troops at Saint Joseph except mine and about 130 unmounted recruits.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

GLASGOW, *September 25, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel STAUBER, *Sturgeon:*

Push on the mounting and send your forces into the brush. Let there be no rest night or day. Report to me daily. Let the boys loose upon the bushwhackers.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

There is very good reason to believe that Price is north of the Arkansas line in Southern Missouri. Shelby's force occupy Farmington, and the weight of evidence is that he will endeavor to make his way across the country to the Missouri River.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 25, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY:

Dispatches from General Halleck and General Rosecrans indicate their belief that Price is moving rapidly northward on this side of the Arkansas; probably already within Missouri. Are the militia ready? Can you furnish a garrison for this post so I can start my remaining volunteers below? Efforts are being made by sending strong forces into Arkansas to cut off Price's retreat. We must take care of our corner of the field.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 25, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES, *Lawrence, Kans.:*

Your letter of the 22d in regard to trains going from Fort Scott is received. I am directed to reply that the general has given no orders for his troops to move out of his department, and none must move without his orders. Troops belonging to another department can move when they see proper. The general don't wish to be responsible for drunken disasters like some that have lately occurred. He will write fully.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, September 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE SYKES:

GENERAL: Yesterday General Rosecrans sent me dispatches expressing confident belief that only a small force can be on this side of the Arkansas now. To-day he thinks Price with a large force is in Missouri and Shelby in advance at Farmington, about sixty miles below Pilot Knob. These indications seem to imply a movement on Missouri east of West Plains, very remote from Kansas, but other reports all go to show that a considerable force is, or has been, on the extended [line] between Missouri and Kansas, and therefore it is best for us to be prepared for the worst. I have cented [*sic*] myself with the order of the Governor to have militia in readiness for a move, and the latest from below Fort Scott seems to develop no approaching enemy. Carthage, Mo., it is said, was burned, but Rosecrans says he is in communication with Cassville and has no tidings. They also seem to have no news concerning the taking of the train at Cabin Creek, except what they get through our scouts, all which proves, as I fear, they are not as well informed of danger in front as we are. I have advocated the route through Kansas as the cheapest and the safest way to supply the posts of Forts Smith and Gibson and posts above, but since that country was severed from my command I could not be expected to escort trains through it, because I could not know the dangers from foes or the support friendly forces could give when I did not control them. Still, local efforts to carry on a big trade through the country are difficult to restrain, and I have had repeated occasion to tell my officers at Fort Scott, as you will have to do, that we have few or no troops to spare, and we cannot attend to the supplies of our comrades beyond our lines. I was, therefore, astonished, in the face of facts, to hear from Fort Scott before receiving your letter that Colonel Jennison was ordering troops to escort a train that would start on Tuesday. Very likely a train with a reasonable escort would go through, since the rebels seem to have taken at Cabin Creek more than they could carry away. Yet in the face of that it would only be folly for us to send away another invitation before we know the strength or position of foes that took that large supply. You must control details, for you will constantly find our Kansas officers ready to seize popular, rather than plausible, occasions to propose excursions.

In connection with this the cattle business has been a great bore. Our troops have expressed a great desire to regulate that trade, and when I first came to this command, and the Indian country was part of my department, I directed very summary [measures to be taken] to stop the frauds connected with it, but I soon found that officers and men had their zeal mainly stimulated by their own chances for gain, and I was glad when the Indian country was withdrawn from my department. I made very elaborate presentations to the War and Interior Departments, but received no aid from headquarters in any way, except that the Interior Department has assumed the direction, and Colonel Coffin, the Indian agent, has taken entire control of the matter, given permits to such persons as he considered fair dealers, and in connection with the agents undertakes the care of Indian rights. The sooner the cattle are sold out of the vacated country the better for us, as there are 150 [miles] of territory over which cattle roam, inviting thieves, rebels, and everybody to come and drive them away. When the cattle are all gone rebels cannot subsist between the Kansas and Arkansas Rivers, where they now live on these deserted cattle. Of course every case of

fraud or felony that is perpetrated should be punishable, but the Interior Department and civil authorities in Kansas should mainly attend to these matters.

We have not enough force, and constituted as our troops are of men generally resident merely, they are poorly qualified for such duties. This we can do, and I have always so ordered: If Indians claim cattle in the droves passing through the State we can stop the droves and give the Indian a fair chance to prove his property. This I always have ordered since the Indian country was detached. While it was part of my command I requested the troops to attend to the matter in the Indian country when the frauds and proof are convenient. I wish you would study the subject on the ground by visiting the localities and see if anything further properly devolves on the military; and, if so, how it can be put in proper action. The Indian right to trade is earnestly asserted by the Interior Department, and wherever trade with the Indians goes on fraud seems inevitable. All we can do or would do if we had the Indian country in charge would be to discriminate so as to reduce frauds as much as possible. This is all anybody can do. The cattle are for market, and should in some way be disposed of. I recommended that they should be collected for the army and for the Indians, as I claimed that cattle belonging to rebel Indians reverted to the Government. But the Cherokees and other chiefs claim that the forfeit of property by rebels inures to the loyal remainder of tribes, and the Department at Washington seems to yield to this fiction of law. Since my return I have been down with a stitch in my back, a sort of fragment assault from the same battery that constantly annoys you. I am, however, about well again. I am sorry to hear that Mrs. Snyder is evidently sinking away from her long illness. Mrs. Curtis says she is a very amiable, feeble, and delicate flower, and therefore likely soon to pass away. Your family, I believe, are well. You no doubt rejoice with me at Sheridan's success in the Shenandoah Valley, but probably there is only an indifferent force to contend with. Since your position is on the private, not the military, line of telegraph we must study economy in the use of it, yet I hope you will not fail to keep me advised and all of your officers constantly directed through that instantaneous means of communication. There is no need, however, of more items from below being twice transmitted over the Lawrence line; so I have directed such intelligence to be sent direct to me. If militia are turned out they must rendezvous near the border, or as far forward as possible, where provisions must be located. I object to Lawrence as a rendezvous, as it does not present the force near enough to the foe to seem to be immediately available. Olathe, Paola, and Fort Scott are better points. Humboldt is an important location, and the road from that point to Fort Gibson is shorter and safer than the road from Fort Scott. The Second Colorado, now at Kansas City, is ordered to report to me. They will compensate for the First Colorado going out and all the 100-days' Illinois [men] that leave soon in consideration of expiring time. Still, we are very destitute of force, and in case of trouble must depend mainly upon the militia. Let me know what changes you make of forces, so I can co-operate in case of finding something to add. I have just received a dispatch from General Halleck, saying: "All your available force not required against Indians should be thrown south of Fort Scott route. Large re-enforcements have been sent to Arkansas to cut off the enemy's retreat." This, you see, conforms to what we have been doing, and goes to add proof to the general statements of Price having come north of the Arkansas with a large force. Press everything forward toward the Fort Scott line, depend-

ing on militia to guard interior points. I have some days since directed Blunt to distribute forces economically on his line, and if any remain unavailable send to Council Grove, and to report their arrival in advance, so I can move them farther if in time.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 25, 1864.

Col. CHARLES W. BLAIR,
Commanding Fort Scott:

COLONEL: Your communication of the 23d instant is just received. My latest information from Price's army direct is up to the 22d instant. He was then encamped on Strawberry River, Ark., about forty miles below the State line, with a force (infantry, cavalry, and artillery) variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 men. His fighting force I should estimate at about 8,000 men. His army is now reported as moving along the Black River and White Water River. From all the information I can gather, and from the evidence afforded by captured letters, his destination seems to be Jefferson City, and thence into Kansas. I have withdrawn the troops from Carthage and Lamar, as there did not seem to be enough Union sentiment there to justify me in keeping a force there which might be needed elsewhere. These towns or some point near them will be again occupied as soon as the present emergency has passed away.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Lawrence, September 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. P. B. PLUMB,
Commanding Post, Olathe, Kans.:

COLONEL: By direction of the major-general commanding the district I have just referred to Captain Ames, Company A, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, a communication from W. Beckwith, a citizen of Olathe, complaining of depredations committed by Company A, Sixteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, upon his property, and have instructed Captain Ames to ascertain the exact amount of damages sustained by Mr. Beckwith, collect the same from his company, and place the money in the hands of the commanding officer at Olathe to be paid to him. You will see that these instructions are complied with in every particular. The general directs me to call your particular attention to the complaints against this company, and to say that if any further reports of depredations committed by them are made he will at once recommend Captain Ames for dismissal. Your attention is called to paragraph V, General Orders, No. 27,* current series, from these headquarters, and the general must hold you responsible for the conduct of the troops under your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See September 6, p. 86

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA, *Post Cottonwood, In the Field, September 25, 1864.*

I. Maj. G. M. O'Brien, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, is relieved from command of Post Cottonwood, and will turn over to Col. S. W. Summers all public property in his possession.

II. Col. S. W. Summers, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, will immediately assume command of Post Cottonwood, receipting to Major O'Brien for all public property belonging to the post.

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By command of R. B. Mitchell, brigadier-general, commanding:

JNO. K. RANKIN,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, *September 26, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

General Seymour is a man of too many prejudices for the delicate task of inspecting west of the Mississippi. He would make up his opinion without proper examination. Franklin and Baldy Smith are better suited. Colonel Marcy has made a partial report. Colonel Sackett is now inspecting. General Canby has also been directed to send an inspector. If you think another should be sent, and cannot spare Colonel Babcock, I would recommend Smith.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

An officer of rank and experience should be sent by you to investigate alleged frauds and inefficiency in Arkansas, and especially at Fort Smith and the Indian Territory. General Grant has given Smith full discretion to act with his command as he may deem best against Kirby Smith, Price & Co.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Mobile Bay, September 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Commanding Military Division of West Mississippi:

GENERAL: I take great pleasure in sending you extracts from a congratulatory letter addressed to me by the honorable Secretary of the Navy, under date of September 5, 1864:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
September 5, 1864.

SIR: Your dispatch, numbered 368, is received, informing the Department of the capture on the 23d ultimo of Fort Morgan. This is the last and most formidable of all the defenses erected to command the entrance to the Bay of Mobile, and it is a gratification that its capitulation was effected sooner than had been anticipated. I

desire to congratulate you and your command on a series of achievements which put us in possession of the bay, and until the integrity of the Union is fully vindicated and established closes all ocean communication with the city of Mobile. I desire that the congratulations, which are hereby tendered to yourself, your officers, and men, may be extended to the army who have so cordially co-operated with you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, September 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report from a scout.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. HERBERT,
Second Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER, *September 15, 1864.*

Maj. FRANK W. MARSTON:

SIR: On the 28th of August Generals Polignac and Walker left Harrisonburg and moved in the direction of Monroe, La. Colonel Harrison is the only one there now. He has got only 250 men, with some sick, belonging to those other brigades. The cavalry also have moved in the same direction. This news I received from Lieut. W. F. Vermilya, of the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry. He has just made his escape from Marshall, Tex., and came by Harrisonburg to Natchez. This news is correct.

BERNARD NORTON,
Scout.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 140. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 26, 1864.

I. Capt. J. G. Telford, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, having reported at these headquarters, in compliance with paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 301, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, will report to the commanding general Department of the Gulf for assignment to duty with Brigadier-General Sherman, commanding Defenses of New Orleans.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 26, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

The instructions from your headquarters require the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry to proceed to Baton Rouge by squadrons as fast as they can be

relieved by squadrons of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry. If it would not interfere with any plan already formed, I have the honor to recommend that the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry be allowed to remain in the District of La Fourche until the Third Rhode Island Cavalry get a little settled in their saddles. The Twelfth Illinois, or a portion of it, was just making a tour of exploration on the banks of Grand River. I would rather for them to go than these raw horses. A squadron, I am told, of Third Rhode Island went over to-day. They are certainly unfit to make much of a march yet, though the La Fourche is the very place they can best train their men and horses in.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 26, 1864.*
(Received October 7th.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

General Mower's command left Sulphur Rock, twelve miles south of Batesville, en route for Pilot Knob, in pursuit of Price and Shelby. Scout thinks General Mower had received a dispatch from A. J. Smith. I have sent an officer up the Mississippi with dispatches for A. J. Smith. I have received information, through Southern sources, which I think is reliable, that Price and Shelby together have not more than 10,000 troops and twelve pieces of artillery. Magruder is now at Monticello, threatening Pine Bluff. Escaped prisoners report that there are but few troops at Shreveport and Tyler; also that troops were ordered from Texas to join Maxey in a raid on Fort Smith. I have sent a cavalry command to communicate with Fort Smith. Have not heard from there for a month, although I have sent dispatches. There is an effort being made to have that district detached from this department. I am told it will cost three times as much to supply it by Leavenworth as from here. One-third their train would suffice. The railroad is now competent for the business. We are getting up a cavalry raid for Magruder's rear.

FREDK. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 26, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. GAUBERT,
Devall's Bluff:

Captain Lacey will leave here on the train at 2 p. m., with important dispatches. If there is no other boat to go down the river please detain the Emma No. 2 until Captain Lacey arrives. Please reply immediately.

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., September 26, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Little Rock:

A Union woman living near Bayou Metoe, about thirty miles southwest, says it was the *talk of people* near Aberdeen yesterday that a

rebel force was moving from the Arkansas River in this direction. She does not know whether it was conjecture on their part or not.

Respectfully,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Steele.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN M. THAYER,
Commanding District of the Frontier:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 22d instant came duly to hand and contents noted. General Price has moved up the Black River from Batesville and is now supposed to be in Missouri, on the White Water, and advancing north. His design seems now to be to reach the Missouri River at Jefferson City and then to reach Kansas. All available troops here will be constantly in the field during the stay of Price in the State, and I do not now suppose that any troops would be sent to your assistance at present. General Steele has been largely re-enforced lately, and I do not think you have anything to fear from an attack, but may have difficulty with your trains. I will do all in my power at any time to assist you. I shall be absent for a time after to-day, but shall be glad to have you communicate with these headquarters at all times in regard to your situation and the general condition of affairs in Arkansas.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

We are arming the organized citizens, volunteers, and militia to resist and punish Price's raid. We want Colonel Callender instructed to issue arms to them on my orders. The 5,000 are nearly all issued, and we shall want 5,000 more to-morrow. Please send authority without delay.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

His Excellency Governor YATES,
Springfield:

It seems certain that a part, if not all, of Price's and Shelby's commands are at Fredericktown, in Southeast Missouri. Price's soldiers boast of having large supplies of arms, and that he is to be strongly re-enforced from Illinois. I feel confident he can't get any decent white man from that State who is a real citizen.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

It is certain that Shelby, with 4,000 men, is at Fredericktown, Mo., twenty-one miles east of Pilot Knob, and that Price, with a large mounted force—put by their own people at 15,000—arrived there on Saturday night. I want every veteran you can spare me from Cairo. Can you send arms?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

COLUMBUS, *September 26, 1864.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

Cairo is not under my command, and I do not know what force is there. I am sorry I cannot spare a man from my department.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. E. PAINE, *Springfield, Ill.:*

Have you any veterans you can spare me for an emergency, either at Cairo or elsewhere? If so, send them with all dispatch to Saint Louis. We may need and can use them to great advantage.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

One veteran regiment, 250 strong, is here ready to return to the field. Will you have it? It could start to-morrow. There are also 3,000 100-days' troops awaiting muster, and will you have them?

H. E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. E. PAINE, *Springfield, Ill.:*

Yes. Send what you can spare at once. They will be met on the opposite side of the river by a staff officer. Ask the 100-days' men in my name if they will come. Please telegraph me when they will come. No time should be lost.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 26, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Colonel Ford says he has not been relieved. General Halleck says the Second Colorado is turned over to me. I order Ford forward, and you must provide for Kansas City. Where is Price?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, [September 26, 1864].

Major-General CURTIS:

I have been to see General Rosecrans. We think as things now stand, the Second Colorado would do more good where it is than elsewhere, until the raid develops more fully. Let it remain until you hear from me again, and if it be not absolutely necessary I will advise you promptly. Answer.

B. GRATZ BROWN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, September 26, 1864.

B. GRATZ BROWN,
Saint Louis:

What did they turn over our troops for if they can't spare them? I am ordered to press forces down below where troops are needed most because actual trouble has begun. Where is Price? I desire to use my force where I think it most needed, not where you and others do. I have for several days retained the Second to accommodate General Rosecrans, and because no other troops come to Kansas City, but General Rosecrans has five times the force in Missouri I have in Kansas, and I cannot agree to arrangements that place me in charge of troops I cannot use.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington City:

The raid of Price is developing a pretty large force, and it is clearly the policy of the Government to order and publish a postponement of the draft in Missouri until after the raid is dealt with. When Price is whipped we can get more volunteers than we want, and until he is disposed of the draft will only furnish a means of excitement to the enemy.

Yours, respectfully,

B. GRATZ BROWN.

MOUND CITY, *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

I sent another gun-boat up to Cape Girardeau for temporary service in that vicinity last night. Devoe can remain a week, as you requested. The admiral has not returned.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain, &c.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General PLEASONTON,
Philadelphia:

Where is General A. Pleasonton? He is much wanted here immediately. Please get him word.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, September 26, 1864.
(Received 4.25 p. m.)

Brigadier-General FRY:

Send telegraph orders to Colonel Alexander to suspend the draft in Missouri until Price's raid is over. It won't be long and the news will be a blow to him and the rebels, and will cost probably nothing.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Colonel CALLENDER:

The general wishes you to prepare 1,000 Enfield muskets, complete with accouterments, and 40,000 cartridges for Brig. Gen. J. R. McCormick, Enrolled Missouri Militia, at Pilot Knob. Invoice to E. Anson More, quartermaster State, who will receipt and send me the requisition. Wait orders for shipment.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 26, 1864.*

Messrs. OWINGS, DUGGE, and GALE,
Washington, Mo.:

No draft will be ordered in Second District this week, and we have induced General Rosecrans and Colonel Alexander to request of General Fry a suspension of it until the raid of Price and Shelby comes to a disastrous end. Goebel will be up on to-morrow's train with General Rosecrans' order to organize and arm loyal men for defense of bridges, &c. Begin the work at once.

HENRY T. BLOW.
GERT GOEBEL.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 176. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 26, 1864.*

MISSOURIANS:

I. After two years of barbarous and harassing war, in which every citizen directly or indirectly suffered loss of property and many of life, you are now invaded by Price and the recreant Missourians, who, in defiance of professed principles, have been the chief cause of your sufferings and loss. They bring with them men from other States to plunder, murder, and destroy you for adhering to the Government of your interests and your choice. Prepare for them the reception they deserve. Make this raid fatal to the enemy and you will insure peace; let them succeed and you almost ruin your State.

II. They boast of secret conspirators among you, who are ready to join them in ruining you. Let no Missourian be found base enough to do it. Let every citizen who has spirit and manhood to defend his own home offer his services. Citizens not in the Enrolled Militia, or organized under General Orders, No. 107, can join the militia organizations called out in their localities, or report to the nearest U. S. volunteer or militia commander for such duty as they can perform during the continuance of the raid. I look for a hearty response from all men who

are true to their State and nation. Bring arms, if you have any, horses if you can ride, and fight as scouts. Let ever arm be nerved, every brain active.

III. Officers and soldiers now discharged, or on veteran furlough, are appealed to in this crisis. Such officers and men as are in the city will report to Colonel Laiboldt, at Schofield Barracks, No. 2. Colonel Laiboldt will organize them into companies and combine them with his troops into battalions, forming a veteran brigade for the defense of the city, and to punish Price, Shelby, and their companions, as well as the traitors at home who are waiting to join them and who have aided and supplied them with horses stolen from their neighbors during the last few weeks and sent South. The case admits of no delay.

IV. Colonel Laiboldt will make requisitions on the chief of ordnance for necessary equipments, arms, and ammunition.

The chief commissary of subsistence and the chief quartermaster will provide the supplies necessary from their respective departments.

Colonel Merrill, chief of the Cavalry Bureau, Western Division, will organize, arm, and mount every man in his command for active service, and report at these headquarters.

The chief quartermaster will have all employés that can bear arms organized into companies. Those who can act as cavalry will be mounted and report to Capt. C. H. McNally.

V. The Governor of the State has been informed of the threatened raid and requested to call the militia to serve until the invaders are destroyed or driven from the State. I rely upon their courage and patriotism, and have only to say let your assembling be prompt, and let the commissioned officers see that proper steps are at once taken to secure for their commands all needful supplies of arms, equipments, ammunition, camp and garrison equipage, and blankets.

Brig. Gen. E. Anson More, chief quartermaster of the State, will furnish these supplies on requisitions made according to his instructions.

The chief commissary of the department will furnish subsistence.

VI. District commanders will at once give such orders to the citizen guards as will best secure the public property and records of their districts, and, if possible, save private property from destruction or pillage.

VII. The general commanding takes this occasion to say to troops under his command that lawlessness and violence toward unarmed citizens, wasting and appropriating property to private uses have done more harm to the cause of the nation than the loss of a great battle. Every soldier should remember that he is armed and clothed with authority to preserve and defend law. Any violation of law wrongs his country; and a soldier who does so disgraces his flag, and commits a great crime. Officers are under still higher obligations to avoid and prevent these crimes and disorders. While the laws of war and of our country permit the seizure and conversion of private property for public uses, under order, in certain cases, it denounces the waste or conversion of it to private use as a high crime, and affixes the penalty of death to pillage and plunder. The penalty is the same whether the offense is committed in our own or in an enemy's country. Any officer or soldier who shall enter a private house or inclosure and call for food, or take any property whatsoever, without orders from a proper officer, shall be promptly and severely punished.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 177. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 26, 1864.*

The general commanding has been informed that Confederate officers, soldiers, and guerrillas are in the habit of dressing in the U. S. uniform and hoisting the national colors to deceive our troops in action.

Commanders of troops in this department are informed that these practices are inconsistent with the usages of honorable warfare, and, like spying, forfeits the right of those who resort to them to be treated as honorable enemies.

All offenders will be dealt with accordingly.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 178. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 26, 1864.*

On the recommendation of his honor the mayor, and many leading business men of the city, all public business will be suspended after 12 m. to-morrow to enable us to complete our organizations for local defense, and so permit an active force to pursue the enemy.

Such business as is necessary to supply the daily wants of the people—public administration, banking and printing offices, manufactories which cannot be stopped without great damage—are exempt from the operations of this order.

Exempts from the military service capable of defending their homes are requested to organize under direction of his honor the mayor, who will be provided with experienced officers to assist him in the organization.

Whatever is done should be done immediately and with united energies. The organization should be completed in forty-eight hours, when business will be resumed. Loyal exempts, let us hear from you!

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General SMITH,
Jefferson Barracks:

Ewing telegraphs that 100, perhaps more, rebels had attacked Ironton at 3.30 to-day. Steele's inspector-general says Mower left to follow Price on Thursday week, twelve days ago. We shall have more from Ewing to-night. Nothing from McNeil of interest as yet. Mower may be driving them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MINERAL POINT, *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Ewing is at Pilot Knob, and the telegraph cut within half an hour. He informs me that the rebels attacked him in force this evening. I will try and relieve him before daylight.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

General A. J. SMITH:

If there is strong probability that Price is with Shelby, I think it would be best to relieve Ewing, evacuate Pilot Knob, and fall back this way. Our cavalry will be able to take the field by to-morrow. Colonel Herrick, Seventh Kansas, will move early in the morning to such point as you may direct. We must not let the rebels get between you and Saint Louis. Advise us with what you move.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

MINERAL POINT, *September 26, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

Ewing is safe. Communication open. I will work all night. Ewing says a rebel force is crossing this way. I hope to be ready for them.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

I have your dispatch of 9.45 p. m. Nothing to add to the last instructions, viz, to use your discretion about ordering the evacuation of Pilot Knob, and not to let the enemy in superior force get between you and Saint Louis. The Seventh Kansas has orders to report at Jefferson Barracks to you without delay.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MINERAL POINT, *September 26, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS:

Please order the Seventh Kansas to report to me at Jefferson Barracks as early as possible.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

General A. J. SMITH:

Do you want Colonel Catherwood to join you? Send orders about cavalry if you want any.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry has 800 men; Seventh Kansas, 400.

MINERAL POINT, *September 26, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS:

I have ordered Colonel Catherwood to De Soto to report to Colonel Shaw. Please direct the other regiment to report by telegraph as soon as ready. Fifteen hours will develop something.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Troops in the Field:

In compliance with verbal instructions [of the] commanding general Department of the Missouri, I have the honor to report to you for duty. I have 800 cavalry, of the Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Cavalry, ready to move to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. C. CATHERWOOD,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Cavalry.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Mineral Point:

All your dispatches have come duly. McCormick telegraphs for 1,000 stand of arms at Pilot Knob. Do you want them? Is there any force beyond Shelby's reported coming up? Latest news. Answer about it and sending the arms.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

PILOB KNOB, *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I think the arms may be sent to McCormick with 40,000 rounds of ammunition, to be held at De Soto until I order them, or I think the force would be useful in guarding the railroad and in filling up the garrison at the fort if necessary. Captain Powers, of the Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, has seventy-four horses in his company without horse equipments. I think it would be well to order them down with the arms for McCormick.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The rebels who were repulsed day before yesterday at Farmington returned yesterday, about 150 strong, and forced our pickets out and occupied the town a few hours. They came and left both times in the direction of Fredericktown. No other rebels as far north as they except a band of about forty, which went as far as Big River Mills, on road to Mineral Point, yesterday afternoon. On Saturday afternoon about 100 came this way to within nine miles of the Knob and returned toward Fredericktown. They were engaged in taking horses and clothing. These acts, in connection with Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller's dispatch to me of 5 p. m. last evening, satisfies me that Fredericktown is their point for concentration, if more troops are to follow and their force [*sic*] of no more are coming. Major Wilson has had a patrol for nine miles on the Fredericktown road; also on the Patterson and Cen-

treville roads each night, but have not undertaken to push a scouting party to Fredericktown. A scouting party of 130 men left at midnight last night for Farmington, with instructions to go as much south in the direction of the enemy as they could. I am just starting a good officer with seventy men, being all I can get, to Fredericktown, and will to-night find out the real condition of things there. I think the cavalry force in the sub-district is but 250 available. The remainder of the 450 force on the rolls I dismounted, having sold private horses because no appraiser could be got to appraise them. I have had citizen and soldier scouts out from De Soto, Mineral Point, Irondale scouting southeastward, and from Potosi southwestward beyond Webster. I am certain the rebels are higher up than Fredericktown.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Ironton is now being attacked by at least 100 rebels; perhaps a much larger force.

T. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

IRONTON, THREE MILES BELOW PILOT KNOB,
[*September 26,*] *1864—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Our pickets and scouts driven in here one hour ago on the Fredericktown road by a rebel force certainly 200 or 300 strong. I have re-enforced with one piece of artillery, and a desultory firing is going on a mile east of this and two and a half miles from the fort. I do not wish to bring on a general engagement out there if the whole rebel force is really at hand, because it is certainly 3,000 to 5,000 strong. I am satisfied of this fully, because of reports entirely authentic that there was a column went up east of Patterson nearly as large as that which passed there, and because reliable officers give reports of citizens as to length of column and as to degree road was cut up. The scout to Farmington returned an hour ago, having reached there at 8 o'clock. There was but a small party there. They killed 3 and wounded 8, captured 1. The wounded rebel I have examined, and his manner gives me great confidence in his statement. He says he left Fredericktown last night. Shelby's command was then there, and it was said they would go to Farmington to-day. He says Shelby has about 4,000 men, with four pieces of artillery. He only knows positively that Shelby is there, but thinks Price, Marmaduke, Cabell, and Fagan are also there with 15,000 men. He had not seen Price, but heard he got there Saturday night. He heard a brass band Saturday night which did not belong to Shelby's command, and was said to belong to Price. Two paroled prisoners in from Greenville road repeat the assertions of the others you examined. They left the command which went up Cedar Creek, and say it was Price's. I think I can hold the fort against 5,000 cavalry, and shall stand fast until I learn more as to Price.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING:

Your dispatch 3.30 received. When the affair is over let me know about sending the arms in question.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

PILOT KNOB, *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I can hold the fort against 4,000 or 5,000 cavalry and four pieces of artillery. I think I am now informed to my satisfaction that the enemy has more than [that] at Fredericktown. I am sure he has that much. The force with which we were engaged east of Ironton this p. m. numbered 200 or 300 only. They withdrew after an hour's desultory firing. The losses on both sides were light. The exact amount I have not ascertained. I shall send up to-night the extra quartermaster's and commissary stores here, which were sent against my remonstrance in large quantities on the 1st instant. My advance is again attacked in large force, and are being driven in. Evidently a considerable body of the enemy are upon me. You must exercise your judgment as to distribution of troops.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General EWING,
Pilot Knob:

Your last dispatch giving corroberative information has been received. Your views are approved. You can probably make it too expensive for the rebels to take the Knob. The arms will be sent to De Soto with a special messenger, to the care of the commanding officer there to await your orders. If you had the militia with you in the fort you could whip all the rebs can bring.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING,
Pilot Knob:

General Smith telegraphs me from Mineral Point 9.25 p. m. I have left matters with your post to his discretion. Take orders from and confer with him, yet keep me always advised of all matters of importance.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

PILOT KNOB, *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General SMITH:

I am advised by Major Wilson, commanding at the front, that the rebels are massing a large force in his front in Arcadia Valley, two miles from here. There is no doubt that it is intended to attack here

in large force. I think it advisable for you to send me a full regiment at once, as the fort is large enough to hold them efficiently in addition to the troops I have. Artillery enough in the fort and all inside.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General Rosecrans.)

PILOT KNOB, *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General SMITH:

It may be advisable to move the regiment at Mineral Point by sending it here, or taking it to De Soto, as the enemy are certainly in force enough to whip, if not capture, it. I have ordered the colonel commanding to keep his locomotives supplied with wood and water, and all ready for prompt movement, and if the road is cut north of him to fall back here, and if south to fall back to De Soto. Advise as to further movements of that regiment.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General SMITH:

I have four companies of your command here and one regiment is at Mineral Point, where I suppose you are; the other companies I brought from De Soto, and four companies at Irondale and at the two Big River bridges.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

ROLLA, *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The Osage can be crossed at this stage of water everywhere; it is merely a succession of pools. (See Morrill's survey.) The Gasconade is almost a dry river and can be waded from its mouth to its source. No attention need be paid to fords on either stream.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Commanding, &c.:

The general commanding asks what is your effective force?

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

ROLLA, *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. F. S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

The effective force of this district is as follows: At Rolla, 1,200 green infantry, 200 old infantry, 300 enrolled militia, 741 cavalry, 100 artillery; at Salem, 146 cavalry; at Waynesville, 140 cavalry.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ROLLA, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Will you please see that the quartermaster's requisition for material to complete the block-house is attended to. I deem it of great importance that you should send two heavy guns to be used on this work, en barbette. I hope you will concur with me and forward them at once. We shall press citizens and quartermaster's men on this work to-morrow. Hope to have it done in six days.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ROLLA, *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. F. S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

I shall distribute the militia along the railroad to Harrison Station to-morrow. General Gray informs me that a regiment will report at Franklin and Cuba. I shall station them from Franklin to Harrison, with a strong guard at Moselle bridge. I shall not attempt to defend the trestle-work east of Franklin without special orders to that effect. A telegraph operator should be stationed at Sullivan and another at Cuba.

J. MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Commanding, &c.:

Dispatch received. How many teamsters can you arm? Put your militia in block-houses. Will endeavor to get you telegraph operators at Sullivan and Cuba. Requisition on quartermaster will be attended to in morning, also your requisition for guns. Sanborn will be with you probably by day after to-morrow night. So says the major-general commanding.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

ROLLA, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Chief of Staff, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I send Warmoth along the road to-day to distribute, say, 300 men. Cannot the militia of Franklin County furnish the guard for the road in that county? The most important bridges are in that county and I expect their militia is better than mine and I hope better officered. If this is done I can concentrate Warmoth's regiment on this end of the road and appoint a special inspector of railroad guards to assure me that they are constantly on the *qui vive*. I need as many hand-cars as there are stations, and an engine constantly at this place subject to my orders, and an order for free transportation of railroad guards and officers on that particular duty.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

General JOHN MCNEIL,
Commanding District, Rolla:

An engine will be sent you in the event of extra trains being run. The superintendent of the railroad says the engines must be withdrawn from the road. Only three hand-cars are on the road. If serviceable they will be forwarded to you.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 148. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA, *Rolla, Mo., September 26, 1864.*

1. Col. I. S. Warmoth, commanding Sixty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia, will proceed with his regiment to guard the railroad from Rolla to Franklin, and will distribute his command by companies, platoons, or by sections of platoons, as in his judgment he may deem best for the protection of the road, bridges, and trestle-works, until he shall receive special orders on the subject. Colonel Warmoth may detach one company, or make details from several companies, who will provide their own horses and forage, so as to form a command to be stationed at Steelville, to report to and act under the orders of Captain Ferguson, commanding at that place, in observing the approaches to the road and in scouting the country to discover any assailing foe. Colonel Warmoth will report, by telegraph or by mail, to these headquarters, and if cut off to department headquarters at Saint Louis, anything material that may happen to any part of his command, and will have free transportation on all railroad trains for himself and for his officers when traveling under orders. He will send to these headquarters his tri-monthly and monthly returns, and forward proper requisitions to the district commissary for the subsistence of his men. Capt. E. B. Grimes, assistant quartermaster, will furnish Colonel Warmoth with the required transportation for the distribution of his men.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. John McNeil:

C. G. LAURANT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROLLA, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. J. B. KAISER,
Commanding, Waynesville, Mo.:

Take no alarm from the report of those four officers. Unload the train and send it back. If you are attacked and compelled to fall back destroy the stores.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SEDALIA, *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that one band of fifty-two rebels passed near Belmont, Benton County, on Sunday, and another of 100 passed two miles west of Rolla last night, both moving south.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SEDALIA, *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Saint Louis:

Major Mullins, First Missouri State Militia, had a skirmish with Bill Jackson and Tom Woodson's band, numbering about 123, on Thursday evening, about six miles north of Longwood. They killed a number of the enemy (they report 10), with several wounded; captured several horses, arms, provisions, and clothing. The rebels had pack animals loaded with clothing, and in some cases country-made hard bread. They reported that they had fifteen days' subsistence. No enemy reported in Cooper County.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SEDALIA, *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

Captain Box followed the band that came up from the south to the Missouri River in La Fayette County. Part crossed the river and part moved east toward Saline City. Captain Box had a skirmish with the band and killed one man, the lieutenant of the band.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Sedalia, Mo., September 26, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Central Missouri:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that I am informed by Captain Peery, who has just arrived from Clinton, that forty-two men, dressed principally in Confederate clothing, passed south through Calhoun on the morning of the 24th instant, and in the evening of the same day they were some seven or eight miles distant in the vicinity of Grand River. In their march they captured and paroled some of the Leesville citizen guards. They seemed to be moving about, and not on any direct march.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McFERRAN,
Colonel First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Regiment.

HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
September 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Commanding Central District of Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of this date.* I have promptly issued orders to Colonel Crawford, at Sedalia, and to Colonel Halbert, of Hickory County, to call their regiments into service and to report for duty to you. It may be well for me to say that I think it extremely doubtful whether Colonel Halbert will receive my order by mail, and, if at all, whether in time to

* See September 25, p. 365.

act efficiently. His regiment was raised in four counties—Saint Clair, Clinton, Benton, and Hickory—and in the present condition of the country I fear that prompt communication will be impracticable. The Seventy-first Regiment, from this county and Saline, may be regarded as almost extinct, there not remaining probably in the regiment subject to duty 100 men in all. There are two small companies of citizen guards here and one in Saline. In conclusion, I may state that this post is in an exposed condition. The guerrillas were in town to-day, having taken three horses, with which they made their escape.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. VAUGHAN,
Brigadier-General, Fifth District, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

WARRENSBURG, *September 26, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Sedalia:

I will send part of Company C out toward Osceola as a line of communication. I have seventy men here without rations. Will you send them up? Order was left here by Lieutenant Holloway for me to come to Sedalia on court-martial. Shall I do so? I must have a change of clothing; trunk is at Sedalia.

T. T. CRITTENDEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

SEDALIA, *September 26, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. T. T. CRITTENDEN,
Warrensburg:

You will remain in command at Warrensburg with Companies B, I, H, and L. Send all other troops to this post with their camp and garrison equipage as escort to Captain Case's train. Orders conflicting with this are countermanded.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 26, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nine guerrillas came within four miles of town an hour ago. Took Hickman and Paitner McCullough, two negroes, and two mules and two horses. Lieutenant Houts is in pursuit. I learned this evening that 100 passed two miles west of Holden going south yesterday evening.

T. T. CRITTENDEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

SEDALIA, *September 26, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. T. T. CRITTENDEN,
Warrensburg:

Captain Ballew, at Knobnoster, reports two bands of rebels, upward of 100 each, south and southeast of that place only a few miles. Place yourself in communication and co-operate with him.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOBNOSTER, *September 26, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Citizen just come in reports an additional band of fifty a few miles north of here.

W. B. BALLEW,
Captain, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

No troops here to relieve me. Would like to see you. Can come up to-day and back to-morrow by noon. Shall I come? I have ordered all mounted troops to be ready to move immediately.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 26, 1864.*

Colonel FORD, *Kansas City:*

Come up.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Chief of Staff:

Price's soldiers represent that it [is] his design to cross the stage road between Rolla and Lebanon.

J. B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield:

Your intelligence and soldierly coolness will dictate that when the enemy advances our proper role is to compel him to travel in a compact body by attacking the heads of his columns and scattered parties fiercely, and keeping yourself from his grasp. Compelling him to concentrate we cut off his subsistence and prepare him for the attack by which we hope to destroy him.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

I will move to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock, and will be at Lebanon to-morrow night. I shall move with about 2,000 men, and leave the same number here, including militia and citizens. The artillery will all be left here unless otherwise ordered by you. I will give exact numbers when I start.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 260. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., September 26, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. The mounted troops at this post belonging to the following-named regiments will move at 4 a. m. to-morrow, in the order designated, with six days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man: Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Maj. William Plumb commanding; Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Col. J. J. Gravely commanding; Second Arkansas Cavalry, Col. John E. Phelps commanding; Sixth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel McMahan commanding; Seventh Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, Maj. William B. Mitchell commanding. All ambulances will be taken, but no other trains. Surgeons will move with their respective commands fully prepared for active field service.

VI. The mounted men of the Sixth and Seventh Provisional Regiments Enrolled Missouri Militia, now under command of Captain Sallee, and other mounted troops arriving at this post, will report to the commanding officer of this post for scouting and escort duty during the absence of the other troops.

VII. Commanding officers of the above regiments will report at these headquarters by 4 p. m. the number of men of their respective commands who will be ready to move. Commanding officers of the above regiments will leave one commissioned officer in charge of their dismounted men to report for duty to Major Fyan, commanding post.

VIII. The commanding officer at Greenfield, Mo., will, upon receipt of this order, move with his entire command, excepting twelve men, to this post. He will arrive here, if possible, by 7 p. m.

IX. Col. John E. Phelps, commanding Second Arkansas Cavalry, will at once mount the men of Captain Powell's company from the Government corral.

X. Lieut. G. B. Shubert, regimental quartermaster Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is assigned to duty as acting quartermaster of the troops in the field.

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By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

WM. T. KITTREDGE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 26, 1864.

Maj. JOHN COSGROVE,
Commanding at Lebanon:

Draw in the troops at the Gasconade. Leave there one commissioned officer and twenty-five men to act as pickets. Instruct them to retire at once on the advance of a large force of the enemy. Send a scout of the militia toward Hartville to ascertain what force, and how large, drove our troops from that post this morning, and which way they have moved. They will report at Lebanon to-morrow evening at 2 o'clock.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SEVENTH SUB-DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Liberty, Mo., September 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

GENERAL: I respectfully call your attention in a brief manner to the condition of the country and its necessities. We have been very quiet for a week, until a day or two ago there was a party of bushwhackers crossed the river from Jackson into Clay County under the notorious Boge Roberts, well-known in this county. There are other officers with him, one by the name of Holt and one by the name of Moore. There is more danger manifested at present than any time previous of there being serious trouble in this county, and in view of the fact I would respectfully ask that Company K, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, be sent to this place. While they are alone they are not able to do anything in the way of scouting. I do not regard them as being wholly safe in their quarters with the force which is supposed to be in the county contending against them. The authorities are doing all in their power to drive these murderers from the county, but the force being small and the horses nearly exhausted makes it rather difficult. We have information that the whole force of bushwhackers from the south side of the river is now on this side.

Hoping that this request will meet with your approval, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. KEMPER,
Assistant Provost-Marshal.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POST OF LIBERTY, MO.,
Liberty, Mo., September 26, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Brigadier-General Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri, and hopes that the request of Captain Kemper may be granted.

D. C. MCMICHAEL,
Captain, Commanding Post, Liberty, Mo.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Glasgow, Mo., September 26, 1864.

Col. DANIEL M. DRAPER,
Fayette, Mo.:

COLONEL: I am satisfied with the news from Fayette. Your boys conducted themselves with courage, coolness, and gallantry. You will congratulate them for me and tell them I do not believe they are the "bread-consuming, cowardly pack of jayhawkers" that some of their old friends represent them to be. You will give me the names of officers in command that I may in a general order congratulate them. That is the way to do it. The fighting qualities of the bushwhackers have been greatly overestimated. They do not fight; they simply murder. I trust our boys will give us a good week's work. Major-General Rosecrans is certain that we can kill the last guerrilla in North Missouri if we only go at it in a proper manner. Let the people feel your presence and power wherever you move. The entire country deserves scourging. I have no additional intelligence from the guerrillas. Wires are down both ways and the people of this region are very slow to report. I am organizing rebel telegraph

corps and hope to keep the lines up. I have no ammunition here. You cannot have expended a great quantity as yet. I have telegraphed Saint Louis for carbine cartridges and expect them up to night. Send me memorandum of just what ammunition they need.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, &c.,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

ALLEN, *September 26, 1864.*

General FISK:

I hear that the rebels have crossed the road going toward Paris. I will start for Renick, where they crossed; so reported. Came here to save this place last night. Citizens told me they were to attack it, also Huntsville. Was one hour behind them at Huntsville. I missed them between here and Huntsville. I do not know where I will stop.

A. A. KING, JR.,
Major, Commanding, &c.

ALLEN, *September 26, 1864.*

General FISK:

Just heard by train that they crossed Todd, Anderson, and Thrailkill, about 300, going to Middle Grove or Paris.

A. A. KING, JR.,
Major, Commanding.

GLASGOW, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. A. A. KING, *Allen:*

Push on after the villains with vigor. Add to your force all the troops you can find. I will move a column from Fayette toward Renick. Find and kill the devils.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM FORBES, *Macon:*

Move to this point with what men you have. Leave Captain Shook at Brookfield for the present. The companies on the North Missouri Railroad will be ordered here in a few days. Mustering officer will be sent here. Compel the rebels to do your hauling, and keep a sharp lookout for ambushing parties. I need your personal presence here very much.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 26, 1864.*

Col. E. A. KUTZNER, *Macon:*

Send a messenger to Paris immediately with the information that Thrailkill, Todd & Co., about 300 strong, have crossed the North Missouri Railroad, going in the direction of Middle Grove and Paris. Let the boys get after them. Make their presence and power felt in Monroe County.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

BRUNSWICK, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

GENERAL: I was brought acquainted with a matter to-day which I deem of sufficient importance to communicate to you. My informant was for a time in Price's army, but is now an undoubted loyal man, so taken and accepted by all good loyal men when met, but is still considered a rebel by those in sympathy with rebellion. He was positive in his assertions of the truth of his statements, but could not tell his authority and enjoined secrecy as to his own name upon me. It is to this effect, and you may take it for what it is worth: The present movement of bushwhackers in your neighborhood is composed of about 1,300 men, who are sent there for the purpose of attracting the attention of our troops, while larger bodies direct from Price's army seize both the railroads (Hannibal and Saint Joseph and North Missouri) and destroy them to prevent the concentration of troops to interrupt them in a grand recruiting and pillaging expedition in this country. One hundred and twenty-five men are reported to-day six miles north of Keytesville, and not less than 700 men have passed down a few miles north of this point within the last two weeks, who had crossed the Missouri River to this side in Carroll County, between Lexington and De Witt. This is very reliable, and if wholly true will augment the forces about you into quite a formidable organization. I recommend that you urge upon the powers that be the order of an unscrupulous draft of sympathizers in this State immediately, taking every able-bodied rebel, wherever found, and sending them under guard to General Grant's and Sherman's armies, where they will help us and can do us no harm. It would be a great blessing to Missouri, would defeat the object of Price's contemplated raid to obtain recruits, and would prevent this State falling into the hands of the bushwhacking party in the next election. A draft of this kind could be enforced simultaneously throughout the State and would forego the necessity of loyal Missouri furnishing all the calls for men made upon it for the protection and restoration of a glorious Government for a lot of rebels who never say anything except in opposition to it. I start in the morning for Brookfield and hope soon to hear of your well-doing in the good cause.

I am, general, with high regard, your obedient servant,

D. J. HYNES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Glasgow, Mo., September 26, 1864.

General J. B. DOUGLASS,
Fayette, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your dispatches of yesterday and am highly gratified to learn of the gallant conduct of the troops at Fayette. No Paw Paw about that. I have ordered your wagons loaded at once with rations as desired. You will immediately on receipt of this send a detachment of fifty well-appointed men to meet the train. I will start them out slowly from this post, but do not think it safe for them to proceed the entire distance to Fayette without additional escort. You must exercise great caution in sending trains. I am sorry the Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia have been so unfortunate. I still think it would have been better for Colonel M[atthews] to have moved his command together as ordered. Rocheport must be held. It is a good point to operate from. You will establish Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews at that point with his *force forthwith*, and let the rebels of

that region be made to understand that there is something besides Bill Anderson power in North Missouri. Direct the colonel to speedily enforce the assessment orders sent him. One hundred of the dismounted and weak ones ought to hold Rocheport. With the balance of the command you must pursue and destroy the devils, if possible. Major King is out from this post with 200 well-appointed men; was chasing the villains from Fayette when last heard from. I have no later intelligence from the guerrillas than you have. The telegraph lines are down, both ways from us, and the citizens of this county are not apt to report the presence of guerrillas until the week after they have been seen. Your knowledge of the country together with that of Colonel Draper and Major Leonard ought to enable you to dig out the rascals. Impress upon the troops the imperative necessity of fighting. It is fight or die; no trifling now. I sent 2,500 rations to Rocheport yesterday morning by steamer Shreveport. I don't know what disposition can be made with them unless they were taken on to Jefferson City. I would prefer that we eat out the substance of the people at Rocheport. Keep me advised daily by rebel messengers. Put your hand severely upon the sympathizing population. They need a severe lesson and ought to be scourged. Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes is at Brunswick investigating the Keytesville disaster. His escort will leave him at Brookfield to-day and bushwhack across the country until they join you. If the command is short of ammunition make requisition at once and send to me. Close every dramshop you find and order it kept closed until permission to open shall be obtained from my headquarters. Paw out and break up the offending parties. General Rosecrans telegraphs me that it is an easy thing to accomplish the entire extermination of the bushwhackers in North Missouri, and there is great astonishment at department headquarters that so little is accomplished. I would like to give him a good week's work.

I am, general, respectfully, &c.,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Glasgow, Mo., September 26, 1864—8 a. m.

General DOUGLASS,
Fayette, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am just in receipt of information that Todd, Quantrill & Co. stayed all night at John Viley's, on the road from Fayette to Huntsville, about four miles from Roanoke easterly, on Saturday night. Major King was close after them. You had better move in that direction unless you get other information meantime. There were about 400 of them, and this is undoubtedly the greatest concentration of guerrillas in this region.

Respectfully,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FAYETTE, *September 26, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Glasgow, Mo.:

GENERAL: Your several letters by Blackman and one by Mr. Crump received. I will move from here as soon as our commissary supplies

arrive. I had taken the precaution to send out sixty men this morning to meet provision train. I will order Colonel Matthews to Rocheport and Colonel Draper and Major Leonard to Renick, on the North Missouri Railroad, with instructions to turn to the right or left, as they may hear of Thrailkill's movements. I will take the First Iowa and move toward Columbia, probably leaving Columbia to my right. The force that Major King is following is doubtless striking for Paris, and will turn from there back to the Perche Hills. My reason for so thinking is that Bill Anderson and Capt. Tom Todd left Thrailkill after leaving Fayette, Anderson going to Boonsborough and Todd going to the Perche Hills. I will try and take care of him, as he will evidently undertake to concentrate a large force, thinking that the whole force will be led off by Thrailkill. I will exert myself to exterminate these devils and do it in the shortest way possible. I have to-day 150 men out pressing forage and horses off of the wealthy farmers of Howard. I am determined to let them know what war means, and make it to their interest to help put this rebellion down.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 26, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

Thrailkill, Todd & Co., were here yesterday at 12 o'clock. A demand for the surrender of the place was made in the name of Colonel Perkins. I told them to come and take it. They reported their number at 500; I suppose they had 250. They went in the direction of Renick; were four miles northwest of here when last heard from.

A. F. DENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

BROOKFIELD, *September 26, 1864.*

General FISK:

All is quiet in Linn and vicinity yesterday and to-day. Friday and Saturday we were threatened at Brookfield by forty men who made our section a visit. We have a force of volunteers and soldiers after them toward Chariton. I will telegraph you daily of our condition.

E. J. CRANDALL.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.,
September 26, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Dispatch received.* Had already begun moving troops and supporting my southeast, but a full regiment of 100-days' men and part of the First Colorado going out this week, my main dependence must be on militia. If Price's forces come westward the militia are notified to be ready.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

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* See September 24, p. 350.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Leavenworth:

The Second Colorado is yours. The move of Price was to be on Jefferson City; the head of his column, under Shelby, was at Pocahontas last Tuesday. Shelby is now in the vicinity of Fredericktown, if not attacking Ironton at 3 p. m. to-day. Price personally was seen with Shelby between Pocahontas and Current River, but his troops were not on that road. My present impression is that he will come toward Jefferson, between Rolla and Lebanon, and pass out toward Kansas, unless prevented, and that Shelby is operating to draw troops to the southeast and there join him. There are public stores at Kansas City which must be taken to Leavenworth or Saint Joseph, if you think Ford must go. I would suggest that until Price's movements are developed it would not be wise for you to go too far south. You cannot do much good by it; on the contrary, when his strength and intentions in Missouri are developed you will be able not only to cover your State from ravage, but with what we can do will make him pay dearly. He has 300 wagons in his train, which he will hardly be able to keep.

W S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *September 26, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I will garrison Fort Leavenworth whenever you think it necessary. What number of militia will it require?

THOS. CARNEY,
Governor.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 26, 1864.*

Colonel BLAIR,
Fort Scott, Kans.:

General Rosecrans says Price has entered Missouri and is making his way to the Missouri River. Efforts are being made to cut off his retreat. He will be driven westward. Keep sending out scouts and keep everything snug and close. Whatever news you get telegraph.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General, Commanding.

LAWRENCE, *September 26, 1864.*

Governor CARNEY:

The best information I get shows that a large force of rebels is marching on Fort Scott. To meet them the Government troops on the eastern border of the State must be withdrawn, which will leave that border exposed. I respectfully request that the militia of the eastern tier of counties be called at once into service, and for a period not less than sixty days. Time is everything just now, and wish to hear from you on this matter immediately. A like request will probably reach you from General Curtis in a few hours.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

DENVER, *September 26, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

I have been informed by E. W. Wynkoop, commanding Fort Lyon, that he is on his way here with Cheyenne and Arapaho chiefs and four white prisoners they gave up. Winter approaches. Third Regiment is full, and they know they will be chastised for their outrages and now want peace. I hope that the major-general will direct that they make full restitution and then go on their reserve and stay there. Would like to hear by telegraph.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Ojo Caliente, N. Mex., September 26, 1864.

Capt. CYRUS H. DE FORREST,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: I have had the honor to receive your note of the 24th instant. If Colonel Chaves is in Santa Fé, order him by letter to proceed at once to Fort Bascom and assume command of that post. The commander at Fort Bascom will be instructed by express to say to the Kiowas and Comanches who came to that post under a flag of truce that their people have attacked our trains, killed our people, and run off our stock; that we believe their hearts are bad, and that they talk with a forked tongue; that we put no confidence in what they say; that they must go away, as we regard them not as friends; that they need not come in with any more white flags until they are willing to give up all the stock they have stolen this year from our people, and also the men among them who have killed our people without provocation or cause; that we will not permit them to visit the Navajoes on the reservation, nor permit any treaty to be made with the Navajoes until the injuries done us have been atoned for to our satisfaction. This is what must at once be told them, and these emissaries must go away. I am fearful that they came in only to spy out the strength of the command, &c., and have a strong force near to swoop off the stock, as was done at Fort Larned. Send a copy of Deus' letter to Colonel Carson by express, also of your letter to Deus and of this letter to yourself. It is probable he will at once change his purpose about finding the Kiowas and Comanches on Crooked Creek or Beaver, and will proceed east and find them on the Colorado east of Fort Bascom. When these flag-of-truce men have been ordered off as here directed, we shall have a right to attack the tribes wherever and whenever found.

Order in from Fort Canby to Fort Union without delay, by letter, Captain Pfeiffer's company, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers. The company will bring all its horse equipage and ordnance and ordnance stores.

Say to Colonel McFerran that all horses in the quartermaster's department at Franklin or Las Cruces I desire sent without delay to Fort Union. According to my recollection, when the new horses went below last November and were assigned to companies, those in the companies which were then not fit for service were turned into the quartermaster's department. These are the ones I refer to, if there are any such.

Write to General Crocker that in case any Kiowas or Comanches attempt to come to Fort Sumner under a white flag to refuse them admit-

tance for the reasons herein stated; that no treaty or talk shall be had between them and the Navajoes until further orders. The general should have scouts out well to the east to guard against a sudden dash and foray for stock by the Kiowas and Comanches. Apaches and Navajoes will be excellent for this purpose, and if they come in collision with the Kiowas and Comanches so much the better. We have got to make war, especially on the Kiowas, and need not mince matters with them. If war can be avoided with the Southern Comanches it will be better.

If Colonel Carson gets the Utes to go and moves down the country north of the Colorado, a force of Navajoes and Apaches could move down the Fort Smith road and co-operate with him. Write to General Crocker and get him to see if 250 of these Indians would go. A company would have to go with them from Fort Sumner to guard the food, and either McCleave or Bristol or Fritz in command. This letter will be entered upon the records.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Colonel Carson.)

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Paul, September 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: I respectfully inclose copy of a communication of Col. B. F. Smith, commanding State troops in the vicinity of Blue Earth. You will perceive that he alleges gross negligence on behalf of the U. S. forces, and represents the employment of State troops as a necessity if we would prevent a stampede of the citizens. I respectfully suggest the propriety of an investigation in the premises, and beg that you will, as early as practicable, so strengthen the line of posts as to warrant me in relieving the State of her present expense. I deem it proper to apply for a small number of cavalry, so soon as the proper number are at your disposal, to temporarily take the place of those which Colonel Smith is now employing inside of your lines, and thus dissipate the apprehensions of the citizens in that vicinity until the commencement of winter shall make further Indian raids impracticable. I have no doubt that much of the apprehension and alarm of the inhabitants is baseless, but the murders which recently occurred in that vicinity keep the community in a state of excitement and terror, and for the good of the whole people I must make special effort to lull and compose peculiar localities, which from time to time may partake of the excitement which has occasioned so much trouble to the authorities during the last two years.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. MILLER.

I respectfully request the return to this place of a 6-pounder smooth-bore brass gun, which I am informed is now at Fort Abercrombie. It was loaned with carriage and caisson by the State authorities to the U. S. forces in 1862.

[Inclosure.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Mankato, September 22, 1864.

Adjutant-General MALMROS:

Last week I concluded to pass over the frontier posts and see if I could not withdraw our outposts, and see also what was going on. At New Ulm I found but little interest was taken in anything save in rebuilding the town, which they are doing rapidly. The people seem to rely on the Government troops to protect them. I was surprised at the indifference they manifest. They don't care to know whether danger is near or far off. They think a squad of thirty men can be raised, but take little interest in the matter. At Madelia I found a number of cavalry from some of Colonel Pfaender's posts. They were not on duty. They were visiting I should think. From there I went south on the line to Blue Earth City. I found that to withdraw our small posts would cause a stampede of the settlers from Madelia to Chain Lakes, as the people are still fearful of another raid. I consulted with Colonel Pfaender at the first outbreak and agreed to establish these posts, and cannot, in good faith, withdraw them until I have a further conference with him on the subject. In fact, I don't know that we are yet free from danger; but I do not wish to keep men on duty a single day longer than prudence will dictate. Should they be withdrawn and our citizens murdered I would be blamed on all hands; but I shall act upon the best information and upon my own judgment until further orders. Major Fisher agreed to go to Chain Lakes last week to muster the company ordered at that place, but he writes me to-day that he was unable to go, so I shall start to-morrow myself, and will complete the organization of all the squads and the company at this place and soon send you a copy of the muster-rolls, with the bonds, &c. I saw Captain Newson, and from the conversation related to me that he had with General Sibley it would seem that we should be still vigilant and watch closely, as we may again be surprised by hostile savages; but I am not much given to alarm, and perhaps do not give heed enough to reports I hear. Should these Minute Men be mustered for pay (as in the Army); and if so, how often and at what time, and on what rolls, &c.? If they raise but thirty men at New Ulm a part of the revolvers there might be used here. The field piece of this place I have taken charge of to-day. I found no one had it in charge, and it has been neglected. I will see to it and turn it over when required.

I am, general, your obedient servant.

B. F. SMITH.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 26, 1864.

His Excellency S. MILLER,
Governor of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your official communication of this date covering a dispatch from Col. B. F. Smith, Minnesota State Militia, to the adjutant-general of the State. I am not a little surprised at the statements of Colonel Smith relative to the absence of some of the enlisted men of the U. S. Volunteer cavalry from their proper posts, as Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender, commanding Second Sub-District, has been repeatedly instructed to cause the utmost vigilance to be exercised at all the stations along the line, and only a

few days since I addressed him unofficially, urging him to keep a good commissioned officer moving from one to another with a view to keeping the several detachments in constant preparation for any emergency. The force will be increased along the border upon the return of the expeditionary column under Colonel Thomas, which I have reason to believe will be very soon. Up to that time the lack of numerical strength must be made up by increased activity on the part of officers and men. A copy of Colonel Smith's letter will be inclosed to Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender, with instructions to take the most stringent means to increase the efficiency of the detachments charged with defending the approaches to the frontier. I have no intelligence which leads me to apprehend any formidable demonstration on the part of the savages, but I deem it quite probable some parties of horse-thieves in small numbers may attempt depredations at points along the frontier before the setting in of winter, and I have inculcated strict attention everywhere in anticipation of such contingency. The 6-pounder gun at Fort Abercrombie belonging to the State will be brought down as soon as that can be done by returning teams.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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48 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, September 27, 1864.

Major DRAKE:

I have already made a report to you of two or three raids that have been made on my plantations in the parish of Ascension, and of the defense made there by my brother and the people on the place, when they killed one of the most notorious of the jayhawkers and captured another, who is now in the city a prisoner. I hear from Southwood, under yesterday's date, that these scoundrels were in there again on Sunday last, stealing everything they could lay hands on and frightening the negroes so that they will not go to their work. I am now giving employment to and feeding on three plantations adjoining each other in that parish between 400 and 500 negroes. I have a very valuable crop. There is a road on one of the places by which these guerrillas can come in, and I fear unless it can be protected I shall have to abandon the negroes and the place, including a crop that has cost me a year's hard labor with 400 hands and $90,000 in cash to raise. A very small party of soldiers, say twelve to twenty, would give perfect security to the whole parish by guarding that road, and I ask of you to do me the favor to let that protection be placed there which was promised by Major-General Banks at the beginning of the season.

I have the honor to be, major, your obedient servant,

W. R. HODGES.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, September 27, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Herron, commanding District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson.

A force will be sent to this place if consistent with the present arrangements, and if in General Herron's opinion it can be done with benefit to that part of the district.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *September 27, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The scout sent toward Monticello returned to-day. The officer in command (Lieutenant Grove) reports the disposition of the rebel army about the same as before, except that they have established an outpost of seventy-five men on this side of Branchville and a continuous line of pickets from there to Mount Elba. Lieutenant Grove dashed upon one of these posts, capturing 1 man and 7 horses, with equipments.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 219. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *East Point, Ga., September 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IX. Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana is temporarily assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps, including the combined Districts of Memphis and Vicksburg.

The following is the organization of the corps: First Division, Brig. Gen. John McArthur commanding, vice Major-General Mower ordered to report to Major-General Sherman; Second Division, Brig. Gen. C. R. Woods commanding, will constitute the Right Wing, under command of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith. Third Division, Brig. Gen. E. S. Dennis commanding; Fourth Division, Brig. Gen. J. P. Hawkins commanding, will constitute the Left Wing, Maj. Gen. G. M. Dodge commanding, including also, in his command, the District of Vicksburg.

Major-General Dana will assign all the troops not embraced in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, except the cavalry, to one of the several divisions of the corps; will organize the posts and garrisons, assign competent officers to the command of the same, and make such dispositions as will best promote the efficiency of the corps.

Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith will command the post of Vicksburg.

Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn will command the District of West Tennessee.

The intent of this order is to insure the complete organization of all the troops in this department on the Mississippi River, secure competent garrisons, and have at all times at the disposal of the major-general commanding the corps the largest practicable movable force with which to protect the navigation of the river or operate against the enemy toward the east.

The cavalry force designed to operate upon the river will be subject to the orders of the corps commander, but will make all returns as required by the chief of cavalry.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Washington, D. C.:

General Fry telegraphs reply to my request to suspend the draft in Missouri during the raid he has no authority to do so. Please say to

the Honorable Secretary of War the militia being called out, it cannot practically go on, and that the existence of the order is filling the ranks of the invaders who have brought arms for them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Sherman directs me to ask if you cannot spare General A. J. Smith and force for the present emergency. He may be needed. General Sherman has wanted him for the contingencies which were foreseen.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General SHERMAN,
Atlanta:

Have telegraphed General Rosecrans as you directed about General A. J. Smith. Judging from newspaper accounts of affairs in Missouri General Rosecrans will not be likely to spare any of his force.

J. D. WEBSTER,
Brigadier-General.

COLUMBUS, *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Paine will send you all the troops that can be spared.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Eleventh Minnesota, 900 strong, in Chicago en route for Nashville. I have ordered it to Saint Louis.

H. E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

The One hundred and thirty-sixth Illinois, 800 strong, left Cairo for Springfield at 2 o'clock this afternoon. I have telegraphed to Centralia ordering it from Centralia to Saint Louis. Please arrange transportation promptly.

HALBERT E. PAINE.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Veteran regiment ready this afternoon. One-half could start before noon. Ordered to Saint Louis those regiments from Chicago. One

from Peoria; one now moving from Cairo to Springfield; will order that to Saint Louis. They may be reluctant to go. Will telegraph earliest intelligence.

H. E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General PAINE, *Springfield, Ill.:*

Thanks. When will they leave and arrive here?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

The veterans go to Saint Louis to-morrow. The hour of departure will be telegraphed. The others are in different parts of the State. Means have been already adopted to send them, if possible, without delay.

H. E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Veterans started at 8 o'clock to-night. Some go by next train. Three regiments leave Chicago to-morrow if transportation is furnished. The others have not yet reported.

H. E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Commanding:*

Dispatch just received. Shall return at once.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Colonel CALLENDER,
Chief of Ordnance, Arsenal:

The general commanding asks how do you get along issuing arms, and could you issue any small-arms in the night, or very early in the morning, if it should be necessary?

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, *September 27, 1864.*

Major BOND,
Aide-de-Camp, Department Headquarters:

Telegram received. Getting along very well. Can issue arms night or day. Will come up to see the general this evening.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Colonel, &c.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Colonel CALLENDER:

Send the 24-pounder guns to Rolla. Get them to the depot of railroad as soon as possible. Telegraph at what hour it can be done.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 179. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 27, 1864.*

I. Traitors and spies caught in the act of passing the Federal lines to the guerrillas or to the rebel forces now invading the State will be shot on the spot. Those captured prior to the promulgation of this order will be sent immediately to the nearest headquarters, accompanied by papers and witnesses for trial.

The provost-marshal-general is directed to send, without delay, those captured within the past two or three days before a military commission for trial.

II. Capt. R. S. Thoms is announced as aide-de-camp on the staff of the major-general commanding.

III. The following-named officers having reported for temporary duty are announced as volunteer aides-de-camp on the staff of the general commanding, viz: Col. B. Gratz Brown; Lieut. Col. James F. How; Capt. Frederick Robinson, Third U. S. Artillery; Lieut. A. Stickney, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army.

Colonel Brown will be charged with the organization of the militia exempts.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Col. B. L. E. BONNEVILLE, U. S. Army,
Commanding Benton Barracks:

The general commanding directs that you place your command in condition to fight. Issue ammunition and arms, if necessary. Picket the roads at least a mile out, particularly south and west. This in anticipation of a long raid from the enemy, who have occupied Mineral Point, on the Iron Mountain Railroad.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

BENTON BARRACKS, *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have 250 men armed; about 80 men unarmed. Colonel Morrison has 725 men armed. If we were united under one commander we could be of more service.

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
U. S. Army, Commanding Post.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Col. P. MORRISON,
Benton Barracks:

The general commanding wishes you to arm and equip every man you have who will fight. Requisitions will be issued at once.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Col. P. MORRISON,
Benton Barracks:

The general commanding wishes you, if you can, to turn over the negro recruits you have to Colonel Sears, commanding colored regiment, to be armed and equipped for an emergency.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

General A. J. SMITH,
Jefferson Barracks:

What were your last orders to General Ewing? He dispatched at 9 o'clock that the enemy was advancing on him from the south and west. Carry out your arrangements under orders of last evening, and tell me if you are well and what you think.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *September 27, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

I received your orders of yesterday at this point about 3 a. m. this morning. I telegraphed Ewing to evacuate Pilot Knob and fall back to Mineral Point. He started his wagon train at 3 a. m. for Mineral Point, which I fear will be caught. The rebels have made their appearance at Mineral Point, and I have ordered Colonel Mills to fall back to Big River bridge. Mills has three regiments. Do you approve? I have ordered the remainder of my division from here to De Soto, and will be there soon.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *September 27, 1864—10 a. m.*

Colonel DU BOIS:

Please send forward the cavalry to De Soto as rapidly as possible. Colonel Catherwood reported to me at this point this morning, and will move on to De Soto.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *September 27, 1864.*

Colonel DU BOIS:

The Thirteenth Missouri and Seventh Kansas have arrived and are feeding here, and will proceed at once to De Soto. They number about 1,200. Please have forage for four days sent to De Soto for that number, and if more come include that number. Let this be forwarded to-day.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *De Soto:*

We have pretty authentic inside information showing that Price did not bring more than 6,000 men. He may have been driven up into the southwest with his column, which was to march by way of Rolla. We can whip him if we can catch him.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SMITH, *Mineral Point:*

Captain Arnold, formerly of my staff, just from Little Rock, says that General Mower, with about 5,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry, started on Saturday week from Brownsville, Ark., after Price. We may expect to hear from him to-day or to-morrow.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

DE SOTO, *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I was informed a large rebel force made their appearance at Mineral Point this morning. I ordered Colonel Mills to fall back to Big River bridge. He is now there with a train. All the rolling-stock on the road that was south of this is now here. All the public stores at Pilot Knob were sent up by train, except those sent by wagon train. General Ewing has a good supply of rations and ammunition in the fort. I have not heard from him since 11 a. m. He was then fighting with artillery. Colonel Catherwood is at Pevely, with orders to picket well the roads and send out scouts on all the principal roads, and particularly toward Farmington. I have nine regiments here, with all the cavalry. I can get no definite information of the whereabouts of the enemy. I have scouts out in different directions. It is my impression the enemy will cross the railroad north of this.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *De Soto:*

Yours 12.45 p. m. just received. I think Ewing must have failed to get your orders in time. I hope they may not get those wagons. Your dispatch says the rebels have made their appearance at Mineral Point.

Are you advised if in force? Did Colonel Mills fall back with his train? You must judge what is best as to holding position. Our primary object now must be to keep fully between the enemy and Saint Louis, doing them all the harm we can. Let me hear from you and manage the cavalry as best you can to watch their movements and compel caution.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *De Soto:*

Have Colonel Shaw's dispatch of 4.15.* You must see to your rear and don't let the enemy get between you and Saint Louis. Send word to your cavalry to head them off on the State road, and keep them south of the Meramec.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

DE SOTO, *September 27, 1864—4.15 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

The rebels appeared in considerable force near Mineral Point. Colonel Mills has fallen back to Big River bridge with all his train. The rebels burnt South Big River bridge. I expect General Smith here soon. I think a considerable force of rebels is passing west of here out the State, round from Potosi to Saint Louis.

WM. T. SHAW,
Colonel, Commanding Third Division.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *De Soto:*

I will send Colonel Merrill to Kirkwood, on the Pacific Railroad, twelve miles from town, advance them to-night and main body in the morning by 6. Is our cavalry so posted that the enemy cannot pass them by a surprise or forced march into the city? Give them the necessary orders to prevent this, and inform them that Colonel Merrill goes to Kirkwood, and telegraph me your dispositions. Colonel Merrill will await your reply before receiving final orders. All news from Girardeau seems to indicate Shelby only, positively. Merrill will scout across south of the Meramec. Let your cavalry know this. Will have 1,800 veterans to-morrow.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

PILOT KNOB, *September 27, 1864.*

General SMITH:

The train just in will return and take to Mineral Point all the troops yet remaining at Saint Francis bridge, Irondale, or South Big River bridge.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Rosecrans.)

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*See next, *post.*

PILOT KNOB, *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General SMITH:

I think the regiment from Mineral Point had better be sent here to-night. The rumor is that the enemy are evidently in very strong force, and the fort is large enough to hold advantageously the increased garrison. If it be deemed inadvisable to re-enforce them advise me explicitly whether to fight it out or leave. I don't believe they can whip me readily the first day, for it will take them long to get their artillery in commanding position, but the delay of a day may result in cutting off my means of exit. I do not understand General Rosecrans' order to evacuate in case the strong probability is that Price is there as being addressed to me but to you, and therefore I await orders. If you conclude to re-enforce order train by which I send this message as far as Irondale on to Mineral Point to bring the troops, unless the freight train with Potosi engine is still there, in which case advise operator at Irondale of the fact when the train will return here.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to General Rosecrans.)

PILOT KNOB, *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General SMITH:

Your dispatch received showing your presence at Mineral Point and that you have ordered additional troops there are all right. I send up to get out of the way 50,000 rations and a large number of quartermaster's stores. Retain what you want. Inform me if there is anything in the way of the train going up in the next hour. I think there are more men at Irondale than can be used effectively in the block-house at South Big River bridge, which is a full mile north of Irondale. There are about 200 at the town and 60 at the bridge. If you want those at Irondale to go to block-house, you might telegraph there to have telegraph office there closed or moved to the bridge, and the surplus men go upon the train I am about sending from here. I propose to keep the passenger train if you don't need it; all the rest I send saving a few platform cars. Advise me of dispositions made.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

IRONDALE, *September 27, 1864—2.07 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

General Ewing has ordered troops from Saint Francis bridge and one-half from South Big River bridge.

A. W. MAUPIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-seventh Missouri.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

General EWING:

I sent a force of cavalry out toward Fredericktown with orders to move on until they encounter the enemy and ascertain their force and

intentions. The officer in command has not yet sent a messenger back. My latest information is that the rebels are concentrating at Fredericktown.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *September 27, 1864—10 a. m.*

General EWING,
Pilot Knob, Mo.:

The cavalry scout sent out by me yesterday morning have not yet sent back a messenger. I am satisfied from this that the rebels are not moving this way. All my information is that the rebel force, 5,000 strong, are concentrating near Fredericktown, and that this force is to co-operate with Price. Rebel officers at Jackson gave such information to their friends. I will re-enforce the scout I sent out yesterday, and will make every effort to watch their movements closely.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *September 27, 1864—11 a. m.*

General EWING,
Pilot Knob, Mo.:

A messenger has just arrived from Captain Smith, who commands the scout sent toward Fredericktown. He says he has reliable information that 6,000 rebels encamped at Dallas Saturday night, and moved out toward Fredericktown next morning. There is quite a force concentrating at Fredericktown, and Captain Smith says from what he can learn they may attack the Knob. .They also say they are going to the Missouri River.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *September 27, 1864—5 p. m.*

General EWING,
Pilot Knob, Mo.:

Captain Smith is just in from the Fredericktown road, and reports that he conversed with a citizen of Jackson who was in the rebel camp near Fredericktown yesterday. His report is that Marmaduke is there with from 7,000 to 9,000 men, and that more were arriving while he was in camp; says they have eighteen pieces of artillery. Lieut. Col. Tom Reynolds is with them at Fredericktown. Captain Smith thinks they will attack Pilot Knob, but that they all say they are going to the Missouri River.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *September 27, 1864.*

General EWING:

The post at New Madrid has not been molested; two gun-boats are lying there. I sent a force to Charleston yesterday, and will endeavor

to open communication by telegraph with New Madrid soon. There has been no large rebel force east of Little River. The rebels burned the principal part of Bloomfield, including the court-house.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have sent away all the property, except what is in the fort. The enemy are close upon us, and we are now playing upon them with our artillery. They are coming upon us from the south and the west. The general is in the fort and I am attending to the telegraph. I think we shall repulse them. We have no definite idea of their force, but know it is over 2,000.

BYRNE,
Operator.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

General MCNEIL,
Rolla:

Letter of 25th received. I will try to send you a veteran regiment when I get one. Troops north of the river mostly in the bush at present. Telegraph communication interrupted. Tell the men of the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth that I say they can fight just as well as veterans in a fort; that all they have to do is to fire low, under orders, take good aim, and shoot at the enemy's shins, and that if every man hits once they will whip almost any force that can be brought against them. For an assault, they have only to hold their fire till they can see the whites of the enemy's eyes, and then to fire by volley one-half of the line at a time. No troops west of the Mississippi will stand such a fire.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., September 27, 1864.

[General ROSECRANS:]

GENERAL: I have received the several telegraphic orders of yesterday, and shall obey orders. Your order to use the militia in the blockhouse shall be complied with, but I will keep them on the road until I find that the enemy are approaching. Better sacrifice this force than lose the road. If we do not guard the road well it will be torn up by the very people living along its track. I think you overestimate Sanborn's abilities to get here. His quartermaster did not know late yesterday of his intention to march. He probably moved last night, and may be expected here on the morning of the 30th. His arrival will assure the holding of this post, and, I hope, will enable us, with a fine cavalry command, to assume the offensive. Will you please direct Captain Hoelcke to have me a traced copy of Fisher's map of this district. He sends me the field map, which will lose a man anywhere in the State. If you can spare a signal officer with the cipher, or an operator that can work and translate it, it would be of great advantage

to me. The enemy will soon tap our lines. I establish a chain guard and impress the citizens this morning, also the quartermaster's men. All will be done that can be done to meet attack; and the place will never be given up while I live to defend it; rely on that.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

General JOHN McNEIL,
Rolla:

Will send you a map as soon as it can be traced; cipher operator if one can be found. The general says "all right" to your letter.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Keep a string of scouts out and try every way to get one to Mower.

J. V. DU BOIS.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General McNEIL:

Have you any scouts near the Arkansas line? Can you communicate with General Mower, who should be somewhere there now? If Mower can send word to Cape Girardeau, or to you, it would be important.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

ROLLA, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

I have no scout now in the direction of Arkansas. My last failed to get to Price or Shelby's camp. I will try to get one through and communicate with Mower.

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General McNEIL,
Rolla, Mo.:

We have word that some rebels appeared at Mineral Point. No news from the Knob since my last. Look out for bridges up this way, and smash every small raiding party that comes, as they always will, in advance of the main force. Let me hear from Sanborn if you get news.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

ROLLA, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

I forward the following for the information of the commanding general:

ROLLA, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I can upon a few hours' notice place at your disposal about 230 teamsters and 110 clerks, mechanics, laborers, &c.

E. B. GRIMES,
Assistant Quartermaster.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Rolla:

Have you arms for the clerks and quartermaster's men? If so, arm them at once. Organize them into companies, officer and put them to drilling. Can you put the heavy guns in action on their arrival, or, if not, how soon?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

ROLLA, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have arms and ammunition for the quartermaster's men. I am organizing them, and will put them at work either at drill or on the works. I have put a chain guard around the town, and have required the citizens to report and enroll within twenty-four hours, under penalty of being treated as deserters. They can relieve the quartermaster's men on the forts, and the best of them can serve under arms. My orders include aliens, that they may defend the domicile they enjoy under the protection of the Government. The guns can be mounted on the block-house to-morrow night.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., September 27, 1864.

I. The town of Rolla is hereby declared a military camp. Strict military discipline will be maintained, and martial law will be enforced until further orders.

II. No person will be allowed to go without the picket-line during the day without a permit from the provost-marshal, or after retreat (sundown), without such permit is countersigned at the headquarters of the Post of Rolla.

III. At taps, 9.30 p. m., all citizens will retire to their houses, and will not depart therefrom without permission until reveille (daylight) next day.

IV. Every male citizen of the town of Rolla not in the military service or employment of the United States will report to the provost-marshal, and if capable of bearing arms or of doing manual labor will either be put to work or enrolled for the defense of this post. Twenty-four hours' neglect to comply with this order will subject the delinquent to punishment as a deserter; and it is distinctly to be understood that these orders apply as well to aliens as to citizens of the United States. The duty of defending the domicile is inseparable from the privilege of enjoying it.

V. The commandant of the Post of Rolla is charged with the execution of this order.

By order of Brig. Gen. John McNeil:

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 150. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., September 27, 1864.

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2. Col. Albert Sigel, Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will relieve Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Eppstein, Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, from the command of the Post of Rolla, Mo. Upon being relieved, Lieut. Col. J. A. Eppstein will rejoin his regiment.

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By order of Brigadier-General John McNeil:

C. G. LAURANT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF SALEM, MO.,
Salem, Mo., September 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Commanding District:

GENERAL: I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 25th instant, and will briefly state what I know of Cole. His force is some 600, and he is camped in the Black River Hills above Reeves' Station, this being the Black in Missouri, north of Current River and near where General Benton built his bridge. My opinion is that he is moving his camp and is marching by companies and squads. He seems to be concentrating at or near Coppedge's Mill, southwest of this place. My reasons for this is that one company, numbering thirty, slept in some cabins belonging to Smith, the butcher, on the night of the 23d. On the same night eighteen men were at Stevens' Mill, and, as you see by the inclosed, thirty men were at or near Rogers' Mill on the 22d. Small parties of men are constantly passing in that direction. They are evidently strangers; as they pass through the country they take guides. I have no force here that I can spare to send after them, as my force for duty is only 139 men (total) and 2 officers. It is as much as I can possibly do to keep the devils from getting in my rear, thus cutting off my retreat toward Rolla. Before I retreat I shall try what virtue there is in Wesson's rifles. By the time I get my guard of eighteen men, patrol of six men, forage party of ten men, and escort of ten men, I have but few left for scouting parties. I was

in the front last night with four men until 9 o'clock; could find nothing; but this moment a man named Ferrell reports two horses stolen from the stable on farm one mile from town. Sunday evening two armed men came in plain sight, and waving their revolvers put spurs to their horses, pursued, but not overtaken. Their horses were the best. I can do as much good here with the men I have as I could with any force if I have to fall back; but no 500 men are going to burn up our winter quarters. My men say this, and they will stick to it. I am up night and day, and if they come here you shall have a good report from the Fifth Missouri State Militia. I send this morning all my quartermaster's stores and unnecessary baggage, but shall keep my ammunition, and in case I cannot use it shall hide it. This is written in haste, and I have no time to copy it. May I ask you to keep it.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

O. P. NEWBERRY,
Major, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

SALEM, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

SIR: Mrs. Nannie M. Lowe, my wife, left her home September 22, 1864, on the Big Piney River to go to No. 1 Mill (known as Rogers' Mill) to get a letter I had sent to her. On her way she run into a rebel camp of about thirty men, under command of a lieutenant. They kept her a prisoner a little while and then let her go without harming her. Her father, John Farley, brought me the information by letter on the evening of the 25th instant. He said they left their encampment on the 23d instant, passed by No. 1 Mill, and divided in two squads. While on his way to see me he learned that a part of them had gone to Stevens' Mill. They seemed to be going toward Rolla, Mo.

WM. LOWE,
Sergeant Camp Guard.

SEDALIA, MO., *September 27, 1864—8.45 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

A rebel lady in La Fayette County has received a letter from her husband, in Price's army, directing her to meet him at Washington, on the Pacific Railroad. This is not of much importance unless as an item confirming other information in your possession.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

General BROWN,
Sedalia, Mo.:

In case of necessity how long will it take you to transport your stores to Jefferson City and move your troops there?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SEDALIA, MO., *September 27, 1864—6.20 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

My stores are now in Jefferson City, except an ox train that left here to-day for that post, and a mule train loaded with subsistence stores that are here and needed for the troops. The artillery and mounted troops can be marched from here to Jefferson City in twenty hours. Seven companies now acting as outpost at Warrensburg and other points will require forty-eight hours. The infantry can be moved there in five hours by having a railway train ready to start at any time when it is needed.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SEDALIA, *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Ten companies of First Missouri State Militia and seven companies of the Seventh, and eight pieces light artillery, are concentrated here. The Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia are scouting east of this between the railroad and Missouri River. I am in camp with my command, and am having it inspected and fitted to move. If possible, the First Missouri State Militia should be rearmed. The report of the inspection has not been made out, but the usual reports show that that regiment's arms are very poor and of every possible kind and pattern. One company has Burnside carbines, old pattern, nearly worthless; sixteen different patterns of breech-loading, nine of muzzle-loading, some double-barreled guns, and some men have nothing but revolvers. If arms can be obtained of a suitable character for mounted troops I respectfully ask that Capt. B. F. Williams, acting ordnance officer for this district, be ordered to inspect the regiment, as required in Circular, No. 17, Ordnance Office, War Department, series 1863.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SEDALIA, *September 27, 1864—8.55 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

The effective mounted force at this place is 1,300 men.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SEDALIA, MO., *September 27, 1864—11 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Ford reports that he has been ordered south, and will concentrate at Pleasant Hill before morning, leaving a small guard from his regiment at Kansas City.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 206. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *In the Field, near Sedalia, Mo., September 27, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

4. The commanding officer of the Fortieth Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia will immediately order his command into active service for temporary duty. The regiment will rendezvous at Sedalia, Mo., and the commanding officer will at once make and forward requisitions for arms, ammunition, quartermaster's stores, &c., necessary to the speedy and full equipment of his command. The post commander at Sedalia will order issues of subsistence to the various detachments on their arrival at that post.

5. The commanding officers of the First, Fourth, and Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia are hereby authorized to seize, wherever they can be had, a sufficient number of horses to remount the dismounted men of their respective commands. In all cases the seizure of horses, under this order, will be made by a commissioned officer, who will furnish the parties from whom horses are taken with a receipt for the same, in which will be given a full description of the horse or horses so taken, and will immediately forward a duplicate receipt to Capt. T. S. Case, district quartermaster, at these headquarters. All horses seized in pursuance of this order will be at once transferred by the commanding officer of the regiment to Capt. T. S. Case, district quartermaster, who will have them appraised, branded, and reissued to the several commands, and will furnish parties from whom horses are thus taken with proper vouchers for the same.

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By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Sedalia, Mo.:

I am all right. Everything is going right. Some bushwhackers in the country round. There were two companies of citizen guards organized here to-day. They are good companies. Please use your influence to have them armed immediately. They can assist me greatly in protecting the Government property that is here. They will send down their roll and provision return in the morning. If danger approaches I will inform you by telegraph. Lieutenant Houts got in to-day off of a scout. He wounded two rebels and captured several horses. I will send you a report of my scout soon, also of his.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. BOX,
Capt., 7th Cav. Missouri State Militia, Comdg. at Warrensburg, Mo.

KNOBNOSTER, *September 27, 1864.*

General BROWN, *Sedalia:*

Quite a force of rebels reported south and southeast of this place, two squads of 100 and upward, each only a few miles from this place. Have called the citizens in to assist in defending the town, if necessary. People generally scared.

W. B. BALLEW,
Captain, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 27, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Sedalia:

I have received orders from General Curtis to move south. When will troops arrive in Fourth Sub-District to relieve me? I shall abandon Independence and Hickman Mills and move to Pleasant Hill, and there await further orders from General Curtis. I shall leave a small force at Kansas City of my regiment and order out the Enrolled Missouri Militia and Home Guards. Would respectfully ask that the general court-martial now sitting at Independence either be disbanded or sent to Pleasant Hill.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry.

WARDEN'S STATION, *September 27, 1864—3. p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

I am at Warden's Station. Will reach Lebanon to-night. Nothing new.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 27, 1864.

Major MELTON, *Cassville:*

Hold the town.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *September 27, 1864.*

Lieutenant CLARKE,
Aide-de-Camp, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Leave at once for Macon and come over here with Colonel Kutzner's command. Bring with you all the mail requiring my personal attention. Take the 1.40 train to-day, if possible. I need you much. Lieutenant Hayward, if well, will come with you. Telegraph him. Answer.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

RENICK, *September 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK:

By order of General Douglass I came here to-day and heard of the capture of the train and murder of the soldiers on it. I will move forward toward Sturgeon early in the morning, unless you dispatch me to the contrary. I suppose you have more and later news than I have. They are reported to me to have moved east from Centralia. I can probably hear later news at Sturgeon. I send this by messenger to Allen to be telegraphed. I will send back everything with which I can dispense from this place to Macon, and be prepared to move with the utmost dispatch.

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

RENICK, *September 27, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

Train just up. Have the news of the capture of the train and defeat of Major Johnston. Will move as soon as possible toward Centralia. General Douglass is moving up through the Perche country with 150 of the First Iowa. Have sent dispatch by special messenger to Allen. This will reach you first. I need some ammunition, but it is not absolutely necessary to have it immediately. General Douglass will be reached at Sturgeon more promptly than any other place. The guerrilla force is estimated at 600. I have just 300, but will do my best.

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ninth Cavalry.

STURGEON, *September 27, 1864.*

General FISK:

Express train captured and burned at Centralia; passengers robbed; 20 soldiers killed; 19 cars in all burned; done by Anderson. I have sent an express to Major King, who is on his route to Columbia.

T. J. STAUBER,
Commanding Post.

STURGEON, *September 27, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

Major Johnston was killed. Lieutenant Moore says that 100 of their command is either killed or captured. Not many killed in action. Loyal men are coming in and asking for arms, and, general, we should have them now.

T. J. STAUBER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

GLASGOW, *September 27, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel STAUBER,
Sturgeon, Mo.:

Major Leonard left Fayette this morning toward Renick. Reach him with a messenger and post him of Anderson's whereabouts.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 27, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel STAUBER,
Sturgeon:

Compel any number of rebels at Sturgeon to go down on the train to Centralia and put up the telegraph wires. How many of the fiends were there and from what direction did they approach Centralia? How long had they been at Centralia when the train arrived?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

STURGEON, *September 27, 1864—8.15 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Our express train north this p. m. was captured at Centralia by Captain Anderson, passengers robbed, 20 soldiers shot, depot and 20 cars burned. Passengers all safe without money or baggage at Sturgeon.

J. H. GAMBLE,
Master of Transportation.

HEADQUARTERS,
Glasgow, September 27, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fayette:

The guerrillas under Anderson and others captured the train from Saint Louis at Centralia Station to-day, killing 20 soldiers, robbing the passengers, and burning the train. You will communicate this information to the forces that left Fayette this morning in the quickest possible time, and be on the alert at your post, as the villains may move directly to Fayette. Compel some known rebel to bear messages to General Douglass and Major Leonard. Keep me posted of any information you may receive.

Respectfully, &c.,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *September 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

We learn that Colonel Forbes and command are ordered away to Glasgow. We protest against their removal. You promised us to put Forbes in command of this post. We raised this regiment through much difficulty. Have mounted a part of it, and now our men and horses are taken from us. Another regiment comes and are pressing our horses instead of going into the rebel counties. We have 500 men, heretofore Southern, specially pledged and invested with secret signs. Most all of Forbes' men are instructed, so that the organization protects them as long as they act faithfully. The other regiment knows nothing of these things. We are acting in bad faith. Confidence will be again broken and Macon County lost because of your order. We have raised troops before, and as soon as fit for service they were taken from us and troops sent who did not know our pledge. Rebels would become their advisers and our people suffer. In their name I protest and ask you to rescind the order.

A. L. GILSTRAP.

GLASGOW, *September 27, 1864.*

Col. A. L. GILSTRAP,
Macon, Mo.:

I have no special choice as between Forbes and Kutzner for this locality. Forbes was selected on account of his thorough knowledge of this infernal region and to gratify his own choice in the premises. I will most cheerfully make the change, leave Forbes at Macon and order Kutzner to Glasgow. In that event Stauber will be sent to Paris and Kutzner's men be transferred to Sturgeon. Kutzner will be prohibited

from taking horses from Macon County. There are sufficient among the rebels down this way. Aid Forbes all you can. I have ordered ammunition from Saint Louis for your militia organization. Telegraph me daily.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 27, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM FORBES, *Macon, Mo.:*

You will remain at Macon City. Colonel Kutzner will move to Glasgow. Put your organization through vigorously. Make your presence and power felt among the bushwhackers and their friends. You will have to keep one eye to Monroe and Northern Randolph. Compel a co-operation on the part of citizens all around you. Aid the militia in a thorough organization. Consult freely with Col. A. L. Gilstrap and other reliable loyalists. Discourage the rebels in all possible ways and encourage the faithful to rally round the flag. Hot times are upon us. Listen only to friends. Kick enemies out of your council chamber. Make them hew your wood and draw your water. Telegraph me daily. Thirteen bushwhackers' funerals in this neighborhood yesterday.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *September 27, 1864.*

General FISK:

Major Johnston attacked Anderson at Centralia this afternoon. Our forces are cut to pieces and Major Johnston supposed to be killed. Major Johnston had parts of two companies—probably 200 men. Captain Smith supposed to be killed. Rebels have 600 or 700 men.

E. A. KUTZNER,
Colonel, &c.

GLASGOW, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Col. E. A. KUTZNER, *Macon, Mo.:*

I have concluded to leave Colonel Forbes at Macon and bring you to Glasgow. You will move here with eight companies of your regiment, leaving two companies subject to orders from Colonel Hayward if he desires it. Consult him forthwith. Make your dispositions accordingly and move to Glasgow at the earliest practicable moment. Take no horses from Macon County. Leave that field to Colonel Forbes. We must move with vigor and be prepared to meet a large invading force in the direction of Boonville. Move with caution; avoid surprises; kill bushwhackers, and worry the life out of their friends. Major Johnston can press rebel transportation from Paris and bushwhack across the country. One company will [be] left as garrison at Sturgeon. Lieutenant-Colonel Stauber will be relieved to look after the rascals in Monroe County. Consult freely and act in vigorous harmony with Colonel Forbes. Warm times are approaching. Loyalists must stand firmly together, and rebels and their counsels must have the cold shoulder. Let the infernal rascals of this region have a good taste of the genuine loyalty of the northeast.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Glasgow, Mo., September 27, 1864.

General DOUGLASS,
In the Field, near Fayette:

GENERAL: Anderson and his friends captured the train from Saint Louis to-day at Centralia Station, killed 21 soldiers who were on the train, robbed the passengers, and burned the cars. I hear that Major Johnston's force from Paris had a fight with them soon after and were repulsed. The concentration is evidently in that direction. Lose no time in getting your forces after them. They will probably come into Boone or Howard.

Respectfully, &c.,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Glasgow, Mo., September 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
In the Field:

GENERAL: I am just in receipt of information that Major Johnston, with a force from Paris, had a fight with the guerrillas at Centralia subsequent to the capture and burning of the train. Major Johnston was killed and several of his men. I have news from Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, who is moving from Renick toward Centralia. He says the guerrillas are concentrating in great numbers, nearly 600 strong. Move with promptness and strike with determination.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Capt. J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We have just learned that Bill Anderson captured the express train this morning at Centralia and killed above 30 soldiers and burned the freight train and depot. All our cavalry are out on duty. We cannot reach General Douglass or Fisk by telegraph. Lines are down.

JOHN MCDERMOTT,
Major, Commanding.

LIBERTY, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

Several prominent rebels have entered this county, men of great influence. Send me two companies of cavalry forthwith. My force is too small to do more than protect the town. Send immediately. The case is urgent. Let me know if you can supply me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. MCMICHAEL,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Joseph, September 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

On my way to Brookfield from Brunswick yesterday, and when within five miles of Laclede, I met a party of men who afterward proved to be the Laclede militia, forty men, under Lieutenant-Colonel De Graw, drawn up in line of battle in the open prairie. Upon making my appearance and before I had fully settled upon their identity or ordered the charge, they broke and fled in the utmost confusion and disorder, leaving their flag, guns, hats, blankets, &c., which fell into our hands. After capturing the flag I ordered a halt and earnestly endeavored to get communication with any of their various scattered parties through a small party of men sent out for that purpose. One finally became bold enough to meet one man. I did not fire upon them at all and only chased them about a mile, but the majority of their men did not stop running until out of my sight, and this without a shot being fired on either side. Lieutenant-Colonel De Graw afterward came to me and politely informed me that it was their first time out and they supposed me after them to the number of some 300 or more, and, therefore, they deemed discretion the better part of valor, bearing in mind, I suppose, that—

He who fights and runs away
Lives to fight another day.

He also told me that the flag which my escort captured was his and requested it returned. That I declined, informing him that we had been fighting three years for the honor of that flag, and that we could not consent to return it to the care of a miserable set of cowardly poltroons who would again disgrace it on the approach of danger. Some of their men informed my men that Colonel De Graw ordered a retreat several times before it was obeyed and was himself the first to turn his back upon us. I respectfully request that his commission be withheld and that he may no longer disgrace the uniform he wears, of which, by the way, I was strongly tempted to strip him then and there.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. J. HYNES,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Cavalry.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
No. 5. } *Glasgow, Mo., September 27, 1864.*

1. A citizen telegraph guard is hereby constituted whose duty it shall be to maintain the U. S. Military Telegraph line, from Boonville, on the Missouri River, via Glasgow, to Allen, on the North Missouri Railroad. The parties hereinafter named will be held jointly and severally responsible for the maintenance of said line.

Division superintendents will see that the section repairers make daily patrols of the line, and put the same in working order without delay where it shall have been disturbed or torn down, and will make weekly reports to the operator at Glasgow of damages sustained and repairs conducted in their several divisions.

The line from Glasgow to Allen will constitute three divisions, the first division extending from Glasgow to Roanoke, and will be under the superintendence of Rev. Noah Flood. The first division will be divided into four sections. The first section will extend from Glasgow

to the residence of John Cooper, and will be repaired and maintained by John Cooper. The second section will extend from the residence of John Cooper to the first bridge, and will be repaired and maintained by Larkin K. Woods. The third section will extend from the first bridge to the second toll-gate, and will be repaired and maintained by William McCully. The fourth section will extend from the second toll-gate to Roanoke, and will be repaired and maintained by Asa Prewett. The second division will extend from Roanoke to Huntsville, and will be under the superintendence of Rev. Samuel C. Davis. It will be divided into three sections. The first section will extend from Roanoke to Silver Creek bridge, and will be repaired and maintained by John Bocock. The second section will extend from Silver Creek to Sweet Spring Creek, and will be maintained and repaired by James Goodman. The third section will extend from Sweet Spring Creek to Huntsville, and will be repaired and maintained by William Waterfield and Paul Christian. The third division will extend from Huntsville to Allen, and will be under the superintendence of Major Horner. It will be divided into two sections. The first section will extend from Huntsville to the residence of Major Horner, and will be repaired and maintained by C. Wisdom. The second section will extend from the residence of Major Horner to Allen, and will be repaired and maintained by Thomas P. White.

The line from Glasgow to Boonville will constitute two divisions. The first division will extend from Glasgow to Boonsborough, and will be under the superintendence of Rev. William G. Caples, of Glasgow. It will be divided into three sections. The first section will extend from Glasgow to Richland Church, and will be repaired and maintained by Daniel Estell. The second section will extend from Richland Church to the residence of Reuben Curnutt, and will be repaired and maintained by John Garvin. The third section will extend from the residence of Reuben Curnutt to Boonsborough, and will be repaired and maintained by Madison Kivett. The second division, from Glasgow to Boonville, will extend from Boonsborough to Boonville, and will be under the superintendence of Rev. William Burton. It will be divided into three sections. The first section will extend from Boonsborough to the forks of the road to Franklin, and will be repaired and maintained by J. McCart. The second section will extend from the forks of the road to Franklin to the Brick Church, and will be repaired and maintained by J. D. Jordan. The third section will extend from the Brick Church to Boonville, and will be repaired and maintained by Dr. Kingsbury.

The citizens hereby detailed as superintendents and section repairers will be relieved from other militia duty during the period of their service in the telegraph guard.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri:

THOS. J. TIDSWELL, JR.,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864.*

General CURTIS,
Leavenworth, Kans.:

Thanks for the guard of Second Colorado left at Kansas City. No demonstration as yet on Rolla. It is uncertain whether all Price's

force is about Pilot Knob and up as far as Mineral Point. Steele's column has been ten days after them and may have driven Price into Southeast Missouri. It is commanded by General Mower and ought to have reached the Arkansas line. Can you furnish any arms to the Kansas City volunteers forming under Van Horn, and will relieve Ford's men? It is difficult for us to get any.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding Department of the Missouri.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Dispatches just received from General Thayer, Fort Smith, and Colonel Adams, Fort Gibson, both dated 22d, represent both these posts threatened by from 5,000 to 10,000 rebels and cut off from General Steele and all other commands. They are well off for present supplies, but look this way for ultimate relief. Colonel Ford will move cautiously forward, giving time for General Brown to supply his absence. I tried to get 100-days' men to hold over for a month, but failed.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 27, 1864—12 m.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Leavenworth:

Price is probably at Pilot Knob this morning. The same urgency that induced you to ask the retention of other troops here in the Marmaduke raid, and in recommending which I joined with you, was the cause of the request submitted on yesterday. Of course you will understand that I can have no disposition to interfere with your appropriate discharge of duty, but only desired to advise you of circumstances that might modify your dispositions.

Respectfully,

B. GRATZ BROWN.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 27, 1864.*

Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

My response to your dispatch was more responsive to former dispatches from others than from you. Of course I appreciate your solicitude, and will move Ford only as I consider it necessary for the general good, but Brown, as I am advised, has at Warrensburg ample force to relieve Ford and allow me to put in advance such a force as I may wield against the foe in our common front, about whom I claim to be well posted. The idea of Price being anywhere in Missouri is monstrous.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 27, 1864.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

Major-General SYKES,
Lawrence:

Letter of 22d from General Thayer desires that no train be sent through until further news from him. Another from Colonel Adams, commandant Fort Gibson, says we must guard trains against 5,000. There is a force of 1,500 at Cane Hill.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

It will give me much pleasure to get in the rear of Price. I think Kansas troops will make it too warm for him in this northern country.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel.

FORT SCOTT, *September 27, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

General Thayer requests that no train be sent until he sends further word. Thinks he will have to evacuate Forts Gibson and Smith unless he gets re-enforcements. My messenger killed by bushwhackers en route for Fort Gibson twenty-five miles from here. Train will not move till further orders.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Lawrence, September 27, 1864.

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Commanding Sub-District No. 1:

COLONEL: In a letter of the 22d instant General Thayer desires that no train be put en route until further news from him. I judge, therefore, that they are not suffering for want of subsistence. A communication from Colonel Adams, commanding at Fort Gibson, intimates that the train must be protected against a force of 5,000 men; also that 1,500 men are at Cane Hill. Make the needful preparations to have the train ready to start when ordered, and, above all, gather together all the troops and officers belonging to the Department of Arkansas that may be in your sub-district; get them into shape, equipped, &c., in order that they may be of some use. You must exact the utmost rigor in requiring said officers to be with their men; see to their wants, supply them, and not permit them to start on an important and dangerous duty in the condition in which they appear to have been two weeks ago.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *September 27, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

I have just received the following letter from General Thayer. If you wish a copy of the dispatch to General Halleck, therein referred to, I will telegraph it to you:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., September 22, 1864.

COLONEL: Before this reaches you you will have heard of the capture of the train. You will please forward by telegraph a copy of the inclosed dispatch to Major-General Halleck and send the original by mail. Please communicate with General Halleck in my behalf and ask what will be done, and inform me at once by messenger. Inform me if troops will be sent to Fort Scott as I have requested. No train should be forwarded to Fort Gibson until you hear further from me.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

C. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 27, 1864.*

Colonel BLAIR:

What does General Thayer telegraph to General Halleck?* I wish to know all his views to co-operate as far as I can, in view of his request and that of Colonel Adams.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, September 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of Special Orders, No. 34, headquarters Department of New Mexico, and to say that he will heartily co-operate with you in efforts to protect the line of communication between this and your department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO., ASST. ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. M. CROCKER,
Commanding at Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose (1) copy of a communication† from the commanding officer at Fort Bascom, N. Mex., dated the 22d instant; (2) copy of a communication from myself to the commanding officer at Fort Bascom, N. Mex., dated the 24th instant; (3) copy of a communication from myself to the commanding officer at Fort Bascom, N. Mex., of this date. The commanding general directs me to say to you that in case any Kiowas or Comanches attempt to

* See Thayer to Halleck, September 22, p. 300.
† Not found.

come to Fort Sumner under a white flag, to refuse them admittance for the reasons stated in the letter to the commanding officer at Fort Bascom of this date, a copy of which is herewith inclosed; that no treaty or talk shall be had between them and the Navajoes until further orders. You should have scouts out well to the east to guard against a sudden dash and foray for stock by the Kiowas and Comanches. Apaches and Navajoes will be excellent for this purpose, and if they come in collision with the Kiowas and Comanches so much the better. We have got to make war, especially on the Kiowas, and need not mince matters with them. If war can be avoided with the Southern Comanches it will be better. The commanding general desires that you see if you can get 250 of the Apaches and Navajoes to go with Colonel Carson and some Utes on an expedition against the Kiowas and Comanches into the country north of the Colorado. In this case a company would have to go with them from Fort Sumner to guard the food, and either Major McCleave or Captain Bristol or Captain Fritz in command. Please reply at once.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CYRUS H. DE FORREST,
Captain, Second Colorado Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

(Copy to Colonel Carson.)

[Inclosure No. 2.]

DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO, ASST. ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 24, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Bascom, N. Mex.:

SIR: Your communication of the 22d instant has this moment been received. In the absence of the commanding general, the chief of staff directs that you at once take from these Indians their arms and horses. To this they cannot object if they are acting in good faith, and in this condition they will not be so liable to do you injury. Explain to them that this is done as a military necessity, and only until you can hear from the general, and that no disrespect is meant toward their flag of truce. You will exercise the greatest vigilance both by day and by night that they do not surprise you. Your animals must be kept within the post and under a strong guard until you are certain all danger has passed. They will be fed hay and grain; if you have no grain an extra quantity of hay. Give the Indians no opportunity whatever to take advantage of you in that respect. Treat the Indians kindly as long as their behavior warrants such treatment. If it comes to a fight be sure and whip them. Again you are directed to be always on the alert against treachery. As soon as the commanding general can be communicated with you will receive further instructions.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CYRUS H. DE FORREST,
Captain, Second Colorado Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO, ASST. ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 27, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Bascom, N. Mex.:

SIR: The commanding general directs that you say to the Kiowas and Comanches who came to your post under a flag of truce that

their people have attacked our trains, killed our people, and run off our stock; that we believe their hearts are bad, and that they talk with a forked tongue; that we put no confidence in what they say; that they must go away, as we regard them not as friends; that they need not come in with any more white flags until they are willing to give up all the stock they have stolen this year from our people, and also the men among them who have killed our people without provocation or cause; that we will not permit them to visit the Navajoes on the reservation, nor permit any treaty to be made with the Navajoes until the injuries done us have been atoned for to our satisfaction. This is what at once must be told them, and these emissaries must go away. The general is fearful that these Indians came in only to spy out the strength of your command, &c., and have a strong force near to swoop off the stock, as was done at Fort Larned. I inclose a copy of a letter to Colonel Chaves ordering him to proceed to and take command of Fort Bascom, N. Mex.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS H. DE FORREST,

Captain, Second Colorado Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

(Copies to General Crocker, Colonel McFerran, and Colonel Chaves.)

[Sub-inclosure.]

DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO, ASST. ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., September 27, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. FRANCISCO CHAVES,
First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you at once proceed to and take command of the post of Fort Bascom, N. Mex. Inclosed herewith you will find a copy of a letter of instructions* of this date, this day forwarded by express to the commanding officer at Fort Bascom, N. Mex.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CYRUS H. DE FORREST,

Captain, Second Colorado Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a communication just received from John McKusick, esq., a highly respectable and reliable citizen of Stillwater, relative to the remaining murderer of Messrs. Grover and Knight, as a part of the papers accompanying my report which was mailed to department headquarters yesterday. The suicide of the criminal would seem to render further proceedings unnecessary, unless it is decided to demand the surrender of the Indian who killed Allen some years since, to which allusion is made in Captain Olin's report. A private letter from Major Brown, special agent at Fort Wadsworth, dated the 16th instant, gives some very important information from the camp of the hostile Indians which will be embodied in his official report, not yet received. The substance I

* See next, *ante*.

will proceed briefly to state and will dispatch a copy of his official account when received. Wa-su-ki-ye, one of the sub-chiefs who surrendered at Abercrombie last spring, was dispatched some weeks since with three other friendly Sissetons to open communication with those of the other Sissetons who are anxious for peace, but are prevented from coming down by the hostile Indians. He found the camp of the latter at the Boule de Bois, on Mouse River, northwest from Devil's Lake, and he and his comrades soon repented their visit, for they were told frequently that they would never leave the camp alive. They finally escaped in the night, but dared not venture farther in search of the Sissetons, who were encamped north within the British line. Wa-su-ki-ye states that the bands of Sleepy Eyes, Five Lodges, Wakpatons, and others are together in the camp he visited, constituting a strong force of warriors, and that they are extremely determined and bitter in their hostility to the whites. They declare they would attack the Sissetons if they attempted to join the Americans, and they further averred that they would prosecute the war against the latter to the last extremity. They were preparing to send down numerous parties to the Minnesota frontier, moccasins, &c., being made, and one gang under Crossing River, the Indian who killed two white trappers on the Big Sioux River last spring, was to start immediately. After the difficulties with the Sissetons are settled a large party on horseback is to start down. Wa-su-ki-ye is satisfied that parties will be coming down until the first snow and probably afterward. He says the hostile Sioux are "huax kin yan" (superlative of vindictive) and will listen to nothing in connection with the Americans but war to the bitter end. He also visited a camp of Yanktonais Sioux, some of whom had been in the battle with General Sully. They reported very much the same story that was related by Campbell, as mentioned in my private letter of 19th instant, that a detachment had been sent in pursuit of the fleeing Tetons; that the latter made a stand and succeeded in ambuscading and killing all but twenty-eight of the white soldiers, the same number stated by Campbell as having escaped. The Yanktonais further told Wa-su-ki-ye that they might have easily destroyed fourteen white men who were descending the Missouri in a batteau, but that they released them without injury, as they wished the war brought to an end. I have given you these reports as brought back to Fort Wadsworth by Wa-su-ki-ye, because I know him to be a reliable man and a firm friend to the Americans, and to convince you that my apprehensions of renewed raids on the frontier this fall were not without foundation. I shall do the best I can to frustrate and punish any such attempts, but I heartily wish that my cavalry force under Colonel Thomas was back on the frontier. The condition of affairs at Fort Ripley is such as to require my personal supervision, and I shall leave to-morrow for that post.

I am, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

STILLWATER, *September 26, 1864.*

General H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

As Captain Olin was here a few days since gathering information in regard to the late murders committed by the Chippewa Indians, I have concluded to inform you of some very important news which has

reached us since the captain was here, which is as follows: The Indians brought the other Indian (the remaining one of the two murderers) to Balsam Lake, at Smith & Whiting's boarding-house. The Indians then told the murderer to take his choice, to be delivered over to the whites or kill himself, and he took a pistol and shot himself immediately. The report of this affair has been going the rounds for several days, needing, in my opinion, confirmation, which it now has of the most reliable character. I therefore think it safe to believe that both of the Indians who murdered Knight and Grover are dead.

I am, very respectfully. vour obedient servant,

JOHN McKUSICK.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 27, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: By direction of General Sibley, I respectfully inclose a communication* from His Excellency Governor Miller, covering a dispatch from Colonel Smith, Minnesota State Militia, in both of which the inefficient state of the troops stationed for the defense of the frontier is severely commented upon in the face of the fact that the brigadier-general commanding has so repeatedly urged upon you and other commanding officers the danger of intermitting for a single moment the exercise of vigilance and caution against surprise which may occur at any moment. These reported statements of the State authorities that there is another want of even ordinary preparation against impending dangers are very mortifying. It appears from Colonel Smith's report that enlisted men of the cavalry were absent from their posts and visiting New Ulm without any authority whatever. With all the allowances that can be reasonably made for the lack of drill and discipline of the men, as well as the officers so lately received into the service, there are certainly means whereby they can be kept at the post where they are stationed, and punished if they do not discharge the duties devolved upon them to the best of their ability. The raids that thus far have been made by the savages have invariably found the detachments posted expressly to repel and punish them more or less unprepared to do either. In view of the foregoing facts you are instructed to use the most stringent measures to correct the evils complained of, and especially to report any officers who are negligent or remiss in the discharge of the responsible duties imposed on them. The slender force that can be spared for the defense of the border should make up for a want of numerical strength by redoubled energy and activity. A dispatch from Major Brown, special agent at Fort Wadsworth, dated 16th, contains intelligence of a reliable character from the hostile camps near Devil's Lake; that parties were preparing to make a descent upon the Minnesota frontier, and one gang especially, headed by Crossing River, the savage who killed two white men on the headwaters of the Big Sioux last spring are represented to be already on the way. Notice of this fact should be communicated immediately to all the stations on the north as well as the south of the Minnesota River, to the end that all may be on the alert by night and by day to give these wretches a warm reception. General Sibley has felt convinced that such forays will take place during the fall months, and has called the attention of yourself and other

* See Miller to Sibley, September 26, p. 400.

officers to the probability of these raids being made. He trusts for the credit of the service, as well as justice to the settlers, who trust for protection to the U. S. troops stationed for that particular purpose, that the latter will be found ready for and equal to any emergency that may happen. The portion of the cavalry company ordered to be retained from the escort duty to Fort Wadsworth should be placed in immediate condition for active service and promptly ordered to any point which may be menaced.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT ABERCROMBIE, DAK. TER.,
September 27, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

CAPTAIN: The detachment ordered from my command march from here at 10 a. m. to-morrow, properly armed, equipped, and provisioned for twenty-five days. Major Morrill informed me through Henry Burbank, esq., that his train would be at Chippewa Station by the 2d of next month. That will give the detachment four days in which to march seventy miles. Lieut. G. A. Freudenreich is the officer in command of the detachment. He is an officer of experience in the field, having been in the service nearly two years in the southwest. I have every confidence in his discretion, ability, and courage. I fear the detachment is inadequate in point of number for the possible demands of the occasion. Captain Donaldson informs me, from what he could gather when at Pembina, that trouble is anticipated by persons best informed in that section of the country at this payment. I hope it may not occur, and that all may pass off harmoniously.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. POWELL ADAMS,
Major, Commanding Battalion.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 28, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

Everything indicates that the enemy are going to make a last and spasmodic effort to regain what they have lost, and especially against Sherman. Troops should be got to Sherman as rapidly as his lines of communication will carry them. If there are no troops in the Western States, then send them from farther east.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
City Point, Va., September 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army:

GENERAL: The inclosed letter* from General Howard has been written under a misapprehension of all the facts. How far General

* See Vol. XXXIX, Part II, page 392.

Canby has been authorized to exercise control over the Department of the Tennessee I do not know, but in placing a commander at Vicksburg it was by my direction. General Slocum being ordered to the army operating against Atlanta, I deemed it important that he should be replaced at Vicksburg by an officer of rank and experience. General Sherman had no such officer to spare. General A. J. Smith was not ordered to Missouri by General Canby, but by my direction under the belief that Price had passed the line held by Steele and was making his way to Missouri. General Canby should, when he gives any orders affecting the troops in the Department of the Tennessee, inform General Howard of the order he had given and the necessity for it, and when troops are taken out of the department to which they belong they should be returned as soon as the exigency for which they are taken ceases to exist.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General CANBY,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: I wrote you some days ago urging the necessity of a careful and thorough inspection of affairs in the Department of Arkansas. Reports from various sources received for some time past have charged much irregularity, mismanagement, and inefficiency in that department. On the receipt of these statements, staff officers of several departments were sent out to inspect. So far as their reports have been received they are exceedingly unfavorable. There seems to have been special negligence and inefficiency in regard to supplies. For example, hay sent from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio has been destroyed by guerrilla bands along the railroad for the want of proper guards, and horses have starved at posts, while within a few miles the prairies were covered with rich grass. It is said that hay enough could have been cut in the country to supply all the army animals, but that no efforts were made to procure it, and that what little there was cut was allowed to rot and be destroyed in the fields. It is also alleged that instead of getting supplies from the country, large issues have been made from the army commissariat to families, the male members of which are in the rebel service; that the proper security of the line of the Arkansas River by fortifications has been utterly neglected, and that measures were not taken to meet and attack the rebel raiders as they came up the river, or to pursue them till after they had passed beyond our reach; that the enemy has supplied his army in Northern Arkansas, from which our army failed to obtain any supplies, thus virtually leaving them to the enemy's use. In fine, that General Steele has utterly neglected his duty as a department commander in enforcing order and discipline, but, on the contrary, has allowed his army to become demoralized by dissipation, uncleanliness, inaction, and inefficiency. It is very probable that many of these charges will prove utterly unfounded, but as they come from so many sources, and are supported by so many circumstances, they must not be overlooked. I always found General Steele a good officer as a division commander, but very possibly he is wanting in those firmer traits of character required in a commander of an army or department in a hostile or semi-hostile State like Arkansas.

If your examinations should convince you that this is so, I would advise his removal and the appointment of General Reynolds, Dana, or A. J. Smith, in his place. Either will be approved by the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDER.] U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Mound City, Ill., September 28, 1864.

The Government has thought proper to assign me to another command. In taking leave of the officers and men who have served with me in scenes of trial and peril I desire to express the regret I feel at breaking up the most pleasant associations of my life, and also to assure them that I have always felt the most sincere gratification at the manner in which I have been supported throughout this extensive command. I may be attached to other squadrons, but I feel that I shall never again derive such entire satisfaction as I have experienced while connected with the one I am about to relinquish.

No common events have occurred here to make me feel as I now do, for the associations are of no ordinary character that make me take the deepest interest in all those who are connected with the Mississippi Squadron, and I shall never regret when either officers or men who have served under me here shall join me in other scenes where we may be called to serve our country.

When I first assumed charge of this squadron the Mississippi was in possession of the rebels from Memphis to New Orleans, a distance of 800 miles, and over 1,000 miles of tributaries were closed against us, embracing a territory larger than some of the kingdoms of Europe. Our commerce is now successfully if not quietly transported on the broad Mississippi from one end to the other, and the same may almost be said with regard to its tributaries.

These results are owing to the indomitable spirit evinced by the officers and men of the Mississippi Squadron.

Although the aid that has been given to the army by this squadron in capturing strongholds and its co-operation with the land forces generally has not been properly estimated and acknowledged, history will do justice to all concerned, and you can with pride point to many a fortified place which would now be in the hands of the rebels but for the exertions of the navy in these waters.

I need not say to all that I trust you will continue to keep up that discipline and vigilance which have made the Mississippi Squadron efficient, and that when a new commander takes my place he may admit there is nothing defective in this large organization.

It has been my aim and desire to bring the discipline here to the highest state of perfection, and if I may have seemed overstrict to those unaccustomed to naval discipline, all will, I think, admit that I have endeavored to be just.

If I have caused those to be punished who have not done their duty or who have been false to their trusts, I have sought every occasion to promote those who have distinguished themselves in any way, and the door to promotion has been open to any sailor in the fleet who chose to exert himself and deserve advancement. The records of the fleet will

show where men who were petty officers or seamen two years ago are now lieutenants, a position which I was sixteen years in reaching after I first entered the Navy.

Again, let me impress upon you the importance of vigilance and discipline. The enemy we have been fighting so persistently is now in his last dying agony, and a few months more or less will close this rebellion. Do not by any want of vigilance on your part give the rebels a chance for a single success over you. Remember all the general orders I have issued with regard to the proper precautions to be observed. I can trace many of the mishaps which have occurred to want of attention to orders on the part of those in command, and though I am happy to say that instances of this kind are few, I cannot but regret that they have taken place, for the sake of the squadron and those concerned.

There cannot, however, be any war without captures, and while I regret the brave fellows who have been killed or thrown into the hands of the enemy, by inattention to orders, I console myself that in almost all cases the flag was properly defended and the vessels seldom surrendered.

Go where I may I shall always entertain a lively recollection of scenes on the Mississippi and its tributaries, scenes that will hereafter be chronicled by historians, as they deserve to be, and those who have figured in them, or performed prominent actions, will certainly be remembered by a grateful country when she is rescued from the hands of the wretched rebel traitors who desire her overthrow.

I bid you all farewell, hoping that we may meet on other fields.

Ere we die our country will have a debt to pay to those foreign nations who have dared to hamper us while struggling in the mightiest contest the world ever saw—may we then all meet again.

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

N. B.—To be read to the officers and crew upon the quarter-deck of every vessel in the Mississippi Squadron.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 28, 1864.

JUAN CALLEJOU,
Consul of Spain, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication* of yesterday's date, and the accompanying papers,* in relation to the shipment of corn to Matamoras and specie to Havana. Provisions and forage are contraband of war whenever they are applied directly to the use of an enemy and are necessary to support and maintain his armies. This condition now exists with reference to the rebel troops on the Rio Grande frontier, and as nearly all the corn sent from this city to Matamoras has passed directly into the hands of the rebels, its exportation has been prohibited. There are no restrictions upon commerce with Havana, except such as grow out of the act of Congress of May 20, 1862, and the general law of nations. The provost-marshal-general has been instructed to refuse military permits whenever from

* Not found.

the character of the supplies and the character of the consignors and consignees he has satisfactory reasons to believe "that whatever might be the ostensible destination" the vessels or supplies "were intended for posts or places in the possession or under the control of the insurgents," and to notify the collector of the port, in order that he may use the authority given by the first section of the act of March 20, 1862, to refuse a clearance for the vessel or for the supplies objected to. There is no disposition to interfere with legitimate commerce, but any trade that is designed to give aid and comfort to the enemy will be restricted as far as possible.

The restrictions of which you complain are not peculiar to this port; they are enforced at Northern ports whenever they are considered necessary. They are of more frequent application at New Orleans because, from our proximity, we are enabled to trace the supplies more easily to their ultimate destination to and use by the rebel armies. The shipment of gold for foreign purpose, indicated by your correspondent, will not be interfered with if the consignor complies with the regulations prescribed in General Orders, No. 98, from the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, and with the regulations of the Treasury Department, under the law of March 20, 1862. As the laws, regulations, and military orders governing the exportations are matters of public notoriety, the complaint made by your correspondent of a want of public and timely advice is scarcely well founded.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 262. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, September 28, 1864.*

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2. In compliance with instructions from the headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, the company of the Eleventh New York Cavalry, now serving in the Defenses of New Orleans, will, without delay, proceed to Baton Rouge, La., and report to the commanding officer of the regiment. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

7. Company G, Tenth U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, is assigned to duty at the recruiting depot for U. S. colored troops, and will be subject to the orders of Capt. Sheldon Sturgeon, superintendent of volunteer recruiting, Department of the Gulf.

* * * * * * *

18. The consolidation of the Eighty-seventh and Ninety-fifth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry having been completed, Capt. F. H. Jordan, Ninety-first Illinois Volunteers, is relieved from duty as inspecting officer of the consolidation and will, without delay, resume his former duties.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. R. A. CAMERON,
Thibodeaux:

The general says the navy was to co-operate with the army in the first expedition by ascending Bayou Pigeon and not Belle River. This is a capital mistake.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 63. } HDQRS. DIST. OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., September 28, 1864.

The undersigned having returned to this post before the expiration of his leave of absence, hereby assumes the command of the District of Eastern Arkansas. The staff officers heretofore announced will be continued in the same positions, except First Lieut. William M. Cooper, aide-de-camp, who has resigned. Lieut. F. E. Snow, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, is hereby announced as acting aide-de-camp, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 28, 1864.*
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

Brigadier-General CLAYTON:

The general wishes to know if you have any news from the enemy. Rumors here that the enemy intend moving in two columns, one on Little Rock and the other on Pine Bluff.

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *September 28, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A scout sent down the river fifteen miles on the north side has just returned. Captain Jenkins, who went in command, reports that he found rebel pickets stationed at intervals for five or six miles. He learned that their main force numbered about 300 men, and that they crossed from this side the river last Sunday. Owing to the nature of the country, he considered it unsafe to advance farther. It is reported that Magruder is at Monticello with a large force; that infantry are moving up to that place from Camden; that the rebels have again established themselves on the river below here, and that a force, variously estimated from 300 to 1,500, has crossed to the north side to interfere with our forage trains.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., September 28, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

SIR: Your dispatches of the 27th are received. Concentrate all your detachments—Hudson's Crossing, Cabin Creek, Mackey's Salt-Works, and any other point—at once. I shall send an order by the same messenger that takes this for the detachment at Mackey's Salt-Works to move at once for Fort Gibson. If there is anything there of value, implements used in making salt, &c., remove them to Gibson if you can. In a previous dispatch sent to you before Colonel Adams left, I had directed you to concentrate everything at Gibson, and regret to find detachments still out, though I learn that Colonel Adams ordered the detachment back to Mackey's Lick. Keep your scouts constantly as near the enemy as they can go, and post me immediately of any movement on the part of the enemy. I do not know the amount of your supplies, but it is advisable for you to cut down the rations of breadstuffs and coffee. Be careful about sending out detachments; they are liable to be captured.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., September 28, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Commanding Post of Fort Scott, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to report the return of my scouts from the Canadian River, who report the enemy in camp on the south side of the river, some forty miles from here. General Gano (rebel), with the captured train, had not arrived yet at Cooper's headquarters. They crossed the Arkansas River about fifty miles west of this. Gano's brigade is 2,500 strong, with a battery of guns (Rabb's captured battery); Cooper has about 4,000; in all, 6,500. Our latest intelligence is by citizens, who report they were to advance as far as Honey Springs, twenty miles south of this. I fear their intentions are to molest our trains. No train should leave Fort Scott unless they had artillery. We have had no messengers from Fort Scott for some time. The last one up was one of your messengers. Nothing of interest from Fort Smith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN H. WATTLES,
Colonel, Commanding.

MEMPHIS, *September 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

Forrest has gone into West Tennessee, as I wrote you that I was satisfied he would do, and is smashing things generally. He left Tupelo with his command on the morning of the 17th. He made a speech, in which he said he would make General Sherman evacuate Georgia within sixty days. He was at Cherokee, near the Tennessee, on the 20th. The reports in the Northern papers of the 25th are that he had captured Athens. He has with him about 5,000 men. I have nothing

late from Little Rock or Devall's Bluff, but have no doubt that Price is a hundred miles ahead of any pursuing force and well into Missouri by this time.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, September 28, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

Information up to date shows the enemy in considerable force concentrated at Fredericktown. Have moved thence and attacked Pilot Knob, seized the railroad as far up as Mineral Point, and cut off our communication at Pilot Knob. General Smith confronts them at De Soto. All our available cavalry at this end of the State is with General Smith. We are organizing the militia and citizens of Saint Louis. Sanborn is moving with all his mounted force to Rolla, leaving a strong garrison at Springfield, where all public property is carefully bestowed. Current reports among rebels are that Price intends reaching the Missouri River. Troops have been ordered from Illinois to assist us. Pilot Knob has a garrison of 1,400 men, twelve pieces of artillery, and plenty of provisions.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 28, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. H. E. PAINE,
Springfield, Ill.:

No news from the regiment at Centralia. Transportation was provided and waiting for them yesterday evening. General Sykes thinks they did not come here. Please advise me.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 28, 1864—4.40 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

By direction of the War Department, I have countermanded my order sending you the Eleventh Minnesota. It may have started.

H. E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1864—5.50 p. m.

General HALBERT E. PAINE,
Springfield, Ill.:

Dispatch about Eleventh Minnesota received. Will you be able to send us any troops?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1864—9.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General PAINE,
Springfield, Ill.:.

The following dispatch received from S. D. Eaton, superintendent Ohio and Mississippi road:

Operator at Sandoval says there are no troops moving except the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, bound for Springfield.

I informed you this morning that transportation had been waiting at Sandoval since last evening. Please advise me what had better be done.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

If I can be of any service in assisting to drive from Missouri the rebel invaders I am at your service.

L. F. ROSS,
Late Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 181. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 28, 1864.*

I. From the evidence taken in the investigation of the Lindell Hotel riot, it appears that Sergt. Thomas H. Henderson, Company D, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, having received a pass for himself and thirteen men of the regiment to be absent from camp and visit the city on the evening of the riot, to attend the Fletcher meeting, knowingly and willfully permitted his men to go to the McClellan meeting, saw some of them join in throwing stones, did not restrain or report them, but on his examination declined to give their names, and endeavored to screen the guilty. For having thus disgraced his uniform and injured his country's cause, Sergt. Thomas H. Henderson, Company D, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, is reduced to the ranks.

II. The general commanding relies upon the officers and soldiers of this command to respect and defend the rights of all citizens peaceably to assemble and discuss political or other matters in a lawful manner, and to discountenance lawlessness and violence.

It is enjoined on all officers and soldiers throughout this department carefully to abstain from disturbing political or other public assemblages of a lawful or peaceable character, and to use all proper exertions and authority to prevent disturbances. Should these assemblages exceed the just limits of liberty and law, the remedy is to report them to the proper authority.

Disobedience or neglect of these orders will be rigorously punished.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 182. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, now on sick leave in Saint Louis, having kindly tendered his services in the present emergency, the general commanding thankfully accepts them.

General Blair will assist in organizing the defenses of Saint Louis. Orders from him will be obeyed and respected as from the general commanding.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 269. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, September 28, 1864.*

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11. Col. Nelson Cole will send a section of artillery with haulings on board the steamer Bart Able. Horses are not necessary.

12. Col. J. H. Baker, commanding Post Saint Louis, will detail from his command a company of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers to act as sharpshooters on the steamer Bart Able. The commanding officer of the company will report in person to these headquarters immediately for instructions. They will be rationed for ten days and take 200 rounds of ammunition to the man.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—3.20 p. m.*

Colonel CALLENDER,
Saint Louis Arsenal:

Great delays appear to occur in the armament of the militia. This must not be. Apply remedy at once. Report to me whatever you want and you shall have it.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—7.40 p. m.*

General MADISON MILLER,
First Station, Carondelet:

The general wishes you, if possible, to make arrangements to guard the fords and bridges of the Meramec. He would like to see you in person.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—4.25 p. m.*

Captain STEINES,
Oak Hill, Mo.:

You are directed to guard the bridge of the South Pacific Railroad over the Meramec River with your company till other troops can be sent to relieve them.

By order Major-General Rosecrans:

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—1.05 p. m.*

Captain WILHELM,
Washington, Mo.:

Proceed to secure the steam ferry-boats at Washington and hold them till further orders. Report here by telegraph, expenses paid here.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, MO., *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have seized one boat and all skiffs. The other boat gone. All able-bodied men here and in this vicinity are being organized by Capt. Amos P. Foster for immediate self-defense with such arms as they have.

JUL. WILHELM,
Capt. and Adjt. Fifty-fourth Regt. Enrolled Missouri Militia.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—3.06 p. m.*

Doctor DUGGE, or A. W. KRUGER, or JAMES W. OWINGS,
Washington, Mo.:

Have telegraphed Captain Wilhelm. Lest he should not be there telegraph you. Rebel cavalry are at Richwoods; will probably come to Washington to seize the ferry-boat. Have it secured beyond the possibility of being of use to them. Destroy it, if necessary. Have your people turned out to defend your town? Please acknowledge receipt of order and report.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

DE SOTO, *September 28, 1864—8.47 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

All is quiet in this vicinity. The scouts I have had out report no enemy near. From all the information I can get I am induced to believe they are moving to the northwest.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

DE SOTO, *September 28, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The army will be here by 11 a. m. I will then know what is between here [and] Farmington; also Potosi. I have ordered one squadron to remain [at] Pevely to patrol the railroad and keep a lookout in all directions from that point. We yet hold Big River bridge. No additional news of the approach of the enemy.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—11.10 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

An officer reports that a regiment and two guns were at Mineral Point yesterday, and are lost. Is there any truth in it?

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

DE SOTO, *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

No truth in the report.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

DE SOTO, *September 28, 1864—12.10 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The two regiments of cavalry that left Saint Louis this morning are at Pevely, on the railroad, sixteen miles north of the point where the direct road from Farmington to Saint Louis crosses the track. I have given them several orders in regard to picketing the road and scouting the country. Cavalry could pass to the west of them sufficiently far and not be seen. They are also picketing the roads back toward the Meramec. I have the infantry here and at the crossing of Big River, some eight miles south, well posted. I will inform the cavalry of Merrill's men.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—5.10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
De Soto:

Report from Franklin that the rebels have taken Richwoods, north part of Washington County, and intend to make a dash toward this city and the bridges on the Osage and Gasconade Rivers to-night.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Some rebels appeared at Saint Mary's (on the river) to-day.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—5.10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

One thousand stand of arms and 40,000 rounds ammunition were sent to De Soto at General Ewing's request, and subject to his orders. If you don't need them send them back.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

DE SOTO, *September 28, 1864—5.15 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Mills has fallen back from Big River bridge to this point to save his trains. I fear nothing yet in our front, but tremble for the safety of our trains should the enemy get in our rear and destroy the innumerable bridges between here and the Meramec, or even one of them. I have the bridges all well guarded, but the displacing of one rail would probably lose the train. I have cavalry out on all the approaches, and one squadron at Pevely. The enemy were reported to be advancing on the tunnel five miles south of this.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 28, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
De Soto:

If you are satisfied the enemy is in superior numbers before you, he will probably threaten you and turn your left flank, you will have nothing to gain by staying at De Soto. Return to the crossing of the Meramec, keeping your cavalry to the front, the heaviest part on the Hillsborough road. One brigade kept on train will answer to maneuver with. Secure the bridges over the Meramec, on the rail and wagon roads; let the cavalry move; detain wagons this side of the Meramec, and strike the enemy's scouts with heavy force. Let me know what to think of it.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

DE SOTO, *September 28, 1864—8.15 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Do I understand your telegram correctly to say I will march two of my brigades of infantry by land and send one brigade with the cars?

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding, &c.:

The general says that unless telegrapher made a mistake in order you will find the idea was to move by train. You can, however, use your discretion. What do you really think of the enemy's force advancing on you while attacking Girardeau?

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

DE SOTO, *September 28, 1864—11 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

This point is of no importance to hold now that the enemy is north of us. I do not think from all that I can learn of the force of the enemy in my immediate front that they are in sufficient force to cause me to fall back. I have no land transportation here. If I had I would rather advance than fall back, but to remain any longer here would sacrifice all the rolling-stock of this road I have with me. I must see it safe across the Meramec, and will therefore fall back to the river. I hope it will be the last time I ever go soldiering on railroad.

A. J. SMITH.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—11.50 p. m.*

Major-General SMITH,
De Soto:

Your views are in accordance with those of my last dispatches. One brigade with a train on this side of the Meramec will suffice, with a proper use of the cavalry to secure the bridges at and near the mouth

of that stream. The remainder of the command might come to Jefferson Barracks and take post on the Carondelet road so as to be free to move in the direction of Kirkwood or the city. Will have a militia regiment from Carondelet to guard the Meramec railroad bridges, and the advanced brigade of your command can then occupy a position in front while you command the road to Kirkwood; but keep your railroad trains ready till we see what the cavalry develops to-morrow, and let the operator stay with the advance brigade at the Meramec bridge.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JONESBOROUGH, ILL., *September 28, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

A soldier from our messenger station, five miles on Cape Girardeau road, just reports me that heavy artillery firing in the direction of the Cape has been heard there since 2 o'clock this p. m. No message from Colonel Hiller.

Z. P. HOTCHKISS,
Military Telegraph Operator.

ROLLA, *September 28, 1864—8.50 a. m.*

Colonel DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

You should send me at once by extra train ammunition for my two guns. I must get it while the road is open. The train from here will reach Franklin in three hours. If you can make the connection it will be all right. Charge the conductor that he must keep a good lookout at Knob View, for that is the nearest point to Potosi. I have not got enough ammunition at the fort to stand protracted siege.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—3.20 p. m.*

General J. MCNEIL,
Rolla:

Ammunition ordered. See that your artillerists fire slow and accurately. It is very important not to waste ammunition.

By order:

EWD. MCK. HUDSON,
Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., September 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Heavy guns received. Block-house going on splendidly. General Sanborn, reported between Lebanon and Waynesville, will be here to-morrow.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ROLLA, *September 28, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Saint Louis:

Two hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition for the heavy guns (24-pounders) were received with the guns; but before the railroad should be cut it would be better to send 250 rounds more—the same as you sent before.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—6.15 p. m.*

Brigadier-General MCNEIL:

Don't think it safe to send the extra ammunition required for 24-pounder guns. Be careful of what you have.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

ROLLA, *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department:

Do not send the ammunition at present risk. I think we can play our hand out with present stock. Sanborn in Waynesville.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., September 28, 1864.

Maj. O. P. NEWBERRY:

Retire on this place in good order on receipt of this order.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ROLLA, MO., *September 28, 1864.*

Major KAISER,
Waynesville:

Inform General Sanborn upon his arrival that Potosi was taken last night. The enemy are reported marching on Franklin, although I expect him at Knob View, sixteen miles from here. Ask him to press his march on to this place, and to bring up his batteries at the earliest possible moment. You will move here with him. Strengthen the guard at Little Piney and bring that at Big Piney in with you.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

A report has reached here, about half an hour ago, that Richwoods has been taken by the enemy, and that they are advancing this way.

It is about eighteen miles nearly due south of Franklin and within easy reach of the branch railroad. Lieutenant Corum is just going out with about eighty mounted men.

J. F. H. RUBY,
Operator.

ROLLA, MO., *September 28, 1864.*

Maj. J. B. KAISER,
Waynesville, Mo.:

Inform General Sanborn that the enemy have possession of Richwoods, eighteen miles south of Franklin.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SEDALIA, *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

On the 26th, in obedience to the order of Governor Hall, I ordered all the Enrolled Missouri Militia in the Fifth and two regiments in the Fourth Military District into active service. So many have removed, entered other service, and paid out, that but little can be expected of them, even if there was time to organize them.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—8 p. m.*

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Sedalia, Mo.:

The enemy are moving toward Jefferson City. You had better move there yourself, leaving a force to guard La Mine bridge as long as practicable, and making Sedalia an outpost. Secure the Gasconade and Osage bridges thoroughly. Acknowledge receipt and report dispositions.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *September 28, 1864—8 p. m.*

Brigadier-General BROWN:

Gasconade bridge is not guarded. Colonel Baker, commanding Post of Saint Louis, sent one company immediately. The general wishes you to have four companies to guard this bridge and the one over the Osage.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SEDALIA, *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

I have ordered the outposts at Warrensburg, Knobnoster, and Clinton to be abandoned, and the troops to move via Sedalia toward Jeffer-

son City. The command here will move at daylight, as much by railroad as can be transported, the balance to march. It is raining in torrents and the roads will be very heavy. Troops are ordered from Jefferson City to the Osage and Gasconade bridges to-night.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
No. 208. } *In the Field, near Sedalia, Mo., September 28, 1864.*

Commanding officers of regiments, battalions, and detached companies now encamped in the vicinity of Sedalia, will move their entire commands, camp and garrison equipage, to the immediate vicinity of the Pacific Railroad depot at daylight to-morrow, 29th instant, and await further orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
In the Field, near Sedalia, September 28, 1864.

Colonel CRAWFORD,
Comdg. Fortieth Regt. Enrolled Missouri Mil., Sedalia, Mo.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you will immediately order your command to concentrate at Sedalia. You will assume command of the post. Call out the citizens and erect temporary field-works for the defense of the place, using for this purpose all tools that can be had in the town.

Very respectively, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, *September 28, 1864.*

Capt. A. B. VANSICKLER,
Tipton:

You will proceed at once with thirty men to Versailles. Arrange with the commanding officer at that place to establish relays of messengers every ten miles between that point and Tipton. Having completed this arrangement you will move south of the Osage, in Camden County, and establish relays every ten miles to Versailles. Captain Le Fever is ordered to Linn Creek with similar instructions, having everything on the alert for rapid transmission of all intelligence of the whereabouts and movements of the enemy.

By command, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, *September 28, 1864.*

Col. F. W. HICKOX,
Jefferson City:

Order Captain Le Fever to move at once with thirty men to Linn Creek and assume command, under your direction, of all military organ-

izations in Miller and Camden Counties. Captain Le Fever will establish relays of messengers every ten miles between Linn Creek and Jefferson City, and will send scouts well out to the southeast, using for this purpose citizen guards, and will be thoroughly on the alert to transmit to these headquarters all information of the whereabouts of and movements of the enemy.

By command, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
In the Field, near Sedalia, September 28, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Maj. L. H. BOUTELL,
Commanding Forty-fifth Infantry Missouri Volunteers:

MAJOR: The general commanding directs that you will order Captain Newman, commanding La Mine bridge, to remain with his company at that place and defend the bridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 28, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sedalia:

Captain Le Fever informs me that he is under orders from headquarters Department of the Missouri, and he does not see how it is possible for him to go to Linn Creek. Shall I send Captain Cross?

FRANK W. HICKOX,
Colonel.

SEDALIA, *September 28, 1864.*

Col. F. W. HICKOX,
Jefferson City:

Send one company of the Forty-fifth from Jefferson City to the Gasconade bridge, and all the balance of that regiment to the Osage bridge to-night. Intrench along the east of the hill at General Price's house, extending to the valley east of the court-house, also around the capitol. Use all the citizens and all the tools in the city; close all places of business and set every man at work. Direct all commands south of Jefferson City to fall back on that place if the enemy advance.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST SUB. MIL. DIST. CENTRAL MO.,
No. 17. } *Jefferson City, Mo., September 28, 1864.*

I. First Lieut. James H. Bryson, commanding Company I, Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is ordered to proceed with thirty mounted men, by forced marches, to Linn Creek, and on arriving there will assume command of that post and of all military organizations in the counties of Miller and Camden. If you cannot mount the number of men required from your own command you will apply to Captain

Cross, Company M, Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, for such number of men as will raise your command to the required strength.

II. On arriving at Linn Creek you will, without delay, establish relays of messengers every ten miles between that post and Jefferson City, and send scouts well out to the south and southeast, using citizen guards for that purpose. You will be thoroughly on the alert to transmit to Brigadier-General Brown, through these headquarters, all information of the whereabouts and movements of the enemy.

By order of Col. Frank W. Hickox, commanding:

G. B. MILLER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, *September 28, 1864.*

Capt. WILLIAM B. BALLEW,
Knobnoster:

Move at daylight to-morrow, 29th instant, with your entire command, camp and garrison equipage, via Sedalia to Jefferson City, and report for orders.

By command, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Capt. R. M. Box, Warrensburg.)

KANSAS CITY, *September 28, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sedalia:

As soon as my troops draw rations I will move to Pleasant Hill, leaving two companies here. Shall I take the books and papers of the Fourth Sub-District headquarters with me, and whom shall I turn them over to?

J. H. FORD,
Colonel.

ROLLA, MO., *September 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Gasconade:

Make Waynesville to-day. I shall advise you of any special emergency.

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CASSVILLE, *September 28, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BRUTSCHE:

SIR: If you wish me to hold the town order me to move the troops and quartermaster's property to town, as the rebels might run in at any time. Seventy passed within four miles of here this p. m. Captain Ray, of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, run those from Newtonia. He killed five. I have a scout of the First and Second with fresh horses close after them. Answer immediately, so that I can move to town to-morrow if I get orders.

J. A. MELTON,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 28, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Commanding, Cassville:

You are hereby directed to move all Government property into Cassville and camp your troops where you can protect the town and property.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GASCONADE, *September 28, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BRUTSCHE:

All the information I get is that all the rebel bands and companies are moving east.

J. B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 28, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CAMERON,
Commanding Second Arkansas Cavalry:

COLONEL: You will order Captain Bowlin, Company E, Second Arkansas Cavalry, with all his mounted men, provided with six days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition per man, to proceed at once to Rolla and report to Brigadier-General Sanborn. No wagons will be taken.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

General FISK,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Your dispatch this morning received.* You have near 7,000 men—militia and all. With that you ought to give peace to North Missouri soon. Let me know the condition of affairs. The enemy's plan will be to cross the river between Boone and Montgomery. Your plans should be made accordingly. The ammunition you have asked for has been ordered. Make good arrangements for the rapid communication of information, so that you can concentrate at a short time. Specify the militia regiments you want called out, and let me know what arms they have. Please attend to these points carefully. Communicate soon.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

I leave Colonel Forbes at Macon and order Kutzner to this county. His regiment will march from Shelbina to Paris, thence across the coun-

* See 10.25 a. m., Part I, p. 417.

try, bushwhacking. A large force of guerrillas crossed from Jackson to Clay County last night and are this morning threatening Liberty. I have ordered re-enforcements to Clay County, and directed General Craig to place in service forthwith all the reliable militia. Guerrillas swarming in every brush patch. Quite a large force are threatening Glasgow. I have enrolled and organized the citizens at Glasgow, Huntsville, Macon, and Sturgeon. Two or three light-draught steamers, with a section of artillery on each, would render good service between Jefferson and Kansas City. Boats should be of the capacity of the Tacony or Yellowstone.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—4.20 p. m.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Glasgow, Mo.:

There is a steam-boat belonging to Washington which may answer your purpose; press it into your service. Put an energetic fighting captain and disciplinarian with a company of men on board of it, directing him to patrol the river and control the carriers. I think I can furnish you a couple of howitzers if necessary. Have telegraphed this morning to have the boat stopped. It was to leave for Portland yesterday.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *September 28, 1864—5.15 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The Enrolled Missouri Militia organization in the Eighth Military District are weak in number, the greater portion having volunteered in the new regiments, and there is a large number paid out. I consider the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Fiftieth, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-fifth are the best regiments, and would suggest that the Governor order a battalion from each regiment into active duty forthwith, and require the commanding officer of each regiment to make immediate report of arms and ammunition.

C. B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Glasgow, Mo., September 28, 1864—midnight.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

DEAR GENERAL: I had the honor to write you fully under yesterday's date,* since which time my telegrams have advised you of the disasters at Centralia, the capture of the railway train, the inhuman slaughter of the defenseless soldiers thereon, the robbery of the passengers, the burning of the moving train, and the indignities visited upon helpless women must be regarded as one of the chief barbarisms of the war. I am not yet fully advised of the extent of our loss by the defeat of Major Johnston, but fear it is greater than the meager reports already

* See Part I, p. 415.

received have led me to believe. I am greatly pained at these reverses, and am straining every nerve to make reparation. Troops were never more active and earnest in their duties than the officers and men now seeking the destruction of the infernal fiends who are guilty of such barbarous atrocities. I am aware that it may seem to yourself and the impatient public remote from this section that we ought to accomplish more than we do; that the guerrillas ought to be exterminated from the country, and such disasters as those at Centralia prevented, but could you see this section of the State and study not only the topography of the country but the hearts and consciences of the people you would readily discover the great difficulties in the way of finding and exterminating bushwhackers. Jackman, with less than 100 men, remained in Boone County for fifteen months, waging his bushwhacking warfare, and during that period there were scarcely any other bushwhacking gangs in North Missouri. Yet General Guitar, who was born and raised in Boone County, and knew every pathway and brush patch, with 6,000 good troops, was not able to drive out or kill him. Boone and Howard are now our two worst localities. In one of them I have General Douglass, who is a native of the county, has been its sheriff, and knows intimately the character of the country and the hearts of its citizens; and in Howard is Major Leonard, whose advantages for operating in his county are equal to those of General Douglass for Boone. In addition I have Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, who has scouted through both counties for two years. Yet with all their knowledge, industry, and perseverance the guerrillas thus far scatter and concentrate so as to elude our forces. Our movements, though made as secretly as possible, are discovered by the bushwhackers' friends and revealed from one to another. The citizens at home are our secret and most dangerous foes, and in no spot of all our disturbed territory has the rebellion more earnest friends than in the Missouri River counties of this district. The invasion in the southeast strengthens our sympathizing class and they are made to believe that Price with "redemption draweth nigh." How shall these guilty people be brought to repentance and good works? And what punishment, short of extermination, is mete for their treachery and encouragement of a warfare more barbarous than that practiced by the savages of the plains and frontier? We have in these counties not only the resident rebels, but in addition a large proportion of those who, by General Ewing's order, were last year expelled from Johnson, Jackson, and other border counties. Depopulation and devastation are extreme measures, but if this infernal warfare continues it will be humane and economic of human life to adopt and vigorously enforce such measures wherever the bushwhackers have more friends than the Government.

Still pledging my most earnest efforts in the restoration of peace, and hoping for success, I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 28, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Joseph:

What force have we in the entire district, including militia on duty as per last report?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *September 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Glasgow:

Report of 20th of September showed 4,500 efficient and non-efficient volunteers. Seventh Military District showed 1,400 Enrolled Missouri Militia on duty. Eighth Military District had about 1,400 Enrolled Missouri Militia on duty September 10. No report since that date. It will be materially essential on account of several companies having transferred to 12-months' service. I estimate about 6,500, all told.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Joseph, September 28, 1864.

General FISK:

Commanding officer at Liberty advises us of an invasion in Clay County and asks two companies for re-enforcements. I shall order the companies at Parkville to Liberty, as either force is not considered sufficient to fight the rebel gangs. Captain Kemper and the post commander strongly urge it. Parkville is nearly deserted by all but the militia. The whole force of bushwhackers are supposed to be on this side of the Missouri River.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *September 28, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Joseph:

General Craig must make such disposition as will best meet the invasion. I dislike to abandon Parkville if it can be avoided. General Craig must call out all the militia that can be made serviceable. The bushwhackers will come this way, probably, and join the devils in Boone. The disasters at Centralia yesterday were severe. The crisis is upon us. Loyalty and disloyalty in Missouri must separate; the two cannot dwell together. Nearly every family in this infernal region has a representative either with Price's invading column or with Anderson in the brush. We are killing entire squads of the rascals daily; killed the notorious Captain Bissett, of Platte County, and another rebel captain, whose name we have not obtained. Quantrill directs the guerrilla movements in this section. Train captured, twenty-one taken therefrom, shot and stripped, passengers robbed, train fired, and the engine put in motion with the blazing cars attached. The war has furnished no greater barbarism. Major Johnston, Thirty-ninth Missouri, came upon the villains with too limited a force, fought gallantly, but was repulsed—was killed himself and several of his men butchered. I am moving soldiers and citizens as rapidly as possible. The guerrillas are increasing in numbers and ferocity every hour.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 28, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel STAUBER,
Sturgeon:

Give me full particulars of the disaster to Major Johnston. Do you hear from Draper, Douglass, or Major King, and what news from the guerrillas? I have requested arms to be sent from Saint Louis.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

STURGEON, *September 28, 1864.*

General FISK:

Just from Centralia. The Thirty-ninth [Missouri] lost 130 killed, 3 wounded. Major Johnston, Captain Smith, two lieutenants, and all non-commissioned officers escaped. Two mule teams shot and the wagons burned. All the men but one were shot in the head; numbers were bayoneted; others had their heads mashed with the butts of their own guns. Colonel Draper is at Centralia; will remain there until he hears from General Douglass or Major King. The enemy was at Mount Zion Church this morning. Colonel Draper thinks he is a little east of south from this point. I hold an engine here to communicate with Colonel Draper if necessary.

T. J. STAUBER,
Colonel, &c.

GLASGOW, *September 28, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER,
Centralia (Sturgeon):

I am greatly pained by the disaster at Centralia. The country will expect us to make reparation of this serious damage. General Rosecrans is anxiously waiting to hear of a severe blow upon these fiends. I trust he will not be disappointed. I am yet without an intelligent account of the affair between Major Johnston and the guerrillas. Give it to me as early as possible. Colonel Kutzner is marching across the country from Shelbina, via Paris, to Glasgow. I very much want the howitzer that Major King has with him, to place on a steamer for a river patrol. Get word to Major King that he may order the howitzer into Colonel Kutzner's command as it comes this way. I fear General Douglass stopped at Columbia and will let the guerrillas scatter and float back this way. I have ordered ammunition to Mexico. Infuse enterprise into the entire command and give us a sweeping victory over the villains.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

STURGEON, *September 28, 1864.*

General FISK:

Just arrived here from Renick with Major Leonard. He has 125 men; I have 175. Colonel Stauber has sent a message to Major King informing him of the whereabouts of the guerrillas. General Douglass, with the [First] Iowa, 150 strong, is moving toward Centralia. If I can hear from you in an hour, I will wait any information or orders from you; otherwise I will move on down the road.

DAN. M. DRAPER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

GLASGOW, *September 28, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. D. M. DRAPER,
Sturgeon:

I have no orders for you but to find and kill the guerrillas. If the concentration is as large as reported, General Douglass and Major King should unite with yourself and Major Leonard. Proceed cautiously but with determination. I have no fear of results if you find the enemy. I am fearful that the villains may scatter and concentrate in your rear or Columbia or Fayette. Strengthen yourself from all possible sources, and push on day and night until the murderous assassins are destroyed. Keep me posted.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 28, 1864.*

Col. E. A. KUTZNER,
Macon:

I am pained to learn of the disaster at Centralia. Major Johnston should have united his force with Major King, as ordered. Move into this section as quickly as possible. Lieutenant Clarke, aide-de-camp, will join you to-day from Saint Joseph and give orders. Post me fully as soon as you hear further from Centralia.*

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *September 28, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

The facts as far as I can learn about the encounter between the command of De Graw and the First Iowa Cavalry were these: Colonel De Graw was going out on a scout, and about ten or twelve miles south of Laclede he saw a body of men coming toward him on the prairie. De Graw immediately got his men in a favorable position near the timber to give the enemy battle. The enemy (First Iowa Cavalry) sent a few men up the prairie and made a flank movement with the balance, and brought up in line of battle in front of De Graw a few hundred yards apart. De Graw immediately gave the order to retreat. The men hesitated and he gave the order again and commenced the retreat, with the men following at double-quick or faster. The First Iowa did not fire, but followed with a few men, picking up the colors which were lost, and hats, caps, and guns, which were brought in as trophies of war. Some of the Enrolled Missouri Militia were captured and told that they were in no danger, but Colonel Hynes, I was told, spurned [*sic*] to the valiant colonel of the Enrolled Missouri Militia. I have heard that Captain Holland, who was along, wanted to fight, but Colonel [De Graw] insisted that he was in command of the Enrolled Missouri Militia.

E. J. CRANDALL,
Captain, &c.

GLASGOW, *September 28, 1864.*

Col. ARNOLD KREKEL,
Saint Charles:

How many loyalists with arms and a will to muster out the infernal fiends now spreading death and desolation in their bloody pathway

* See Kutzner to Holloway, September 29, Part I, p. 443.

can be promptly sent from your county? We must give their friends a severe lesson. The crisis is upon us. Either loyalty or disloyalty must prevail in Missouri. Let us sweep the enemies of the Union from the State.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 28, 1864.*

Col. GEORGE W. ANDERSON,
Louisiana:

Raise all the force you can and march across the country toward Mexico to aid us in exterminating the increasing horde of villains who are spreading death and desolation in their bloody pathway. Major Johnston, of the Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers, is reported killed by Anderson at Centralia yesterday. The bushwhackers are increasing every hour. We must give them a severe blow without delay. Compel co operation of citizens. I have requested General Rosecrans to send you 500 stand of arms and ammunition. Hot times are upon us.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 28, 1864.*

Col. D. P. DYER,
Warrenton:

Push every man possible to Mexico. Organize the loyal citizens, with their private arms and horses, and set them at work. I have requested General Rosecrans to send you 500 extra stand of arms and ammunition therefor. Who will move the loyalists at Saint Charles?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 28, 1864.*

Maj. F. D. EVANS,
Mexico:

Collect and give me all the facts touching the disaster to Major Johnston at Centralia yesterday. Do you hear from General Douglass, and in what direction are the guerrillas now in greatest force? Tell the politicians in convention at Mexico to-day that they had better shoulder their muskets and shotguns and help us to kill the bushwhackers instead of denouncing the Government and the military authorities.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 28, 1864.*

Colonel DENNY,
Huntsville:

I cannot send other troops to Jacksonville, and see no good reason for holding that point. We cannot station troops at railway stations except where we have a telegraph office. Huntsville and Allen are the two points to guard in your county.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 28, 1864.*

Col. A. F. DENNY,
Huntsville:

Be on the alert constantly. Push on the organization of reliable troops. Hot times are upon us. Your post is marked for capture. Compel co-operation on the part of citizens.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DETCH. NINTH CAVALRY MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Fayette, Mo., September 28, 1864—2 a. m.

Brigadier-General FISK,
Glasgow, Mo.:

GENERAL: Your dispatches to General Douglass and commanding officer at this place are received. Dispatches to the former will be forwarded immediately. The man that informed Major Leonard on Friday last that this place would be attacked to-day came in and informed me that the design of the rebels was to go out on the railroad in order to draw out the troops there; then make a raid on Columbia, Fayette, and Glasgow. This is to be done in order to capture an outfit. After that they intend to cross the Missouri River at a point between Boonville and Rocheport, where I understand they do not have to swim horses only some twenty or twenty-five yards. There was also some men seen pulling a skiff out of the river at this point into the brush with a team. They expect to concentrate, do their devilment, and leave as above stated. They expect to meet a force on the opposite side of the river. This I got from a man who has given much valuable and reliable information to officers. We will meet them with a warm reception. We will be out of rations for the men here on the 30th. Could you send us 1,300 rations? Our force is quite light and we cannot send after them. If we are attacked it will be within two days, or three at the farthest. I will keep you well advised of any reliable information I may hear, and will be pleased to have you keep me posted in regard to movements against this post. Our hack from Renick did not come in to-night. Presume it would have come in had it not been stopped by rebels, as it would not wait long for train.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. GLAZE,
Captain, Commanding.

I have started messenger to General Douglass and Major Leonard. Will send one to Rocheport also.

H. S. G.

SAINT CHARLES, *September 28, 1864—4.27 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Fisk telegraphs for aid from here. We are willing to give it. Can you send us 300 stand of arms and ammunition at once? I have telegraphed General Fisk as above.

A. KREKEL.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—5.15 p. m.*

Col. A. KREKEL,
Saint Charles, Mo.:

Does General Fisk want you for home defense? If not, how are you to be called out, as Enrolled Missouri Militia or under Order No. 107?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT CHARLES, *September 28, 1864—6.20 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Fisk does not say how he calls us. I suggest that we go under the company organization, under Order 107. The officers have their commissions and propose going along the road so as to make the soldiers available for other service.

A. KREKEL.

SAINT CHARLES, *September 28, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Are post commanders along the line of this road authorized to stop trains and hold engines for the purpose of running back and forth at pleasure on the main track? It has been done to-day, and compelled by the bayonets to run them contrary to my order. It is delaying Government freights, of which we have a large amount on the road. Besides, if allowed to go on, it must cause collision very shortly. Please reply.

Respectfully,

D. H. FITCH,
Train-Master North Missouri Railroad.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 28, 1864—9.45 p. m.*

D. H. FITCH,
Train-Master North Missouri Railroad, Saint Charles:

Order sent to General Fisk.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Lawrence, September 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant. From all the information I can gather I do not just now apprehend an attack on Fort Scott. The raiders on the train have recrossed the Arkansas with such booty as they could carry off, capturing some soldiers of Flat Rock Creek and killing what negro troops they found. News from Price is not authentic and his whereabouts not known. If his march north is expected to have any influence on the war, I do not think it will be gained by a visit to Kansas. Hopes in that particular must all rest on Missouri through her Southern sympathizers. If baffled by Rosecrans, Price might try Fort Scott on his return, unless hard pressed, and that is the only fear I have,

unless Gano comes back with a larger body of troops than that with which he captured the train. I have all of Jennison's command at Fort Scott, and if his orders are carried out things will assume a much better shape. Stragglers have been gathered and officered, and the employés of the various departments organized and armed; but from all I can learn Fort Scott is not susceptible of much defense. The hills south, southeast, and southwest approach within easy range of the town, and they can only be occupied and held by a force which it is not possible for us to obtain. As yet I have no returns of the militia. Those in Bourbon County are to assemble in Fort Scott, those in Linn County at Mound City. I do not feel at liberty to take all the troops from the Missouri border; therefore Moonlight's command is kept on its current duties, but ready to move south when it becomes imperative. If the border is not protected, bushwhackers can cross and depredate when they please. So soon as the militia are in service they will relieve, in part, the Government troops in Miami and Johnson Counties, and the latter may then be concentrated at Paola and Mound City. Paola is now garrisoned by two companies each of cavalry and infantry and McLain's four guns. In order to collect Jennison's command at Fort Scott only a few mounted men are now guarding the east line of Linn County. I do not think it wise to send militia on the border. They cannot patrol the line. Horsemen can pass them at will and at points of which they will have no knowledge. They had better be retained for the protection of Olathe, Paola, Mound City, and Fort Scott. As I before wrote you, I shall not ask General Deitzler to collect the militia of Douglas and Shawnee Counties until the necessity is unavoidable. Lawrence is an important town, and ought to have some protection. But a single company of the Seventeenth Kansas is here. I designed placing enough militia in it to defend it from raids, and intended they should come from the county itself. To feed them stores must be sent at the proper time from Fort Leavenworth. I asked that wagons be forwarded to Captain Simpson, for the reason that militia captains hire citizens to do their hauling and the Government has to pay for it. Colonel Jennison informs me that General Thayer thinks he will have to evacuate Forts Gibson and Smith unless re-enforced. If General Steele has been strengthened, I take it the necessity will not exist. In regard to the train for those forts, no troops for its escort will pass beyond the limits of my command; nor will it set out until General Thayer requests it. Neither will any expeditions be set on foot from this district without proper sanction. In your letter I am requested to press everything toward Fort Scott. Am I to understand you wish that done now or when the emergency arises? I can place every soldier on the border inside the limits of Fort Scott within sixty hours, and I hope to get any important information long enough ahead to accomplish it. It will not do to take away the patrols unless the occasion overbalances the mischief that can be effected by guerrillas. If so, the whole eastern tier of counties will be open to their ravages, and the calamity of Lawrence may be re-enacted.

In regard, general, to the cattle business, I see but one way to control it, and that is to seize all cattle coming from the Indian Territory into the State, and hold them for the benefit of the Government. Two-thirds of them are stolen, and the Government has a far better right to them than thieves. I have simply forbidden the issue of any permits to trade by army officers, and directed the seizure of any stock so obtained. Anthony, Osborn, Durfee, Eldridge & Co., are all in the business, and it is my firm belief they do not purchase one-half of the

cattle they procure. It is beyond question that persons in the military service have been offered bribes to assist in this business. There is but one step beyond offering a bribe and that is receiving it. In either case the status of the parties is easily defined. I have instructed the sub-district commanders to send direct to your office any important information of the enemy they may obtain. It shall be my endeavor to economize the public expenditures in every possible way. The necessity therefor is very great in Kansas. Lately I directed the quartermaster to offer proposals for forage, wood, &c. Bids were presented at prices averaging from 75 to 100 per cent. above the market. Certain persons combined to buy up the corn and hay with the design of exacting their own terms, thus trading on the necessities of the Government. I learn from my quartermaster that McDonald & Co., of Fort Scott, have bought up all corn in Southern Kansas, and it is with the utmost difficulty he can procure enough forage for his daily issues. Here it is street talk that the purchases for Lawrence are to be used in the political campaign—that is, supposing those that offered bids are to get them—and I have no doubt the same rule is to hold elsewhere. I really think that matters have got to such a pass that the military should seize the forage of such persons and allow them a fair profit. I will not approve any contracts at the rates lately offered. Corn can be bought at $1.25 and hay at from $10 to $14, yet these people bid $2 for the former and the latter from $18 to $23. If the department quartermaster has funds, I wish that the proper share be furnished Captain Simpson. These can purchase what vouchers cannot, and I also trust that my disapproval of bids may not be rendered inoperative by higher authority.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT KEARNY, *September 28, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I have the honor to report that I left Fort Riley on the 19th instant, and arrived here at 1 p. m. to-day. On the march I scouted the tributaries of the Republican and Little Blue Rivers thoroughly. Crossed last river at mouth of South Fork. No Indian signs until we struck Buffalo Ridge, south of Pawnee Ranch. Trails all old. None fresher than three weeks. Left Nebraska militia at Pawnee Ranch, where they are fortifying.

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel, &c.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 28, 1864.*

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON:

I shall require the bad Indians delivered up; restoration of equal numbers of stock; also hostages to secure. I want no peace till the Indians suffer more. Left Hand is said to be a good chief of the Arapahoes, but Big Mouth is a rascal. I fear agent of Interior Deparment will be ready to make presents too soon. It is better to chastise before giving anything but a little tobacco to talk over. No peace must be made without my directions.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT SUMNER, N. MEX., *September 28, 1864.*

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of New Mexico:

CAPTAIN: Upon arriving at Fort Sumner I proceeded at once to inspect the Indians now in charge of the military authorities, and who are located on the Indian reservation at Bosque Redondo. The valley upon which the Indian farm is located I find to be the richest that I have seen in the Territory, and the land now in cultivation, say 3,000 acres, would, but for the prevalence of destructive insects, have this season produced amply sufficient for the full maintenance of the 8,000 Indians now here. Under the direction of the military authorities at this post the Indians are now engaged in enlarging and extending the acequias, building new ones, and doing all the labor preliminary to the enlargement of the farm. Under the direction of Captain Bristol, the commander of the post, the enlargement of the farm by the plowing of new lands has already commenced, and without any hurry in the labor there will be ready by the time for planting at least 9,000 acres, which, according to estimates, as closely calculated as possible, will not only fully supply all the wants of the Indians, but will, in addition, furnish full supplies for this post. The Indians work cheerfully, are docile, polite, and well disposed, and by all odds superior to anything of the Indian kind that have ever come under my observation. Although there is so great a number of them congregated around the post, there is neither noise nor confusion, but the best order prevails both in and around the post. I have visited all their villages and been inside of many of their houses, and I am quite sure that I have never witnessed in any community such universal content and general hopefulness. They have large herds of sheep and goats and many ponies, and all of them seem to have some useful occupation, working on the farm, attending their herds, procuring wood, grinding corn, &c. What is needed most at present is a practical farmer to superintend the enlargement and proper cultivation of the farm. The officers here, though faithful, diligent, and attentive, have no one among their number who claims to be a practical farmer, and all of them feel the want of one, and all unite in the opinion that Captain Calloway, lately superintending here, is well qualified for that position. I am satisfied that with Captain Calloway to take charge of the enlargement and cultivation of the farm the Indians and their animals could be made available to do nearly all the labor, and that the Government would only be called upon to furnish the necessary agricultural implements and seed. I therefore respectfully recommend that Captain Calloway be employed to take charge of and superintend the farm. The progress made in building the post I regard, under all circumstances, taking into consideration the scarcity and difficulty in obtaining material and labor, as simply wonderful. The company quarters and most of the quarters for the officers are completed. The public store-rooms, with the necessary offices and hospital for the soldiers, are completed. The hospital for the Indians is in an advanced state, and will soon be completed, and the work in every direction is advancing in a satisfactory and steady manner. In this connection, I desire to express in the strongest terms my entire and unqualified approval of the official conduct of Captain Bristol, commanding the post; Captain Morton, assistant quartermaster and commissary of subsistence of the post, and of the officers associated with them, and to say that the excellent state of affairs now existing here is attributable in a very great measure to the able, zealous, and efficient manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I have not relieved Captain Bristol from the command of the post, and, unless the general so directs, will not, as at present advised to do so, feeling well assured that he will, from his intimate acquaintance with the wants of the Indians and the general necessities of the post, discharge the duties of post commander better than I could possibly, with my present limited information of the Indians and their habits, discharge them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. CROCKER,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

This very interesting report by General Crocker of the condition of affairs at the Navajo Reservation, at the Bosque Redondo, N. Mex., is respectfully forwarded for the information of the War Department. If Captain Calloway, who has been mustered out of service, can be induced to remain to direct the farming operations on the reservation I shall direct his employment at a reasonable compensation. This will greatly conduce to the interests of the Government.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
November 7, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 28, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PFAENDER,
Commanding Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of the 23d instant has been received at these headquarters. It may be that there are a few Indian horse-thieves, as reported to have been seen by some of the settlers, but most of these rumors have proved apocryphal, as you are aware. In case of the continued illness of Scout Kennedy his place might be filled temporarily by some competent man, who can speak English, from the scouts' camp on the Redwood. Measures have been taken to dispatch a force of scouts and cavalry from Fort Wadsworth to the James River and the extreme head of the Coteau to intercept the parties of savages from the hostile camp northwest of Devil's Lake, who were at last advices making preparations for a descent upon our border. These parties may, however, elude the pursuit of the force thus stationed by taking a different route, and therefore the vigilance of officers and men at the several stations must by no means be relaxed. The contractors for transportation of supplies to Fort Wadsworth have applied for an escort for a second and last train to leave Fort Ridgely a few days after that expected to take its departure this week. You will have to exercise your discretion as to the force that can be spared for that purpose, probably forty men of Company I, First U. S. Volunteers, and a

small number of cavalry would be sufficient, as the train is reported to consist of not more than one-half of the number of wagons of that preceding it. The force under Colonel Thomas must be far on its way toward Fort Wadsworth by this time, if it has not already reached that post. Colonel Thomas has orders to attack any bodies of hostile Indians he may find along the route or within striking distance of it. The brigadier-general commanding will probably leave to-morrow for Fort Ridgely, on a tour of inspection, and be absent six or eight days. He desires that you continue to keep these headquarters informed of all movements of interest.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., September 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. P. ADAMS,
Commanding Fort Abercrombie:

COLONEL: It has been represented to these headquarters by one of the mail contractors on the route to Fort Abercrombie that it would be consistent with safety to reduce the amount of escort for the mail stages one-half between Alexandria and that post. If you deem that reduction safe and proper you are authorized to make it accordingly. With regard to the force to be retained at Georgetown you will have to be governed by your own views of the necessity of the case and whether or not it will jeopardize the safety of other stations, bearing in mind that no very small detachment should be exposed to attack by greatly superior numbers. The daily information you receive must be your guide in deciding the question of the retention of a force at Georgetown.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MINNESOTA BRIGADE,
Camp, Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter., September 28, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the arrival of my command at this post on the 26th instant. The brief letter of instructions from the general commanding the district has been complied with. Major Rose, with Companies B, C, D, and H, Second Minnesota Cavalry, relieved Major Clowney's command this morning. Major Clowney marches his command with the remainder of this brigade to-morrow morning for Fort Ridgely. We will reach there in nine or ten days with good weather. The mules and artillery horses are very much reduced in condition and will be in numbers, as we cannot procure a pound of forage at this post. The command are very destitute of clothing, as the clothing for posts on the Missouri was detained by low water, and there being no surplus at this post the men have only what is left of the outfit

from Fort Ridgely, except a very small amount taken from Fort Rice to cover absolute nakedness. A report in detail will be made to you of the operations of the command at the earliest practicable moment.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. THOMAS,
Colonel Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MINNESOTA BRIGADE,
Camp, Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter., September 28, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: The inclosed letter from Capt. J. L. Fisk, assistant quartermaster, and the order from Brigadier-General Sully, I send for your information. You have, perhaps, received news of Fisk's disaster before this. The letter contains about the only news we have in relation to the matter. The troops sent to his relief were Colonel Dill's four companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin, and the 300 men from my command and 300 from General Sully's command, making about 1,000 men, which force is ample, as the Indians are very much scattered. The relief would reach him on the 19th instant. What his fate is, God only knows. The Lieutenant Smith spoken of is a lieutenant that was left from the expedition sick at Fort Rice. He was sent by Colonel Dill with fifty convalescent soldiers belonging to our command as an escort. Seven of these soldiers were killed at the first onset, and Lieutenant Smith came out with fifteen more in the night and brought the letter from Captain Fisk to Colonel Dill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. THOMAS,
Colonel Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

IN CAMP ON THE HEIGHTS NEAR THICK TIMBER RIVER,
DAK. TER., ELEVEN MILES EAST OF MONTANA LINE,
September 4, 1864.

Colonel DILL,
Commanding, Fort Rice:

I have to report to you, through the bearer, Lieutenant Smith, the sad mishap of the loss of 8 men killed and 4 wounded, from an unexpected attack upon our rear, day before yesterday, two wagons becoming detached by an upset. The wagons were taken, two drivers, and seven out of the eight rear guard left with the teams were killed. We halted at first report and dispatched men to recover the bodies, &c. All of the boys, without exception, acted bravely and like men. Lieutenant Smith proved himself a host. We recovered the bodies and gave them decent burial. On the following morning we took up our line of march; had to soon double into four columns and defend ourselves against about 150 Indians, a regular war party, who attacked us on all sides with considerable pretensions. Our watchword was "revenge," and without losing a man, and making a march skirmish for every rod of the ground, about nine miles, we killed and severely wounded at least 20 of the red fiends. To-day we find our march impeded by a force too formidable to keep off and make any progress. After a drive of two miles, skirmishing and charging for heights to

* See Part I, p. 168.

get a secure position, we were driven into camp and have had a lively work all day. We are now harassed by about 250 warriors, out of whom we have killed some 6 or 8 to-day, taking several scalps, &c. One of our boys was wounded in the shoulder to-day. To turn back would be certain destruction to my little party. By a bold front and great vigilance we shall, I think, be able to hold out until relieved. I send to you for help. You will, I know, do all in your power to quickly relieve us. Our salvation with such numbers as you may send at once, will be in going forward. We are about half way across, but beyond the worst ground, except the next five miles. My men, the emigrants, and the cavalry seem to vie with each other as to which will [do] most and best duty. Send me Lieutenant Smith with the force you forward, for I like him as a brave, faithful, and efficient officer in the work we have on hand. We have been regularly attacked by charges from the Indians a number of times yesterday and to-day, both in camp and on the march, but have repelled every one with disaster to the enemy. The lieutenant will tell you particulars and tell you how important that we should have help at once.

In haste, I have the honor to be, yours, very truly,

JAMES L. FISK,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster, Comdg. Expedition.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 80.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp No. 67, September 9, 1864.

Captain Fisk, assistant quartermaster, in charge of an Idaho emigrant train of about 100 wagons, having sent in a request for assistance, he being completely surrounded and liable to be destroyed by a large body of hostile Indians, Colonel Dill, Thirtieth Wisconsin, with all the troops of his garrison, will proceed without delay to his assistance. In addition to his force, 200 of the Eighth Minnesota Infantry and 100 of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, as infantry, 100 of Brackett's battalion, 100 of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, and 100 Second Minnesota will accompany the expedition and report immediately to Colonel Dill, the officers to command these troops to be detailed by the commanders of the regiments or battalions. Captain Pope will order two guns and one caisson to accompany the expedition. Eighteen days' field rations will be carried in wagons. Sixty rounds of ammunition per man will be carried. The troops will march in light order; no supplies, baggage of any kind to be carried. Colonel Dill, Thirtieth Wisconsin, will receive written instructions from these headquarters.

By order of Brigadier-General Sully:

JOHN H. PELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WADSWORTH,
September 28, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 77, from headquarters Minnesota Brigade, I have this day assumed command of this post, relieving Major Clowney, Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, who

leaves in the morning with Colonel Thomas and his command, all in good health and spirits. I find but very little done as yet in the way of erecting buildings, but I understand that considerable timber is prepared for use, and I hope and expect by the time winter fairly sets in to have comfortable quarters for both officers and men and the quartermaster and commissary buildings, also the hospital, up and in use. It is unnecessary for me to urge the necessity of sending up a good supply of grain for the horses just as soon as practicable. A large number is now here and in a much reduced condition from the campaign they just come off of, and there is no grain here. As I have but just arrived here I cannot give you any general information of affairs in this section, but will keep you informed from time to time.

In haste, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. ROSE,
Major Second Minnesota Cavalry.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, *September 28, 1864.*
(Received 3.10 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

In response to urgent calls of General Rosecrans, the Sixty-fourth Illinois, now on veteran furlough, the One hundred and thirty-fourth, One hundred and thirty-sixth, One hundred and thirty-ninth, and One hundred and forty-second Illinois Regiments, now awaiting musterout, have been sent by General Paine to Saint Louis.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 29, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

No effort has been omitted to push troops forward to Nashville, subject to General Sherman's orders. Every new regiment and recruit in the Western States were assigned to his army. I have just learned that General Rosecrans has ordered to Saint Louis a veteran Illinois regiment belonging to General Sherman and also a Wisconsin [Minnesota] regiment en route to Nashville. He had no authority for this, but, on the contrary, I refused to permit him to stop troops belonging to General Sherman. I have telegraphed him to forward them on immediately, but I presume he will, as usual, disobey orders. Four regiments of 100-days' men, ordered north for muster-out, I have permitted him to retain. General Canby telegraphs that the forces now under Steele and Rosecrans are greatly superior to those of the enemy. He says that he has approved Steele's plan of operations.

* * * * * * *

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

CITY POINT, VA., *September 29, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I have just received copies of letters and telegrams from General *Allen* on the subject of supplying Forts Smith and Gibson. I think it

advisable to order General Steele to keep open the route from Little Rock to those forts and supply them that way, or else abandon them altogether. The first thing for Steele to do is to dismiss his chief quartermaster and put a live man in his place. The idea that animals should starve in Arkansas where the enemy can come and supply man and beast is simply ridiculous. Please give necessary orders both to Steele and Quartermaster-General Meigs.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, *September 29, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

If Rosecrans does not send forward the regiments belonging to Sherman as ordered arrest him, by my order, unless the President will authorize his being relieved from command altogether.

* * * * * * *

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

MORGANZA, *September 29, 1864—6 p. m.*

Captain FARRINGTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

The party sent out a few days since in disguise as Confederates has returned, bringing 1 colonel, 2 lieutenants, and 3 men as prisoners. Particulars will be sent by mail.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, U. S. COLORED FORCES,
Morganza, La., September 29, 1864.

Lieut. O. A. RICE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Colored Forces:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the arrival of Private Mundy Gustave, Company B, Eighty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, who was left in the small-pox hospital near Alexandria, La., when our army left there in May last. Private Gustave makes the following statement, which I submit for the information and consideration of the general commanding:

I was put in the hospital the day before the army moved. Three other black men left with me. One died, the others got well. The rebels came into the town the same day our army left; came to the hospital the next morning. Got well in about a month. Was then taken by an officer to headquarters. Generals Dick Taylor and Walker were there. They gave me in charge of a sergeant and put me to cooking for the prisoners. Did not let them know that I was a soldier. Heard them say they would shoot all the black soldiers they caught. Cooked for the prisoners about three weeks. Was then put on steamer Champion No. 3, as fireman. They had three boats this side of the dam, Champion No. 3, Frolic, and one more; don't recollect the name. They got the Frolic in Cane River. Saw six boats above the dam. The boats were used to carry rations from Alexandria to Harrisonburg, up Black River. Made eight or nine trips. The soldiers marched by land. The Champion No. 3 came down under a flag of truce this side the mouth of Black River to Turnbull's Island. While wooding up I stole away. Put back into the woods about ten miles and found my way to the river. Found a "dug-out" and crossed the river. Came in sight of a gun-boat;

hailed it, and they took me on and put me aboard a steamer, which brought me here. One man escaped with me belonging to the Seventeenth Corps d'Afrique. The other one was left as fireman on a boat. Saw my young master. Think he was a lieutenant. He did not recognize me. His name is T. Woodrow. Lives in La Fourche Parish. Heard soldiers say their army was going to the Arkansas River. I left the boat three weeks ago to-day (September 28).

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. N. FRISBIE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Brashear City, September 29, 1864.

Capt. B. B. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

In compliance with instructions from you, I sent Major Miller, with 125 men, on the gun-boat Carrabasset, and Captain Wyman, with seventy-five men, on the gun-boat Glide, the men being from my regiment. They loaded at 5.30 p. m. and dropped out into the stream to wait for the proper hour for starting. The Carrabasset left here at midnight and arrived at the mouth of Pigeon Bayou at 5 a. m. and anchored until 6.30 o'clock, when she crossed the bar and proceeded up to the junction of the bayou with Grand River, where she arrived at ten minutes before 12 m. They did not find any enemy and only heard of a few being in that neighborhood. The advance guard of cavalry arrived at 6 p. m. and main body at 7.30 o'clock. Landing at Micheltre's plantation, Major Miller got information of the whereabouts of a large quantity of cotton claimed by one Joseph Block, a Jew store-keeper of Opelousas, now in New Orleans, and believing that he was violating orders in reference to trade, he seized it and also three men who were with it. The boat left there at 10 o'clock the next morning and arrived at this post at 11.30 p. m. The major reports that there is about four feet of water on the bar at the mouth of Bayou Pigeon when the tide is in; that the bayou is narrow and crooked, but has from ten to twenty feet of water. Grand River from the junction to Indian Village is full of fallen timber, and it is impossible for any kind of a boat to get up. The Glide, with Captain Wyman's command, left here at 4 a. m., entered Bayou Long at 7 a. m., passed up through Belle River into Bayou "Go to Hell," finding plenty of water, but after going up four miles the bayou became so narrow that the boat had to stop. Captain Wyman then took a small boat and went up to Lake Natchez, a distance of three miles, finding three feet of water in the lake. They then returned to this place, arriving at 8.30 a. m. August 28. The captain informs me that he found at Grice's plantation, on Belle River, a large quantity of salt meat and other things that indicated a contraband trade.

Respectfully submitted.

C. L. HARRIS,
Colonel Eleventh Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

Your dispatch to General Reynolds of the 22d instant has been received. The part of the Nineteenth Corps now on White River will remain and will be subject to your orders. General Reynolds will send

the necessary orders, and will advise you what orders have been given. Preparations to cross the Mississippi are still being made by the rebels, both on the east and west banks, by Buckner's force near Saint Joseph, La., and Scott's forces at Brookhaven. From the report of scouts and intercepted letters I learn that only Dick Taylor's (now Buckner's) force is ordered to cross. In this case the concentration at Monticello is intended for operation against your lines and to cover Price's operations in Missouri, and the attack is more likely to be made upon Pine Bluff, or, by crossing the Arkansas low down, upon your communications at Devall's Bluff. General Dana will be instructed to send you, if necessary, any re-enforcements that can be spared from Vicksburg, and you will please communicate to him any information of rebel movements that may reach you. General Washburn will probably not be able to send you any more re-enforcements, as he appears to be in need of a part of those now with you. His cavalry and the detachment of the Seventeenth Corps (under Colonel Moore) should be sent back as soon as possible.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., September 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Comdg. Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: Your telegrams of 22d instant came to hand yesterday. General Canby desires me to say that that portion of the Nineteenth Army Corps now at the mouth of White River and Saint Charles will remain there for the present. Please communicate frequently the state of affairs in your department.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., September 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS,
Mouth of White River, Ark.:

GENERAL: Telegrams from General Steele were received yesterday. Have replied to him that the portion of the Nineteenth Army Corps now at the mouth of White River and Saint Charles will remain for the present. Have nothing for your information to add to my note of yesterday.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., September 29, 1864.

Capt. S. C. FARRINGTON,
Aide-de-Camp:

CAPTAIN: Inclosed please find dispatch received from Major-General Steele, which I have the honor of forwarding for the information of the major-general commanding. As it is hardly more than a request, I

should not feel justified in moving to the point designated without more definite orders from you than I have yet received, and even were it a positive order to move it could not be done in less than ten days, as there is so little water in White River that even the lightest draught boats can scarcely navigate, and it would require at least ten days or two weeks to collect sufficient transportation. By boats from Devall's Bluff yesterday I learn that all is quiet in that vicinity; no enemy in force as far as known. I await further and more definite instructions from you.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

LITTLE ROCK, *September 26, 1864—9.20 p. m.*

Brigadier-General DENNIS,
Mouth of White River:

GENERAL: The information furnished through your headquarters by commanding officer (Baldwin) of gun-boat Romeo, coincides with that I have received from other sources. You will please move your command up to Devall's Bluff as soon as convenient, unless this would conflict with other orders.

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding Department of Arkansas.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., September 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Your telegram of September 26 was received by the hands of Captain Lacey, of your staff, this a. m. Allow me to say in reply, general, that owing to the want of transportation and the low stage of water in White River it is impossible for me to comply with your request immediately. I will, however, if you so desire, send an officer to Memphis to procure transportation. Only the very lightest draught boats now navigate that river, and it would consequently require considerable of a fleet to move my command. I have forwarded your dispatch to Major-General Reynolds, and without urgent orders from you shall await his reply.

I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 87. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 29, 1864.

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II. The post of Huntersville is hereby merged in the post of Little Rock and the post of Little Rock attached to the command of the First Division, Seventh Army Corps. The above to take effect on the 1st of October, 1864.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., September 29, 1864.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: If I persevere in writing to you I believe it must eventually happen in the course of fortune that I shall have something favorable to communicate. I learn to-day from General Steele that the enemy is threatening Pine Bluff, his pickets extending from Monticello to Mount Elba. It is given out that his force is large, and that he intends moving a column on Little Rock also. It was the universal talk three months ago among rebel sympathizers down this way that the Federals were to be driven out of Arkansas. This not having yet happened, it is natural that any plausible report should be got up for the time to relieve the disappointment and prop the hopes of the rebel masses. Still we must not underrate the enemy. The last I heard of General Mower's command it was north of Batesville, in pursuit of Price. Boats are occasionally fired into on the White River, but no damage has lately been done. For the past three days we have had considerable rain, and the weather has been cool. The health of the troops at this place is good. Since I have been here, now nearly three months, we have consumed $17,000 worth of fresh beef. It has not cost the Government $800, nearly all of it having been captured. The commissary will sell the hides for as much as $800. I congratulate you on the late successes. The events of these times will give us a brilliant supplement, at least, to Plutarch. A great deal of history is crowded into the past three years. Ours is a struggle on the side of mind and humanity. All our victories will be hallowed by the fact that every blow we strike is calculated to raise the standard of human nature.

With the best wishes for your health and long life, I remain, most truly, yours,

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS:

The rebels are threatening Pine Bluff. Their pickets extend from Monticello to Mount Elba. They have an advanced post on the Monticello road. They also have a force on the Arkansas and picket the north side of the river. Scouts report that Magruder is going to advance in two columns, one on Pine Bluff and the other on this place. There is no sign of their coming in this direction. I ordered General Dennis from mouth of White River to Devall's Bluff. Rebels have a report that Price has encountered our troops in Missouri and that Marmaduke is killed. Mower is pursuing toward Pilot Knob by last information. I have sent dispatches to A. J. Smith, whose command is operating on this side of the Mississippi. The rebels say they will attack Little Rock on both sides when Price returns.

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *September 29, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

Very likely the enemy has made great calculations on the force we had a month ago. I trust we can *disappoint* him by being able our-

selves to take the offensive. I think there is a golden opportunity for the country in this department if re-enforcements are furnished.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *September 29, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The rebels have taken up position again on the river thirty miles below here. A force variously estimated at from 300 to 1,500 has crossed to the north side, and is engaged in gathering up corn and beef. All reports concur in saying that Magruder is at Monticello, and that he is collecting an infantry force there. He is reported to have said, "Nothing has ever been done in this State, and now something must be done."

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *September 29, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

I begin to feel very uneasy in regard to the state of our supplies. I do not believe the river can be depended upon as a means of transportation. I therefore recommend that supplies be forwarded at once by a train with a strong escort. If this is done it would be best for the train to come down on this side the river and return on the other. We are already out of many articles of subsistence, among them the very important one of salt; of others only half rations are being issued. If a train is sent it should be loaded almost wholly with salt meats, sugar, coffee, and salt. I am also very anxious to receive the ammunition for which I made requisition by telegraph some four weeks ago. Nothing further of special importance from the enemy. They keep their front so perfectly picketed that it is difficult to find out what they are doing. If it is true, as reported, that they have established themselves in force on the other side of the river in my opinion they should be driven out, as we will have to depend upon that country for forage during the coming fall and winter.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *September 29, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

The enemy seem to be actively employed in collecting corn and beef-cattle on the north side of the river. There are also three brigades of Texans reported between Chowning's Ferry and Mount Elba, scouting and collecting forage.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., September 29, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

My present information leads me to believe that the enemy, under Generals Cooper, Gano, and Stand Watie will attempt to take the next train that is sent from Fort Scott, and they will probably throw a force of 3,000 or 4,000 men north of the Arkansas for that purpose. I am more strongly convinced than when I sent my dispatches of the 22d and 24th instant, that it will not be safe for me to send a sufficient force from Forts Smith and Gibson to insure the safety of the train, as in that case the enemy will undoubtedly attack either place. We can subsist if a train does not leave Fort Scott for a month yet. I would again respectfully call your attention to the necessity of having a sufficient escort for the train to start from Fort Scott whenever it leaves. The main body of the enemy is now south of Honey Springs. I am still cut off from communication with Little Rock.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 221. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN.,
East Point, Ga., September 29, 1864.

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II. Special Orders, No. 219, extract IX, is amended to read, combined District of West Tennessee and Vicksburg, instead of Districts of Memphis and Vicksburg.

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By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., September 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding, &c., Vicksburg:

From recent information which I have received I am satisfied that Buckner's force has been ordered to cross the Mississippi, and that a concentration at Monticello is intended for operations against General Steele's line of communication and to cover Price's operations in Missouri. General Steele has been instructed to keep you advised of the rebel movements in his neighborhood, and to call upon you in case of necessity for such re-enforcements as you may be able to spare consistently with the safety of your command. Be pleased to hold this reserve force in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and if ordinary communications are not sufficiently reliable and frequent, send your dispatches to me by special boats. Troops will be held in readiness below to replace any troops that you may send to General Steele.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
East Point, Ga., September 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Sixteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Believing you to be the best fitted for the position of any one in the department, I have assigned you to the command of the Sixteenth Corps, together with the District of Memphis and Vicksburg without knowing certainly whether you consider yourself as belonging to General Canby or not. I have recommended you to the President for permanent assignment to the Sixteenth Corps, organized to embrace all the troops on the Mississippi River, as you will see by the order. It will embrace about one-half of the troops of the department, and I shall rely upon you as a friend to suggest all changes in organization or other reformation which you may deem proper. I have had my attention called to the provost-marshal's department, and have made some changes in its regulations as you will observe. I wish you still to have an eye to it. I do not think Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson is implicated in any corruption connected with that department. I find that Waddell was recommended to go back to Vicksburg by a very reliable general officer with a view to a detection of his guilt, or a vindication of himself should he be able to do so. Lieutenant-Colonels Clark and Wilson aver that it was with this purpose alone, and because nothing tangible had been proved against him, that Waddell was ordered to Vicksburg. With your present familiarity with the wants of the District of Vicksburg you will be able to maintain a wholesome supervision of its affairs without the necessity of remaining there, and for the purpose of speedy communication with me I should prefer that you make your headquarters at Memphis. I desire that a larger movable force be kept at Memphis than any other point. You will have General A. J. Smith to command a column from there and General Dodge below, so that you need not take the field yourself unless you choose. I shall depend upon you to collect the scattered troops of your command as soon as the emergency in Missouri is over. You know the situation of Dennis' division and any other of your troops now temporarily with the Nineteenth Corps. General Canby will doubtless give you every facility for recovering the troops which he has found it expedient to detach. The assignment of the permanent garrisons, as well as the distribution of the unassigned troops to the different divisions of your corps, I have left entirely with you. In order fully to satisfy you and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, provost-marshal-general, I will send him to communicate with you at Vicksburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *September 29, 1864.*
(Received October 9.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Your letter of 21st received. From the movements of the enemy in Arkansas, and the consequent disposition of your cavalry, I think it will be impracticable to relieve them very soon. For the present, and until all danger has passed in that section, I shall not withdraw any of the re-enforcements sent there, and I am holding more troops in readiness at Vicksburg and Morganza, to send forward if necessary. I

have, however, directed General Steele to relieve the troops sent by you, and specially to return the cavalry and the detachment of the Seventeenth Corps under Colonel Moore, as soon as possible. Preparations to cross the Mississippi are still being made by the rebels, both on the east and west banks, by Buckner's force near Saint Joseph, La., and Scott's force at Brookhaven. From the reports of scouts and intercepted letters I learn that only Dick Taylor's (now Buckner's) force is ordered to cross. In this case the concentration at Monticello is intended for operations against General Steele's line and to cover Price's operations in Missouri.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The Sixty-fourth Illinois veterans ordered by you to Saint Louis will be immediately returned to General Sherman's command via Nashville. The diversion of any of General Sherman's troops is contrary to the positive orders of General Grant.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

COLUMBUS, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The following just received. Will you please return this regiment immediately :

WASHINGTON, *September 29, 1864—11.25 a. m.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

The sending of the Sixty-fourth Illinois veterans to Saint Louis is not approved. It is contrary to General Grant's positive orders to divert to other service any of General Sherman's troops.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Mayor of Belleville fears a raid and wants 600 stand of arms for home guards. Do you think a raid probable, and had I better send the arms?

RICHARD YATES,
Governor.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 29, 1864—11.40 p. m.*

His Excellency Governor YATES,
Springfield:

I think there is not much danger at Belleville. We have the river patrolled, but it would not be amiss for the inhabitants to have a home-guard organization and some arms; 100 ought to suffice.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 29, 1864—4.20 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

I respectfully request that you station a detachment of one or two companies at Chester, Randolph County, Ill., as soon as practicable. I shall send you every available soldier.

H. E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your telegram received. I can get no answer from Cairo. Cannot account for the failure of the One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment. Four Illinois regiments are now en route for Saint Louis. Aggregate over 3,000; all on Central except one. The Minnesota regiment is ahead of them, but must return. I hope to send one or two more.

H. E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Have just ascertained that the One hundred and thirty-sixth Illinois is near Chicago. Explanation not yet received.

H. E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 29, 1864—9.20 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

The One hundred and thirty-ninth Illinois left Springfield for Saint Louis at 3 o'clock this morning, expecting to meet officer at the river.

H. E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 29, 1864—10 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. H. E. PAINE,
Springfield, Ill.:

One hundred and thirty-ninth and One hundred and thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteers arrived to-day. Thanks for your aid.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

BENTON BARRACKS, *September 29, 1864—11.20 a. m.*

Captain BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have armed my quartermaster's men and I have no doubt they will render good service. As there are large numbers of employés at the cavalry bureau, would it not be well for you, now that Colonel Merrill has gone, to send out some officer to organize and equip this large number of employés?

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 183. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 29, 1864.*

I. The organization of the citizens of Saint Louis has so far progressed that business may be resumed to-morrow morning; but all business houses will close at 3 p. m. daily until further orders, to give opportunity for drill.

II. Col. B. Gratz Brown, volunteer aide-de-camp, is hereby assigned to the immediate command of the militia exempts, organized for special duty in the city of Saint Louis.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 270. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 29, 1864.*

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11. The Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Regiments Enrolled Missouri Militia have been consolidated and called into active service. Col. Daniel Q. Gale is charged with their organization into a regiment. He will also call out all the able-bodied arms-bearing men of Franklin County, Mo., between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

12. Capt. Lewis Frazer's company, organized under General Orders, No. 107, current series, from these headquarters, and Capt. Andrew Fink's company, will report to Colonel Gale for such orders as he may have. Capt. Benjamin Anderson's and Captain Steines' companies will also act under Colonel Gale's orders.

13. Colonel Gale will make requisitions on the chief commissary of subsistence and on Brig. Gen. E. A. More, quartermaster-general of Missouri, for arms, ammunition, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage.

14. Colonel Gale will make provision for the defenses of the railroad bridges in Franklin County as soon as possible.

15. All the Enrolled Missouri Militia regiments having been called into active service, the medical director of the department will cause the commanding officers to certify to the number of men in their respective regiments in camp and approve requisitions for the minimum quantity of supplies necessary for their use.

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17. The detachment of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers now in this city will at once proceed to Chester, Randolph County, Ill. The detachment will carry ten days' rations. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary river transportation.

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22. All unorganized troops serving temporarily within this department will be organized into provisional brigades. The First Brigade will be composed of the Illinois volunteers, and commanded by Col. Hugo Wangelin, Twelfth Missouri Volunteers, who will report to Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, commanding local defenses.

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26. Col. P. Davidson, commanding One hundred and thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, being under orders to hold himself in readiness to

take the field at a moment's notice, he will turn over to Col. F. D. Callender, chief of ordnance at the Saint Louis Arsenal, all surplus ordnance and ordnance stores in his possession that his movements may not be impeded by them.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF SAINT LOUIS,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. C. PIKE,
Commanding Enrolled Militia of Saint Louis:

GENERAL: You will organize your command into three brigades, the first to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Madison Miller, the second by Brig. Gen. D. C. Coleman, and the third by Brig. Gen. Joseph S. Gage. Brigadier-General Miller will establish his headquarters at Carondelet and guard the bridges and fords of the Meramec. Brigadier-Generals Coleman and Gage will be stationed on the line of the forts surrounding the city, which you will assume for its defense. You will apportion this line between Generals Coleman and Gage, and instruct them to supervise and arrange at different points means of forming hasty barricades, so that, if required, there may be no confusion or difficulty in finding the means or in constructing temporary obstructions. The principal roads leading into the city will be the points where these obstructions may be called for.

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., September 30, 1864.

The within instructions are revoked. You will please send two brigades, under General Pike, to Kirkwood. Make such dispositions of remainder as you think proper.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, Chief of Staff.

MERAMEC BRIDGE, *September 29, 1864—10.55 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

All the trains are over but one, which will soon reach here. I leave the First Brigade here and disembark the Second and Third at Jefferson Barracks, and will comply with your former instructions.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 29, 1864—12 noon.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
De Soto:

Your dispatch received. We heard you intended to fight the enemy this morning. Please send up a train with the arms and ammunition

sent to De Soto to await Ewing's orders. Let a non-commissioned officer come with them, with orders to see them deposited at the railroad depot and report in person to Brig. Gen. E. Anson More, State headquarters. What news from the front? Please have all preparations made for a move. Three thousand Illinoisians will arrive to-day.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 29, 1864—1.50 p. m.*

Major-General SMITH,
Jefferson Barracks:

The following dispatch just received from Colonel Merrill:

Scouting parties of last night in. No news of the enemy. Have sent large scouting parties to go as far south as possible. Will have reports from them probably by 5 p. m. to-day.

Colonel Merrill dispatches from camp near Kirkwood. Have you any news?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *September 29, 1864—3.10 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I left De Soto about 7 a. m. No news of the enemy during the night. I have here two brigades and left one at Meramec bridge. The cavalry will be at the crossing of the Meramec to-night to protect that point. At the present stage of the river cavalry can cross at many points. I will be ready for the field as soon as I can get the brigade from the bridge, but I hope never again to be sent prospecting on the railroad. Can I come to Saint Louis?

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 29, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

The general says come up. Keep an operator at the Benton Barracks all night, and aides to receive and execute any order sent there. How about maps and the knowledge of your aides about this country?

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 29, 1864—3.20 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Jefferson Barracks:

The Illinois troops are at last arriving. Will have another brigade for you soon. What news from the front? Did you send up the 1,000 stand of arms?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *September 29, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

How soon will my brigade be relieved at Meramec Bridge. I ordered the arms and ammunition back from the bridge yesterday. Will inquire what has become of them. No special news from the front. Cavalry left Pevely about 3 p. m. Report says rebels are coming into Pevely on the Farmington road.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *September 29, 1864—5.10 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Meramec Bridge:

Have two regiments ready to come up on the cars immediately—the two that are out of rations.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *September 29, 1864—4 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Ewing directs me to say to you that he will be at Harrison Station on Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad at 10 o'clock to-night with the entire garrison of Pilot Knob, consisting of 2,000 men, including citizens, 200 horses, and a battery of six guns, and that he desires rations for the men and transportation for the command. He evacuated the fort and came out at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. I left him at a point thirty miles east of Harrison Station at 5 o'clock this morning. No appearance of the enemy at that time or since, to my knowledge. Think he will get through all right.

CHAS. S. HILLS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, *September 29, 1864—4 p. m.*

Colonel DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

At daylight our outpost at Ironton was attacked and forced back to within half a mile of the fort. The enemy made desperate efforts to get possession of Shepherd's Mountain, and at 2 p. m. succeeded in driving the battalion of the Fourteenth Iowa into the rifle-pits and getting two 6-pounder guns in position on the mountain. The three mountain slopes overlooking the fort were filled with dismounted cavalry, the south front was threatened, extending across the valley between the fort and Ironton, commanded by General Marmaduke, while a column passed around the base of Shepherd's Mountain and formed on the north. General Cabell commanded the dismounted cavalry on the slope of Pilot Knob. The rebel troops being thus disposed, a signal of two guns was fired from the mountain, and the assaulting force moved on our works, came up in fine style to the ditches and went back to the mountains in indecent haste, leaving 1,500 killed and wounded. Among the latter is General Cabell, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, and 2

lieutenants. Our entire loss is 9 killed and 60 wounded. Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock we left the fort, blew up the magazine, and moved west. Price commanded in person.

CHAS. S. HILLS,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *September 29, 1864.*

General EWING:

Please give me the situation in the southeast. It has much to do with our condition in this region.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 29, 1864.*

General EWING:

My cavalry force is still out west of Jackson. Hear nothing late of the movements of the rebels. Got report that heavy cannonading was heard from 1 to 5 p. m. yesterday in direction of Fredericktown and Pilot Knob. Have a small force now in Charleston. The telegraph line to New Madrid is badly destroyed. All quiet at New Madrid.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *September 29, 1864—3 p. m.*

General EWING,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Have just received report from my cavalry force west of Jackson. They report that the rebels are still in strong force toward Fredericktown, but that the small squads who were scouring the country have all gone to the main body. My cavalry force is too light to harass the enemy to any extent. I keep them out constantly watching their movements. Have had a small force at Charleston for some days. There are no rebels there now. By late reports from Bloomfield I learn that the rebels have all left there, passing up toward Fredericktown. I am very anxious to hear from the Knob. Please give me what news you have up to the present. Citizens from toward Fredericktown all report that they heard heavy firing in that direction Tuesday evening.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

JONESBOROUGH, ILL., *September 29, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The firing at Cape Girardeau was gun-boats practicing. All quiet. Our communications O K.

HOTCHKISS,
Operator.

FRANKLIN, *September 29, 1864—11.50.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

A scout of four men just from Richwoods direct report the rebels left that place late yesterday evening. Half went toward Potosi, stating that they would be back with wagons to take 100 pigs of lead now at the furnace there. Jim Wallace, of Potosi, was at Richwoods in command of the rebels. The rebels inquired how many men were at Franklin and how far it was to that point.

J. F. H. RUBY,
Operator.

ROLLA, *September 29, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS:

Have you done anything for the defense of Franklin and the bridges near it? I hear nothing of the Gasconade militia, and so have relieved and brought in my militia on this end. One company of twenty left their post and may have deserted. I will report my guards when I am advised that Moselle bridge will be defended. Sanborn within eight miles of this place. Guns mounted on the block-house and people armed. This is all I dare say in alphabet.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., September 29, 1864.

Captain FERGUSON,
Commanding Militia at Steelville, Crawford County:

SIR: The bearer, M. M. Cantrell, is on scouting duty for me. You will furnish him such information as you may have of the movements of the enemy. You will keep yourself well advised of the approach of an enemy from any direction, and by keeping your force well in hand be able to retreat on this post and save your men. I leave all else to your discretion. You will annoy them as much as possible in your retreat, and your intimate knowledge of the country will help you in this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SEDALIA, *September 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Cavalry move at 6 o'clock. I shall leave here at 11 on railroad with artillery and infantry and dismounted cavalry. The column in marching is not ordered to make forced marches. They will be at Jefferson City Saturday morning. Will this be soon enough?

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 29, 1864—2 p. m.*

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Jefferson City:

The general commanding says Colonel Poser, Thirty-fourth Enrolled *Missouri* Militia, has been ordered to report to you by telegraph; seven

companies now at Hermann and will be under your orders. General Guitar telegraphs that Bill Anderson was moving in direction of Fulton with about 300 men, and will probably cross at or near Portland. You must take means to prevent the rebels from picking up our citizen guards and taking their arms.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 29, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Have sent a steamer up the river to prevent rebels crossing, and have detached 200 men from Tipton to scout in the direction of Rocheport. All citizen guards have been notified of the movement of the rebels.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

TIPTON, *September 29, 1864.*

Colonel MCFERRAN:

Will send 200 men of the Seventh, Colonel Crittenden, to operate between river and railroad toward Rocheport. Bill Anderson is reported approaching the river in that direction and from north. Colonel Crittenden will send any information from Tipton, by telegraph, or California, as it may be most convenient. Answer.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 29, 1864—2.10 p. m.*

Col. R. POSER,
Comdg. 34th Enrolled Missouri Militia, Hermann:

The general commanding says your regiment will not be sent to Rolla, but to Jefferson City. Report to General Brown by telegraph. It is surmised that Bill Anderson with 200 or 300 men will try and cross near Portland. Employ scouts and report to General Brown. Where is the steam-boat that runs between Washington and Portland? Take possession of it if you can and report. It is thought Douglass fought them yesterday afternoon near Fulton. It is hoped he has defeated them.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HERMANN, *September 29, 1864.*

General BROWN:

I have orders to report to you for duty. I have six companies, about 350 men, at Hermann; one only armed. One company, Captain Eitzen's, armed, was sent to Gasconade bridge last night. Five companies will be at Cuba, on the Southwest Branch, to-morrow.

R. POSER,
Colonel, Commanding Enrolled Missouri Militia.

SEDALIA, MO., *September 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Tipton, Mo.:

GENERAL: I would respectfully report that I did not get any information of the guerrillas who went west and crossed at Dug Ford until 12 o'clock yesterday, which would have thrown me some twelve hours behind with some fifty men, with broken-down horses, and the rest of my command at that time some twenty-five or thirty miles east of me, who could not have been concentrated before this morning. I deemed pursuit useless. I came to Sedalia, thinking I could send a sufficient force from my command, but there were not enough mounted men to do any good.

G. W. KELLY,
Major Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

TIPTON, *September 29, 1864.*

Lieutenant KERR,
Boonville:

Move to this place with your command and telegraph to me at Jefferson for orders.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SEDALIA, *September 29, 1864.*

Maj. E. S. FOSTER,
Warrensburg:

Have ordered all troops from Warrensburg. Call out the citizen guards and militia to defend the place.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 29, 1864.*

Maj. EMORY S. FOSTER,
Warrensburg:

All the militia that can be brought into service will be at once. I have ordered Captain Box back to Warrensburg with one company. You should have the citizens make defenses in the town.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENSBURG, *September 29, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Jefferson City:

Many citizens have double-barreled shotguns. The ammunition mostly needed is buckshot and powder. If that cannot be procured buckshot and ball cartridges will come nearest suiting. Send, if possible, fifteen sacks buckshot, two kegs rifle powder. If shot and powder cannot be procured send 3 boxes buck and ball cartridges, 100 boxes pistol percussion caps, 2 boxes navy cartridges. None here; much needed.

E. S. FOSTER,
Major, Commanding City.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST SUB-DIST. CENTRAL MO.,
No. 18. } *Jefferson City, Mo., September 29, 1864.*

All military commands in this district and south of Jefferson City are directed to fall back upon this place in case the enemy advances in force.

By order of Col. F. W. Hickox, commanding:

G. B. MILLER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST SUB-MIL. DIST. CEN. MO.,
No. 20. } *Jefferson City, Mo., September 29, 1864.*

Maj. W. M. Smallwood, assistant adjutant-general, is hereby ordered to assume command of the post of Jefferson City forthwith.

By order of Col. Frank W. Hickox, commanding,

G. B. MILLER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 29, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Kansas City:

Do what you think best as to your guns, but the militia if organized should have all the arms you can give them to take care of the country you leave. It is indeed strange that no attention is given to your leaving, which seems to have been ordered at Washington some time since and forwarded through your former commanders.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 263. } *Springfield, Mo., September 29, 1864.*

I. Lieutenant Bond, commanding detachment Company F, Seventh Provisional Regiment, at Humansville, Mo., will immediately move his command, with camp and garrison equipage, to Mount Vernon, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

II. The commanding officer detachment Sixth Provisional Regiment, at Fair Grove, Mo., will, upon receipt of this order, immediately proceed, with his command and camp and garrison equipage, to Springfield, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of the post for duty.

III. The commanding officer detachment Sixth Provisional Regiment, at Pleasant Hope, Mo., will, upon receipt of this order, immediately move, with his command and camp and garrison equipage, to Springfield, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of the post for duty.

IV. The sergeant and detachment of enlisted men of Company C, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, on duty as guards at Copland's Mill, is hereby relieved from duty, and will immediately proceed to Springfield, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of the post for duty.

By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis:*

Major Johnston, Thirty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, left Paris, Monroe County, on the 26th instant, with 150 men, in pursuit of the guerrillas. He arrived at Centralia soon after Anderson had closed his bloody chapter of crime at that station, and discovering the demons in the timber, about two miles distant, he immediately pushed his command after them. On nearing the timber he formed his men in line of battle and dismounted them, each man holding his own horse. The guerrillas rushed from the timber in line of battle, nearly 500 strong, under Thrailkill, Perkins, Todd, Anderson, and Holtzclaw. When within 150 yards of our troops Major Johnston ordered his troops to fire. The fiends were temporarily checked and thrown into disorder, but speedily rallied, re-formed, and charged upon our men before they could fire a second shot. Major Johnston was completely overwhelmed, and himself and command subjected to the most inhuman butchery and barbarities that blacken the pages of history. Major Johnston was murdered and scalped. One hundred and thirty of his officers and men shared his fate. Most of them were shot through the head, then scalped, bayonets thrust through them, ears and noses cut off, and privates torn off and thrust in the mouths of the dying. The heart sickens and the mind recoils at the recital and contemplation of the barbarous atrocities, and these barbarities were committed by beings who have been recruited in North Missouri to serve in the army of the rebellion, and sworn into the service of the so-called Confederate States by recruiting officers sent to Missouri by General Sterling Price, as attested by Edwin W. Price, of Chariton County, Mo., son of Sterling Price, and who in many instances in July last sought an interview with Holtzclaw and Perkins to ascertain by whose authority they had come among our people to spread desolation and death in their bloody pathway. The guerrillas, immediately after the massacre, broke up into small parties and scattered through Boone and Howard. I am looking for a concentration near Rocheport, and making dispositions accordingly. General Douglass left Columbia yesterday, moving with 400 good men and one howitzer, in search of them. Troops are moving from Mexico and Sturgeon into Boone. Steamer has not yet arrived here to patrol the river. Shall press the first one that arrives from either direction. I have called out 6,000 Enrolled Missouri Militia in the entire district. They will rendezvous at Hannibal, Mexico, Macon, Chillicothe, and Saint Joseph. I hope to have them ready for service speedily, and be prepared to meet the invaders if they reach the Missouri River.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 29, 1864—4.15 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK, *Glasgow Mo.:*

You are hereby authorized to call into service the enrolled militia applied for in your dispatch of to-day.

WILLARD P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Huntsville:*

Send the above telegram to General Fisk at Glasgow by special messenger.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Cannonading is reported as heard in the neighborhood of Fulton, Callaway County, to-day, from which I judge that Douglass and King have found and fought the devils. I hope to get dispatches during the night. Kutzner is marching to this point. I shall order Dyer to Rocheport and Craig to send Harding to me, and will, at the earliest moment possible, so dispose the three regiments and the First Iowa Cavalry as to be able to strike Jefferson City. The game of Price is to stir up all the devilment possible in North Missouri, while he pushes his column from below. The telegraph line has been down all day; just up. I have established a patrol of sympathizers on the line from Boonville to Allen and hope to maintain the line.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 29, 1864—11.50 p. m.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Glasgow:

What news of your operations? Did Douglass have a fight with Bill Anderson? How soon will you have your district clear enough to march for Jefferson City with two or three regiments of infantry, and send off the First Iowa Cavalry?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MACON, *September 29, 1864.*

General FISK:

Colonel Kutzner has gone with his command to Shelbina and Paris. He will gather up his scattered companies and I shall join him at Allen on Sunday morning. The train that visited the scene of disaster on the 27th reports finding 155 dead bodies. This should be washed out with the blood of the friends of these demons. Ears were cut off and all commissioned officers were scalped. One wounded man reports the privates cut from one wounded soldier while living and thrust in his mouth. Other shameful indignities upon the corpses are mentioned. Let me hear from you fully if anything is needed of me at this point.

W. T. CLARKE.

GLASGOW, *September 29, 1864.*

Lieutenant CLARKE,
Aide-de-Camp, Macon:

I regret that Colonel Kutzner is so tardy in his movements. The utmost vigor and earnestness must be infused into every officer and soldier. Sharp, quick blows must be struck before the demons are scattered by the frost, or get across the Missouri. My blood chills at the recital of the barbarous atrocities in the bloody chapter of Centralia. It is as revolting as despair itself and the blood of these murdered men cries out to every loyal Missourian for vengeance. It is fitting that this foul blot is upon the soil of Boone County, where there is so much of shameless sympathy with the bloody and diabolical leaders who

have inspired the commission of just such crimes. By the grace of God, if I can obtain the means, North Missouri shall be a hot place for bushwhackers and their numerous friends. I have organized a large citizen guard at this place and have rebels patrolling the telegraph line from Boonville to Allen. I have put the line in four divisions; have four preachers as superintendents and a sympathetic repairer every three miles.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 29, 1864.*

Lieutenant CLARKE,
Aide-de-Camp, Macon:

Direct that all bodies of our lamented dead at Centralia be carried over the railroad on Government transportation. Aid the friends of the dead with all the kindly offices possible. Where is Major Johnston and what is his report of the disaster?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES CRAIG,
Saint Joseph:

Concentrate forthwith at Chillicothe and Saint Joseph all the reliable Enrolled Missouri Militia you can muster in your district. Order them mounted, if practicable, and with such arms and ammunition and blankets as they have or can procure. Let there be no delay. Push is the word.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 29, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Joseph:

Concentrate and move Harding's entire regiment to me with the least possible delay. General Craig must order out all his militia and take care of his district. I shall be ordered across the river with three regiments to join the column from Jefferson City against the invaders. Get ready to join me in the field. Push is the word.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, *September 29, 1864.*

General FISK:

From all I can learn Major Johnston left Paris with 135 men, got to Centralia a short time after Anderson had captured the train. Pursued him, supposing he had sufficient force to meet him. About one mile from Centralia encountered the combined forces of Anderson, Thrailkill, and Todd, 400 strong. He dismounted his men, formed, and fired on the rebels, when he was charged upon by the guerrillas. His men were butchered by the demons. They retreated as best they

could, the guerrillas pursuing, and up to this time, I have only heard of about forty getting into camp. I heard that Major Johnston got to Sturgeon with twenty-five men. Two lieutenants got to Paris with fifteen men.

F. D. EVANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *September 29, 1864.*

General FISK:

Major Lyell went up on train to-day to assist in the removal of the dead bodies of our soldiers to this place. While there he was told that General Douglass left Columbia yesterday with about 1,000 men and two pieces of artillery, moving in a northerly and northeasterly direction. I think the rebels are in greatest force in the northwestern part of Callaway; they seem to move in that direction from Centralia. Have no reliable reports of their whereabouts to-day.

F. D. EVANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *September 29, 1864.*

General FISK:

Train just down from Sturgeon. Lieutenant-Colonel Draper is at Centralia with 250 men. They have collected the dead bodies from the field and have now 87 dead bodies at Centralia, 17 dead bodies at Sturgeon, and 34 at this place. A citizen in from the country reports at Centralia that he heard cannon in the direction of Fayette to-day, supposed to be General Douglass' command.

FRANK D. EVANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Glasgow, September 29, 1864.

Capt. H. S. GLAZE,
Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Fayette, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatches of yesterday. I have nothing important from the North Missouri Railroad. Lieutenant-Colonel Draper is at Centralia waiting intelligence from General Douglass and Major King. I have concluded to assign you to staff duty and make you district inspector, in place of Captain Sharp, whose duties as mustering officer prevent him from making the proper inspections. You will report at Saint Joseph with the least possible delay. I shall not be able to send a train to Fayette until the arrival of additional force from Macon, now en route. If the command get out of rations meantime subsistence will be taken from those who have it in the vicinity of Fayette, and if we are unable to send train by 3d or 4th proximo start one wagon with fifty men at midnight with instructions to march rapidly to Glasgow. I will re-enforce the escort and return the night following. Let the reliable citizens be called into camp at such time. I have ordered shot, powder, caps, and lead for the citizen soldiers who have mixed arms.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 29, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER,
Sturgeon:

Captain Glaze advises me that a negro taken by Anderson from Judge Viley's, near Roanoke, and who was with Anderson from Saturday night until this morning, came into Fayette this evening and reports that the guerrillas scattered night before last, with an understanding that they were to concentrate to cross the river between Rocheport and Glasgow, at or near Arrow Rock. He heard them say they had skiffs already made near that locality. The villains disguised their trail by dragging brush after them. The squad that the negro was with numbered thirteen, and took breakfast this morning seven miles from Fayette, and were moving southwest. General Douglass left Columbia yesterday at 5 a. m., having been joined by Major King, who missed the trail of the guerrillas from Middle Grove. The general says he should pursue and kill the demons. Unless you get track of a concentration, move toward Rocheport yourself. I fear the barbarians will get across the river. Is Leonard with you?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT CHARLES, *September 29, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

I have received the following from Colonel Dyer:

WARRENTON, MO., *September 29, 1864—10 a. m.*

Col. A. KREKEL,
Saint Charles:

Send fifty or seventy-five men of your town to Perruque bridge to relieve Captain Adams. Send on special train at 10 o'clock. Organize every available man in your county for local defense.

D. P. DYER.

Men will go up soon in compliance with the above. Send us arms by all means.

A. KREKEL.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 29, 1864—9.10 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

General Ewing repulsed the assault of the rebels on Pilot Knob, commanded by General Price in person, killing and wounding 1,500. He dismantled the fort, evacuated with all his forces, and will reach Harrison, on the Rolla road, to-night at 10 o'clock. He will have to go to Rolla. The question of Price's presence in Missouri is settled.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Lawrence, September 29, 1864.

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Commanding Sub-District No. 1, Paola, Kans.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires me to say that in the event of any demonstration being made by the enemy while you are absent as a witness at Paola, that you will return at once to your com-

mand. Court-martial duty must be secondary to any duty that demands your presence with the troops. As there does not seem to be any immediate apprehension of an attack on Fort Scott, the general thinks the troops forming the garrison of Humboldt should return to that post, but held ready to join you at Fort Scott when required. Some citizens from Humboldt have sent him word that they shall petition Government for protection, and threaten to abandon their homes unless it is given. You can say to such people through the commanding officer at Humboldt that leaving their homes is a matter entirely within their own control, and that the Government will send its troops where their services are most required. The general wishes the road from Humboldt to Fort Gibson well watched. He also desires your views upon the locations along the eastern and southern border most necessary to be kept up during the winter, taking into consideration their importance as outposts, their strength, and the facilities for supplying them with subsistence, forage, &c. In your telegraphic dispatches let them be as brief as possible, while fully conveying your meaning. They are a source of very considerable expense to the Government, and the general wishes this, as well as every other branch of expenditure, reduced to the least limit.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Lawrence, September 29, 1864.

Col. T. MOONLIGHT,
Commanding Sub-District No. 2, Paola, Kans.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding the district directs me to say that a prospect is held out for the erection of some rough quarters for troops at Olathe and Paola. He desires your views as to the number of locations necessary to be kept up on the border during the winter, their strength, and facilities for supplying them with forage, subsistence, &c. You will please confer with Lieutenant Robinson, engineer officer, who will hand you this letter, and the general would be glad to hear your answer by the return of Lieutenant Robinson.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 2.

HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Larned, September 29, 1864.

I. Capt. Theodore Conkey, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, will proceed with his command, including section of battery under Lieutenant Edington, to Fort Zarah, and relieve Capt. E. A. Jacobs, First Colorado Cavalry.

II. Captain Jacobs, upon being relieved by Captain Conkey, will proceed with his command to Fort Larned and report for duty to Maj. Scott J. Anthony, First Colorado Cavalry, commanding post.

By command of Major-General Blunt:

J. E. TAPPAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 29, 1864.*

Colonel LIVINGSTON,
Fort Kearny:

I wrote you by Ben. Holliday to distribute forces as fast as you can to help the mails through. Main troubles seem to be near Cottonwood. Let your efforts be directed in that direction. Give me the news of the line. Where is General Mitchell?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 29, 1864.*

Major O'BRIEN,
Cottonwood:

Governor Evans reports large Indian force on Republican south of you. Have you any evidence of considerable Indian force crossing over from north to Republican? Where is General Mitchell, and what news have you?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

COTTONWOOD, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Have no evidence of considerable Indian force on the Republican. No knowledge of Indians in any force going that way. None have been seen near here since the last reported raid of a small band on the 18th, just after. General Mitchell is at Kearny to-day.

S. W. SUMMERS,
Colonel.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
No. 3. } *In the Field, September 29, 1864.*

That portion of the District of Nebraska east of Julesburg, Colo. Ter., and south of Omaha City is established as the Eastern Sub-District, with headquarters at Fort Kearny. Colonel Livingston, First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, is assigned to the command of this Eastern Sub-District, and will have control of the lines of communication running from Omaha City, Nebraska City, and Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearny, and from Fort Kearny west to Julesburg, Colo. Ter., with power to change troops and establish such posts as he in his judgment may deem necessary, promptly reporting all changes to district headquarters for approval.

By command of Robert B. Mitchell, brigadier-general, commanding:

JNO. K. RANKIN,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

DENVER, *September 29, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

A party of the most reliable chiefs of Cheyennes and Arapahoe tribes, brought in by Major Wynkoop, say a very large party of Minneconjou and other Sioux Indians from the north are now on the Republican,

nearly opposite the Cottonwood; that they soon will strike the Platte and make for the settlements of Colorado. General Sully has doubtless driven them down upon us. We must have a strong force after them at once or we will be destroyed by their cutting off our communication.

JNO. EVANS,
Governor.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Denver, September 29, 1864.

Maj. S. G. COLLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent:

SIR: The chiefs brought in by Major Wynkoop have been heard. I have declined to make any treaty with them, lest it might embarrass the military operations against the hostile Indians of the plains. The Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians being now at war with the United States Government must make peace with the military authorities. Of course this arrangement relieves the Indian Bureau of their care until peace is declared with them, and as their tribes are yet scattered, and all except Friday's band are at war, it is not probable that it will be done immediately. You will be particular to impress upon these chiefs the fact that my talk with them was for the purpose of ascertaining their views and not to offer them anything whatever. They must deal with the military authorities until peace, in which case alone they will be in proper position to treat with the Government in relation to the future.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. EVANS,
Governor Colo. Ter. and ex-officio Supt. of Indian Affairs.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WINGATE, N. MEX.,
September 29, 1864.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Dept. of New Mexico:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that the report of the Navajo Indians, referred to in my communication of September 22, that I sent Captain Montoya to ascertain the truth of, was as stated, but Captain Montoya after traveling between fifty and sixty miles met some other Navajoes that reported the Apaches as having returned to the White Mountains, and he then returned to the post. At the same time Captain Montoya was upon the trail five or six Apaches, which it appears had separated from the main body, killed a Navajo Indian, and stole nine head of horses. I immediately upon getting the information, about sixteen hours after the horses were gone, sent a lieutenant and fifteen [men] in pursuit, but they were on foot and the Indians mounted, and they accomplished nothing, the party not being strong enough to follow them into the mountains; was only rationed for six days. Last night a party of Apaches run off about 100 Navajo horses from near the post. They were loose (not herded), and of course nothing was known of it until late in the morning, when the Indians themselves reported it. From 60 to 100 Navajo Indians well mounted and sixteen soldiers on foot are in pursuit. These are of the Ricos, well mounted, and I think will retake their stock. I have now at the post between 400 and 500 Navajo Indians, of the wealthiest that have yet surren-

dered, and there are probably as many more this side of Colorado Chico, but they are very slow about coming in, and some will not come except they are brought. These Indians say there are yet many Indians back. Three chiefs came in to talk, and have returned for their people. This is the way they all do. None of the Ricos bring in their families and stock until they have first been in at least twice themselves. They even then ask to be allowed to remain here and not be sent to Fort Sumner; but by assuring them they will be well treated if they surrender, and that there will be no peace for them until they do, they finally come in. The Apaches are getting troublesome, and I would like a mounted company here for scouting. The Navajoes think they should be protected after they come in. I can protect their families, and have told them to shut up their stock at night and they will loose no more. But those already stolen, unless the Navajoes themselves retake them, are probably lost, as my men are on foot. As Fort Canby is to be broken up, can not Captain Thompson's mounted company be sent here at once? This, with the troops now here, would be sufficient to stop and chastise the Apaches in this vicinity, and for all other purposes.

I cannot send the Navajoes, now here, away until the party returns that is after the stock. I will then send them as soon as possible.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. EATON,

Major First Cavalry New Mexico Vols., Commanding Post.

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1864—1 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,

City Point, Va.:

Stevenson and Kelley were both re-enforced yesterday. It has not been possible for some time to communicate with General Steele or the inspectors sent to report upon affairs in his department. General Canby was authorized, if his inspector found complaints against Steele well founded, to place J. J. Reynolds in command. This will avoid the delay of referring back here for the President's order. An inspector is now in Arkansas with authority to remove and arrest Steele's chief quartermaster and commissary if he deems it best to do so. The cavalry inspector's report is not so bad as was anticipated, and many of the other complaints may prove unfounded. I think all proper measures have been taken to remove, without too hasty action, such evils as shall be found to really exist. Steele has encountered numerous enemies in Jew traders and cotton speculators, and should not be too summarily condemned.

H. W. HALLECK,

Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, September 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,

City Point:

GENERAL: Yours of the 28th, inclosing General Howard's of the 16th instant, is just received. General Howard's statements are all

wrong from beginning to end. The correspondence between Generals Sherman and Canby and the War Department put this matter in a very different and satisfactory light. At General Sherman's request, General Canby was authorized to direct the movements of all troops on the east bank of the Mississippi to operate on either side. They were to continue to report to Howard as being in his department, but neither he nor Sherman were to give them orders, except in case of emergency. Copies of all orders given by General Canby to such troops were to be, and have been, sent to General Sherman. Parts of regiments on the river were collected to be sent to Atlanta, but were stopped at Memphis to assist Steele in Arkansas. General Dana was placed in command at Vicksburg by the direct order of the Secretary ot War to root out some ot the rascalities at that place, and I believe he is doing it pretty effectually. It is very possible that the reported operation of the rebels in Arkansas may turn out only a "little stampede," but it would have been unwise for General Canby, under the circumstances, to neglect any means of meeting that stampede. In a letter to me General Sherman says that as soon as the fragments of regiments and brigades belonging to the Department of the Tennessee can be sent to General Howard it may be well to detach the others and make a new department on the Mississippi River, leaving Howard simply in command of his army in the field, but for the present he prefers that no change be made. Should he and Canby's troops connect on the Alabama or Apalachicola River it will be necessary to make a reorganization of departments and commands. Sherman has been kept fully advised of what Canby is doing or proposes to do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Dept. of the Gulf, Headquarters, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: Unofficial newspaper statements concerning an alleged entrance of the Mexican General Cortina with an armed force into the territory of Texas, within the United States, with an assumption of military authority, have attracted the attention of this Department, as well as that of the minister of France at this capital. The reports are contradictory and apparently entirely unreliable. The dignity of this Government and its honor as a neutral power in the conflict which is raging in Mexico render it necessary that the President should be fully informed as early as possible of the proceedings to which I have thus referred. I have, therefore, to request that you will ascertain the facts and make a report thereon to the Secretary of War. In the meantime, I have the pleasure to inform you that the proceeding is approved by which, on the occasion referred to, you gave notice to the said Cortina that his presence in arms within the United States in an attitude of war against a friendly power with which the United States are at peace would not be tolerated. Although that proceeding indicates that you have faithfully adhered to the instructions given to your predecessors, yet I think it proper to renew the injunction that on no account and in no way must the neutrality of the United States in the

war between France and Mexico be compromitted by our military forces or be suffered to be compromitted within your command by either of the belligerents.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 325. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, September 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

70. So much of Special Orders, No. 319, September 24, 1864, from this office, as directed Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person, without delay, to Major-General Canby, commanding Military Division of West Mississippi, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked.

General Hartsuff will remain on duty as a member of the general court-martial now in session at New York City, and of which Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, U. S. Volunteers, is president, until the trial of General Spinola is completed, after which he will report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, September 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 30th day of September, 1864, from the following sources: A report from Bernard Norton, scout, mouth of White River, September 24; the statement of W. W. Aber, Vicksburg, Miss., September 20; the statement of W. T. Jordan, Vicksburg, Miss., September 22. Mr. Norton states that General Price crossed the Arkansas on the 7th instant, at Dardanelle and Galla Rock, with 8,000 men, 12 guns, and 400 wagons. He is moving in the direction of Missouri. North of White River, at Jacksonport, Generals McCray and Shelby are moving in the same direction, with a force estimated at 6,000 cavalry. There is no force at Hot Springs. Colonel Logan is at Princeton, with 600 cavalry. Captain Cooper is at the North Fork of the Saline, with three companies of cavalry. Colonel Harrison's command, the Third Louisiana Cavalry, his own regiment, Colonel Capers' regiment, and Colonel McNeill's regiment, were at Oak Ridge, La., on the 13th instant, but were under orders to move into Arkansas to re enforce Marmaduke, or to do picket duty near Monticello while the other troops move into Missouri. His force is estimated from 1,500 to 2,500. On the 13th Walker's and Polignac's divisions were still at Monroe, La., but under marching orders for the north. Price's army of invasion is said to be 20,000 or 25,000 strong.

Captain Lee's guerrillas, seventy-five or eighty strong, on the 14th instant, were at Bone Wade's plantation, four miles above Floyd, La.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 142. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, September 30, 1864.*

No point on the Mississippi River in this department above the city of New Orleans is to be considered within the lines under General Orders, No. 51, headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, unless troops are actually stationed at such point, and the lines for the purpose of trade under said order are defined to be within the pickets of such military command. The temporary or permanent presence of a naval force will not constitute any point as within the line of military occupation. All produce brought to the river except at actual military posts within the actual lines of practical military occupation will be considered as contraband of war, and so reported by the steamer or other craft that may receive them, for proceedings under General Orders, No. 51, aforesaid.

2. No steamer or other craft navigating the Mississippi River will be permitted to discharge passengers or merchandise at other than military posts without the permission in writing of the provost-marshal-general of the department, in cases where such passengers or merchandise are received on said boats or crafts at New Orleans, or of some general officer in actual command of troops at other points on the river. Such permits must be given with great caution.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, September 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

A certain number of steamers of light draught have heretofore been set apart for the purpose of supplying the posts on the lake, lower Mississippi, and Fort Livingston. These boats having been placed under my quartermaster, were at hand for any contingency that might arise. I now have no quartermaster, and, of course, no boats under my control. But on applying the other day for a steam-boat for a particular purpose, I was led to infer from Colonel Holabird's answer that the boats are not sufficiently under his control to meet my requisition. To meet the wants of the service, I respectfully recommend that a small steamer of very light draught (say three feet) be sent into Barataria Bay to communicate with the city by the bayou. I would like one capable of carrying a gun, so that the sailing vessels sometimes seen going out to sea through the inlets in the vicinity of Fort Livingston may be followed up and examined; one steamer to ply between here and Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, two steamers on Lake Pontchartrain, one to supply the posts on the lake, and the other (very light) for keeping up an examination of the various bayous and picket stations all along the shore. I consider this last to be very essential to the efficiency of my pickets on the lake.

It is important that these boats be rendered so far disposable to me that they, or one of them, be occasionally used on small expeditions on the lake or in Mississippi Sound. There have been two occasions during the past week for boats for small but important expeditions, but I have not succeeded in getting the use of a steamer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., September 30, 1864.

General GEORGE F. MCGINNIS,
Commanding Third Division:

You will detail from your command two detachments, of about 750 men each (one under command of Colonel Dye, Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, and the other of the ranking officer), for the purpose of reconnoitering to Morgan's Ferry and Simsport, starting early to-morrow morning. Sufficient camp and garrison equipage to make themselves comfortable, and, except five days' supply of salt beef, ten days' rations will be taken, the troops to forage on the country for fresh beef to make up the full rations of meat. Captain Nields, chief of artillery, has been instructed to detail two sections of artillery to go with the force to Simsport and one section with that going to Morgan's Ferry. One hundred cavalry have also been detailed to go with each party. The officers in command of the detachments will be directed by you to report at these headquarters this evening at 6 o'clock for instructions.

By order of Brigadier-General Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from tri-monthly report of Corps of Special Scouts, organized by order of Major-General Canby, and commanded by Lieut. Isaac N. Earl, for the ten days commencing September 20, 1864, and ending September 30, 1864.

On the 24th I took my command on board the steamer Ida May and proceeded down the river as far as Port Hudson, La., where I landed my command and sent the boat to meet me at Baton Rouge. I had several slight skirmishes along the route, but met no large force. I captured 2 prisoners and 4 horses on the way down. Being greatly in need of more arms, and having heard nothing from my requisition since Mr. Shaw's return, and fearing I should not get the requisition filled, I drew, on the 26th, on a requisition approved by General Lee, at Baton Rouge, La., twenty Sharps carbines, twenty Remington revolvers, twenty light cavalry sabers, and twenty saddles and equipments belonging thereto. I have since received the invoice of forty sets of arms and equipments furnished upon my first requisition. I have not received the arms yet, but they were shipped from New York on the 16th and will probably arrive soon. I left Natchez with my command on the evening of the 27th, and landed on the morning of the 28th just below Grand Gulf, on the Louisiana shore; proceeded about ten miles inland and captured a quantity of hats and some other articles from a wagon on its way into the country. I learned that they had just been obtained at a Mr. James Douglas' plantation, and that he had a quan-

tity on hand which had been landed at Buckner's Landing. I then returned to the boat and proceeded a few miles up the river to a place called Point Pleasant, four miles from Mr. Douglas' plantation, and landed about twenty-five men, and went to Mr. Douglas' plantation and seized a large amount of cloth of various kinds, and some other goods of a contraband nature, and on the morning of the 29th returned with it to the boat. Having learned that the goods were landed from a small steamer called Buffalo, owned by Mr. Douglas, which was in the habit of landing at various out-of-the-way landings along the river, I also took possession of the boat and towed it into port at Vicksburg and reported the circumstances to the authorities there, who placed a guard over it and detained it for investigation. The cloth, &c., was turned over to Major-General Dana's order, with the exception of some retained for the use of my command by permission from General Dana, subject to decision from your headquarters, as to the amount and manner of payment for the same. A list of the articles will be forwarded for your consideration. The whole amount of cloth turned over at Vicksburg was from 1,200 to 1,500 yards. There was an expedition leaving Vicksburg on the evening of the 29th, and I volunteered to accompany it. We landed at Bruinsburg on the morning of the 30th and proceeded with the main force, which was under command of Colonel Osband, to Port Gibson, and from thence returned to Rodney. My command captured 2 prisoners on the route, which makes in all 40 prisoners captured during the month. It is now the 3d of October, and this report has been delayed by reason of my absence upon the expedition named. I arrived in Natchez by way of Fayette last night at 10 p. m., having left the main force of the expedition fifteen miles out. I will give an outline of our operations and captures in the two days since the commencement of the month, and will report it in due form on my next summary for this month. On our way from Rodney to Natchez we captured and turned over to the main command some 8 or 10 prisoners, mostly taken at Fayette; killed Lieutenant Hinds, the provost-marshal of the place, and brought with us to Natchez 18 horses. The only loss I sustained was 2 horses broken down by travel. I also captured a Confederate mail, which has not yet been thoroughly examined. I will immediately transmit to your headquarters any important information it may contain.

I. N. EARL,
First Lieut. Co. D., 4th Wisconsin Cav., Comdg. Special Scouts.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 238. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., September 30, 1864.*

I. Paragraph III, Special Orders, No. 226, current series, from these headquarters, assigning Maj. Hiram M. Scarborough, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, to duty as acting inspector-general, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, is hereby revoked, he being absent on recruiting service.

II. Lieut. Thomas A. Pollok, Company E, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, is hereby assigned as acting assistant inspector-general of Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, and will report to Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews, commanding.

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By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., September 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I desire to inform General Canby that I have resumed the command of this district with restored health before the expiration of my leave of absence. I desire also to call his attention to the small number of my troops. During my absence the two 100-days' regiments have been sent North to be mustered out. The Sixth Minnesota, which came here three months ago from that northern State, have been fearfully depleted by sickness. More than 400 have been sent to hospitals in Saint Louis and Memphis. One hundred and seventy-five are reported sick to-day, and the aggregate for duty is only seventy-nine. I have no cavalry, except four companies of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, who report this day only ninety-seven for duty. I should have a full regiment. My two colored regiments are greatly depleted, as you will see by the inclosed consolidated field return.* There is no enemy that I know of in this vicinity, but as the Confederate forces in this State are mounted, a larger force than mine may arrive here any day. The applications made to General Steele for additional troops have never been granted. I think the good of the service requires a good cavalry regiment at this post.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 88. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 30, 1864.

I. The commanding officer First Division will select ground for cantonments of the different regiments of his division for winter. The ground for cantonments of one brigade will be on the west side or southwest side of the city. After selecting the ground he will furnish a sketch to these headquarters showing the positions and their relations to the works.

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By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., September 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. F. SALOMON,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: The post of Little Rock, including what has been known heretofore as the post of Huntersville, having been assigned to your command by Special Orders, No. 87, paragraph II, from these headquarters, you will assign to it a suitable garrison with a suitable commander. The duties of the garrison will be the same as heretofore, *i. e.*, to furnish guard for the different headquarters, offices, store-houses,

*Not found.

stables, shops, depot, railroad trains, &c., and to keep order in the city. The new commander will consult with the present commander, and at first take up the duties as now performed. If any changes should be desirable in the mode of conducting the post duties you [will] afterward cause them to be made, if not incompatible with existing orders from these and department headquarters. Special attention will be given to keeping order and quiet in the city, which has been somewhat neglected of late on account of the weakness of the garrison. Orders from department headquarters require that the guards at the railroad depot and store-houses should be selected and permanent, from the fact that there are always loose stores there which are liable to be stolen.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 30, 1864—10.20 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. G. MOYERS,
Brownsville:

It is reported that the enemy, from 300 to 1,500 strong, have crossed the Arkansas River to the north side in the vicinity of Arkansas Post. The brigadier-general commanding desires you to send as large a scouting party as you can in that direction to obtain information and drive in beef-cattle.

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *September 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. CLAYTON:

A steamer left here on the 21st with stores for Pine Bluff and was aground ten miles below here. Yesterday at 11 a. m. a boat passed the bar loaded with salt and hospital stores and has, perhaps, reached Pine Bluff by this time. The river is rising and stores will be pushed forward to you. The ammunition is on board of a boat which is about to start. I have ordered General Dennis' division up from the mouth of White River. It is my intention to re-enforce you as soon as possible. If the rebels have made a lodgment on the north bank of the river, they should be made so uncomfortable that they would leave if possible. It is reported that Magruder is waiting for Price's return from Missouri to attack the railroad, when he will advance on Pine Bluff and Little Rock in two columns. General Mower is following Price and A. J. Smith is heading him off. Perhaps he may escape and come here, but he will probably lose his guns and a good many men. The commander of the gun-boat fleet informs me that Magruder is advancing on Little Rock with 14,000 men; this he says is reliable. If General Dennis obeys my order he will not return with so many, in my belief. Major Attkisson, who escaped from Tyler, Tex., says 2,500 infantry moved up toward Fort Smith. He crossed their trail. Probably they intend to hold Caddo Gap for Price on his return. Two deserters from Texas say troops were sent up to Doaksville to re-enforce Maxey. Colonel Glenn was allowed to stop at a house on a parol of honor, he being, or pretending to be, ill; he ran off; our scouts are after him. Advise your

scouting parties to look out for him. He escaped just as the information sent by you was received. Do you think Magruder is in earnest or is he trying to help Price? If you should get information that he is going to attack or invest the place let me know at once. It is Canby's intention merely to hold our own until after operations in Mobile Bay are over. That is the reason Reynolds' troops have not been moved up White River. Sheridan has cut Early all to pieces. The loss of the Shenandoah Valley will be a heavy blow to Lee.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
CAVALRY DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, September 30, 1864.

Maj. J. B. ROGERS,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., 7th Army Corps, Dept. of Arkansas:

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following letter of advice of this date, relative to the Cavalry Division of the Seventh Army Corps. The reorganization of the division was made on the 19th instant. Division and brigade inspectors were not appointed in time for formal inspections and reports. This division consists of nineteen regiments, brigaded as follows:

First Brigade—Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, Fifth Kansas Cavalry Volunteers, Seventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, First Indiana Cavalry Volunteers. Second Brigade—First Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, First Iowa Cavalry Volunteers, Third Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, Third U. S. Cavalry. Third Brigade—Eighth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Ninth Iowa Cavalry Volunteers, Tenth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Merrill's Horse (Second Missouri Cavalry Volunteers). Fourth Brigade—Third Michigan Cavalry Volunteers, Ninth Kansas Cavalry Volunteers, Third Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers, Third Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers, First Nebraska Cavalry Volunteers. The First Brigade is at Pine Bluff; the Second at Little Rock. The Eighth Missouri, Tenth Illinois, and Ninth Iowa, of the Third Brigade, at Austin. The Eleventh Missouri at Devall's Bluff, and the Second Missouri are assigned to duty at the cavalry depot. The Third Arkansas, Ninth Kansas, and Third Wisconsin, of the Fourth Brigade, are at Little Rock; the Third Michigan at Brownsville, and the First Nebraska at Devall's Bluff.

The consolidated tri-monthly report, August 20, of cavalry commands serving in the District of Little Rock, showed an aggregate present for duty, 5,954—247 commissioned officers and 5,707 enlisted men; on special, daily, or extra duty, 45 officers and 2,318 enlisted men; 72 commissioned officers and 2,496 enlisted men sick; 115 commissioned officers and 1,865 enlisted men on detached service within the department; 69 commissioned officers and 459 enlisted men on detached service without the department; aggregate present and absent, 15,667—629 commissioned officers and 15,038 enlisted men; 6,387 serviceable and 2,271 unserviceable horses.

Considerable has been done in the inspection of unserviceable ordnance and quartermaster's property. The horses in the First Missouri, Third Missouri, First Iowa, and Third U. S. Cavalry Regiments have been inspected and classified, and Class 3 sent to the cavalry depot at Devall's Bluff. Classes 1 and 2 have been turned over to the depot

quartermaster at Little Rock, it being deemed inexpedient to send these horses to the cavalry depot. An excellent location has been selected for the cavalry depot two miles below Devall's Bluff on the White River; 1,200 dismounted men have been sent there and are comfortably encamped. The work of building recuperating stables is progressing very satisfactorily, the only impediment being a supply of lumber. One corral for 1,000 horses, well supplied with feed-troughs made of logs, has been built. Six hundred horses have been sent to this depot for recuperation. The quartermaster in charge has had 150 tons of prairie hay, of good quality, cut and stacked near the location for the stables. On the 22d of August the chief of cavalry dispatched a quartermaster to Saint Louis especially to look after forage and the wants of the cavalry of this department generally. The wisdom of this policy is now manifested by a more generous supply of forage. Much gross neglect has been found to exist in a number of regiments on the part of commissioned officers to attend regular stable calls, and to give personal supervision of stable police. Private soldiers have been left to feed and groom their horses at pleasure. The following correspondence will show the condition of stable management in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, and the means which will be applied for the correction of such intolerable abuses in the whole command:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., September 29, 1864.

[Col. C. S. CLARK:]

COLONEL: Inclosed you will find certified copy of the result of an inspection of your camp made this morning by the division inspector. As commanding officer you are responsible for the shameful condition of affairs, and how you can reconcile it with a proper sense of your obligations as a regimental commander I am at a loss to conceive. I certainly cannot do so, and take occasion once more and finally to call your attention to the necessity of remedying the evils complained of immediately. Should a subsequent inspection—and it will be made soon—disclose further inattention on your part, or that all the duties of officers and men in your command are not thoroughly and promptly performed, a recommendation for your summary dismissal from the service will be submitted to the department commander.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Little Rock, September 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. R. WEST,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps:

GENERAL: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to report that I visited the stables of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry this morning, arriving there at least half an hour after reveille. Not one commissioned officer was present at the stables. No stable call had been sounded. Most of the horses had been fed; many had not, and were restless and fretting for something to eat. Some of the horses were provided with feed boxes; the larger number had none. Upon inquiry of one of the men why all the horses had not been fed, his reply was that the men in charge of them had not got up, especially those under arrest. When I inquired of a private soldier present whether the officers were in the habit of attending stable calls he laughed at the idea. Such a thing seemed unknown. Others stated that officers did not attend stable call. Men seem to feed and groom their horses when they are ready. The night having been quite rainy, and the stables consequently muddy, the horses unprovided with boxes were obliged to eat their grain in the mud, except where a soldier hitched his horse at one side where the ground was hard and comparatively dry. The horses in Company D were better provided with feed boxes than any other squadron. No provision is made for draining or for preventing the water running into the stables where the ground is descending toward them.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. HAZEN WHITE,
Major Fourth Arkansas Cavalry and Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

The health of the men and the condition of the horses in the Third Brigade has materially improved since the brigade moved to Austin, where the ground is high and gravelly, with plenty of good water and ample corn forage accessible. The increased activity everywhere manifest is a promising omen of a better state of things in the cavalry arm of the service in this department.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. HAZEN WHITE,
Actg. Asst. Insp. Gen., Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 222. } HDQRS. DEPT. AND ARMY OF THE TENN., *East Point, Ga., September 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

4. Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, will direct the Seventy-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Col. F. A. Starring commanding, to proceed forthwith with camp and garrison equipage, via Cairo and Nashville, to these headquarters and report to the major-general commanding for orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard:

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *September 30, 1864.*
(Received October 7.)

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: Forrest is doing a good deal of mischief in Middle Tennessee. I started to-day all of my cavalry, who will cross Tennessee River in Perry County. I also send around to Tennessee River 500 white and 500 colored infantry, with a battery, to co-operate with the cavalry. I shall go to-night to Cairo, so as to communicate by telegraph in regard to the whereabouts of the enemy, and to direct the movement of our troops accordingly, and I may go up the Tennessee River before I return. General M. L. Smith I leave here. General Webster telegraphed me from Nashville, 11.30 p. m. the 27th, that Rousseau had been skirmishing all day at Pulaski.

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—1.40 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Know nothing of the Sixty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Not in this department. Have given no orders to troops not within my department and command.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—3.50 p. m.*

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

Your letter by Captain Fitzgerald is received. I will do everything in my power to aid in the object you desire. We shall probably want the troops six or eight days. They will be brigaded and commanded by Colonel Wangelin, of your State.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *September 30, 1864—5.45 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I received no dispatch from you last night and only one to-day, in which you say I had better send 100 stand of arms. I had, however, resolved to send 600 stand of arms, which have been shipped to-day. I send General Fuller down to-night to see you and to organize the Belleville regiment.

RICH'D YATES,
Governor.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—1.40 p. m.*

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

I thank you for what you have sent us. There is no Sixty-fourth Illinois, but a detachment of the Sixty-fourth Illinois, 180 strong, came and 100 were sent back to Chester, Ill., and 80 are on a steam-boat patrolling the Mississippi between here and Girardeau.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MATTOON, *September 30, 1864—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

My regiment is on veteran furlough. Will rendezvous October 8. I could get them in sooner if needed. The Eleventh Minnesota Veteran Infantry are here on way to Louisville.

JAMES M. TRUE,
Colonel Sixty-second Illinois Veteran Infantry.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—1.40 p. m.*

Col. JAMES M. TRUE,
Sixty-second Illinois Volunteers, Mattoon, Ill.:

It might be well to get your men together as soon as you can, but the General can give no instructions beyond his own department.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 184. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., September 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty, will relieve Maj. Gen. F. P. Blair, jr., U. S. Volunteers, and assume the command of the city and county of Saint Louis.

The commanding general thanks Major-General Blair for his services.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, September 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Commanding Saint Louis, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that General Smith's command has been ordered to Franklin. This leaves the lower Meramec partially unguarded. General Madison Miller, Enrolled Missouri Militia (First Station, Carondelet), has charge of that portion of the line.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

BENTON BARRACKS, *September 30, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

The effective strength of the One hundred and thirty-fourth Illinois is 498; of the One hundred and thirty-ninth is 640; of the One hundred and forty-second is 400. This includes commissioned and enlisted.

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—11.50 a. m.*

Colonel BONNEVILLE,
Benton Barracks:

The general commanding directs that the two Illinois regiments now in the barracks be at once supplied with sufficient camp and garrison equipage to enable them to move. The general commanding will be out to see them this afternoon.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

PLUM STREET DEPOT,
Saint Louis, September 30, 1864—5 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

A guarded train has been to De Soto to-day. All quiet and undisturbed to that place. Private citizens have walked up on the road track from the Knob and report three bridges and two or three water and station houses burned, leaving Irondale Thursday morning. I

respectfully ask permission to run a reconnoitering train with military guard down the road as far as first burnt bridge as soon as practicable, and if not incompatible with demands for troops in other quarters that Colonel Rankin's Jefferson County militia may be distributed on the bridges north of Mineral Point.

Respectfully,

S. D. BARLOW.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, September 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General GAGE:

GENERAL: I think it expedient to move the militia to the front under command of their own officers. They are dissatisfied, as they say they serve for nothing, and think they ought to have what little opportunity there is. You will please report to General Pleasonton for orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Coleman.)

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *September 30, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

One of our old scouts has just come in and states he left Pilot Knob about four hours after General Ewing. On coming up he saw large forces of the enemy in the vicinity of Potosi going to the left or in direction of Rolla. His story is of great importance, if true. I will send him up to you with an officer on the 11.40 train. No news of the enemy reported by Colonel Catherwood. I have sent a small train with guard on the railroad toward De Soto to reconnoiter. I have one regiment now at the bridge.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *September 30, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Catherwood has sent in to this place 500 horses to be shod. We have not the shops here for doing it. Will it be possible to have them shod in the city? Will we have time? Please answer.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—11.50 a. m.*

General A. J. SMITH,
Jefferson Barracks:

From your report it is probable the enemy is moving westward. Push Merrill out as far to the front as possible. I will send Merrill an order also. Captain Woods, assistant quartermaster, will shoe Colonel Catherwood's horses.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General SMITH:

Take troops to Franklin if you can get through.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

General Smith will send orders by telegraph to commanding officer on train in a few minutes.

DU BOIS.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—2.10 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

The general wishes you to send some cavalry west of the city at or near Kirkwood to replace Merrill, who has been pushed on to Franklin. Merrill has about 800 men. A small brigade of infantry now in the city will be sent to Franklin to-day.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *September 30, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

All safe at De Soto. I have ordered what six-months' men now there to remain until further orders.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *September 30, 1864—3.50 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I am informed there is no communication with Kirkwood. I have telegraphed Colonel Merrill in obedience to your orders, but cannot reach him.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—3.50 p. m.*

Major-General SMITH, *Jefferson Barracks:*

I think the rebels will go toward Rolla. Prepare to move toward that point. Move two brigades to Kirkwood; start one this afternoon; the one whose regiments are now guarding the bridges at the Meramec may be the last to move, and will be replaced by militia.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

Can't you send a brigade by train at once?

W. S. R.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

General R[osecrans] ordered a brigade of Illinois troops to Franklin. They can't move. Let your brigade (on train) come on. They will be sent by same train to Franklin.

By order:

J. V. DU BOIS.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *September 30, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have sent for railroad transportation to Carondelet for one brigade and will send it [at] once by rail to Kirkwood. I can march another brigade early in the morning, taking all the transportation of two brigades and the two batteries. A good road from here to Kirkwood, about thirteen miles.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *September 30, 1864—8.10 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Is the Franklin to which you order me to move at the junction of the railroads? On our maps it is called Pacific City. Answer quick.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

General A. J. SMITH:

All our information shows the necessity of forcing our movement. When your brigade has gone by train make arrangements to move all the rest of your command by land to Franklin. Cover your south flank by your cavalry, and when you reach Colonel Merrill send him back to cover the fords of the Meramec. If you can, come up when all is ready.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—8.38 p. m.*

Major-General SMITH, *Jefferson Barracks:*

Franklin and the Pacific City on your maps are one and the same place. It is the junction of the south and southwest branches Pacific road.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—10.20 p. m.*

General A. J. SMITH:

The One hundred and fortieth Illinois Volunteers is at the Pacific Depot, and will accompany your brigade and constitute part of it until the arrival of Colonel Wangelin.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *September 30, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

Colonel Catherwood is at the crossing of the Meramec and wants 6,000 rations. He heard at Pevely that a force of the enemy was at De Soto at 1 p. m. yesterday. Did not learn the number nor other information.

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 78. } *Jefferson Barracks, September 30, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

X. Commanding officer First Brigade: You will hold your command in readiness to move at 7 a. m. to-morrow, October 1, 1864, taking with you all land transportation, camp and garrison equipage, and ammunition pertaining to the command, and five days' rations.

XI. Commanding officer Second Brigade: You will hold your command in readiness to move at 7 a. m. to-morrow, October 1, 1864, taking with you all land transportation, camp and garrison equipage, and ammunition pertaining to the command, and five days' rations.

XII. Commanding officer pioneer company, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps: You will hold your command in readiness to move at 7 a. m. to-morrow, October 1, 1864, taking with you all land transportation, camp and garrison equipage, and ammunition pertaining to the command, and five days' rations.

XIII. Capt. R. R. Edwards, commissary of subsistence Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will have his department in readiness to move at 7 a. m. to-morrow for Franklin, Mo., by land. In compliance with orders from headquarters Right Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, this command is to be furnished with five days' rations, and in the event that the command is not now supplied with the above-named amount, Capt. R. R. Edwards, commissary of subsistence, will prepare to issue this night.

By order of Col. William T. Shaw:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP ARCHER,
Near Kirkwood, Mo., September 30, 1864.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: One of my scouts has just returned from the vicinity of Richwoods, and though his information is not very definite I infer from the character of it that Marmaduke, with the enemy's advance, had reached that vicinity, moving toward the Southwest Branch. Last night Price, it was said, was a good ways behind. I have a detachment of fifty men in that direction now, who left about 1 o'clock and will probably return about 10 o'clock to-morrow. Their information will doubtless be more definite, as the officer in command is instructed to get information accurately of any movement that may be going on toward the northwest. I have just learned from the down train that an officer on board the train reported the rebels entering the town of Franklin when the train left there. I have the last in a hasty note from a reliable man in Kirkwood. Whether the officer who made the report is reliable or not I have no means of knowing, as I cannot even learn his name. A detachment is just now going in that direction which will give me reliable information before morning. You will doubtless be able to learn more definitely than myself in regard to the rumor. It will greatly facilitate my operations if the general will keep me informed of what he may know of the movements of the enemy. All that I have so far been able to ascertain positively is that no rebels are this side of *Big River*. The Meramec is fordable at any point now, and will con-

tinue so until there are heavy rains on its headwaters, of which there seems little prospects; but there seems to be no indications of any movement toward the Meramec.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel, &c.

FRANKLIN, *September 30, 1864—3.10 p. m.*

Colonel DU BOIS:

There were two car-loads hard tack on the train which Mr. Curry got through to General Ewing at Harrison. The men had been on quarter rations and this seemed to cheer the men up very much. Two cars of ammunition were also in the same train and safely brought to Harrison. Refugees, consisting of soldiers and citizens, are coming in at that place in small squads from General Ewing's command.

W. T. HUNTER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 30, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have scouting parties out toward Fredericktown and northwest of here. All reports are to the effect that the rebels have moved from Fredericktown and Farmington toward Pilot Knob and De Soto. They are evidently in strong force. There is no rebel force menacing this post, and I have ordered my cavalry to scour the country in all directions for stragglers.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *September 30, 1864—noon.*

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have reports from Fredericktown brought by scouts and spies. The rebels have all left there except a strong mounted patrol force. They moved out west and northwest, and were variously reported at from 7,000 to 12,000, with considerable artillery. The common talk is that they intend attacking Jefferson City. Scouts came in from Bloomfield this morning and report that the main rebel force have moved north. I have my men out scouring the country west and northwest.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

OPERATOR,
Franklin:

Who is in command at Franklin? Ask commander there if he has any news from the direction of Rolla or south.

F. S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FRANKLIN, MO., *September 30, 1864—2 p. m.*

Colonel DU BOIS:

Capt. W. T. Hunter is in command here. He has no news from Rolla, but I have just received a dispatch to send to McKissock; it is from Mr. Curry, conductor on branch train. He went to Rolla yesterday, and got back from Harrison Station this p. m. with the engine, having left his train at Harrison Station. He reports as follows: "I arrived at Franklin at 1.30 p. m. this day with engine. Left all my train at Harrison and flagged down here. General Ewing is at Harrison with about 2,000 cavalry and about 500 infantry and six pieces artillery." General Ewing wants to get to Saint Louis. They were attacked twice yesterday afternoon, once about one mile from Harrison. They had heavy picket-firing about 11 o'clock last night. The track was torn up at Cuba, and burned the station-house there; also burned the station-house and tore up the track at Bourbon. Telegraph line is down between Bourbon and Cuba. Heard no cannonading up to 9.30 this a. m.

J. F. H. RUBY,
Operator.

FRANKLIN, MO., *September 30, 1864—5.10 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

Captain Boyd, who was reported captured this morning, has returned with a portion of his men. He had a skirmish with the enemy twenty-five miles south, and thinks that they are moving in force on this place. The citizens all volunteer their services, though they have but few arms. Your dispatches infused courage and enthusiasm among the forces and citizens. I am using every exertion to meet the case.

W. T. HUNTER,
Commanding Post.

FRANKLIN, *September 30, 1864—9.50 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

Scouts just returned report a large force of rebels, cavalry and artillery, within eight miles, advancing.

WM. T. HUNTER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

FRANKLIN, MO., *September 30, 1864.*

Lieut. C. LELAND,
Aide-de-Camp:

General Ewing is at Harrison Station, forty-five miles from here. My informant is conductor and engineer.

W. T. HUNTER,
Captain, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—3.20 p. m.*

Captain HUNTER,
Pacific Station:

There will be plenty of troops up there to-night.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., September 30, 1864.

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Saint Louis:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that all the force now here, citizens and convicts from the penitentiary, are intrenching on a shorter line than was adopted, and on which work has been done by General Frémont, which is over three miles long, and the different works not within supporting distance of each other. I have also prohibited all able-bodied citizens from leaving the district, and am putting them at work and organizing them for defense. Colonel Zevely, Osage County, has 400 Enrolled Missouri Militia, and will soon have his regiment on active duty. Colonel Hickox, of Cole County; Colonel Crawford, of Pettis; Colonel Marvin, of Henry, are working energetically to bring their regiments into the field. Out of all I hope to get three full regiments by the 7th proximo. Good officers with small scouts have been sent from here south of the Osage with orders to concentrate the citizen guards, establish relays for express of news, and, if hard pressed, to fall back on this post, gathering the armed citizens and horses on their return. Squads of men are scouring the country on both sides of the railroad, gathering the horses from the people for the use of my troops and to prevent the enemy from obtaining remounts, as far as possible. The mounted troops of my command will be concentrated here to-night or early to-morrow morning, and shall be ready to take the offensive by Monday, with about 2,000 mounted rifles, and leave sufficient infantry and artillery to guard this place, to which I can fall back if necessary. The debris of stores, old wagons, &c., at Warrensburg are on the cars waiting transportation; all other stores have been withdrawn, and will be here to-morrow morning. One company Forty-fifth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry and two companies Fourth Missouri State Militia are at Tipton, one company of First Missouri State Militia at Sedalia, and two companies of Seventh Missouri State Militia at Warrensburg, the two last without transportation, and one company of First Missouri State Militia at Lexington; three companies of the Forty-fifth Regiment of Volunteers guarding the bridges at Osage and Gasconade; the balance of the First, Fourth, and Seventh Missouri State Militia and Forty-fifth Volunteers (four companies), Company L (six guns), Company C (two guns), Second Missouri Artillery, are here or soon will be.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 30, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Please send me by first train 3,000 stand of infantry arms and equipments for the Enrolled Missouri Militia called into active service.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—11.50 a. m.*

General E. B. BROWN,
Jefferson City:

Your call for arms, camp and garrison equipage received. Arms are not in sufficient quantities here to issue in such quantities. Get your Enrolled Missouri Militia and citizen guards organized first, and in places of safety, where the arms cannot be captured. When the organization is completed and reported supplies will be sent.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—11.59 a. m.*

General E. B. BROWN,
Jefferson City:

Am directed by commanding general to inquire how many men are ready for active service. Maj. Ignatius Hazel, brigade quartermaster Enrolled Missouri Militia, will make requisition for quantity needed for immediate use, approved by you. Telegraph immediately the number he will draw for, and shipment will be made.

E. ANSON MORE,
Quartermaster-General of Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 30, 1864.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Saint Louis:

Has the Thirty-fourth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia been ordered to report to me?

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—8 p. m.*

General E. B. BROWN,
Jefferson City:

Seven companies of the Thirty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia have been ordered to rendezvous at Hermann and report to you.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 30, 1864.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Saint Louis:

Col. R. Poser, commanding Thirty-fourth Missouri Militia, refuses to move by my order. Says he has telegraphic orders to remain at Hermann.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—9.35 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN, *Jefferson City:*

The general wishes again to impress upon you the necessity of preventing the capture of the arms of the citizen guards. Concentrate them, or make them fortify arsenal. Arrest Colonel Poser if he refuses to obey your orders. You are his superior.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—9.35 p. m.*

Brigadier-General BROWN, *Jefferson City, Mo.:*

Instruct our cavalry to attack fiercely the advance parties of the enemy. They are never very large and always far in advance of the main body. Have this well understood. Impress upon them the necessity of handling them roughly. They go ahead to pick up and prepare the way for the main army.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 30, 1864—11.15 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The superintendent railroad reports the enemy at Cuba. They will probably cut the lines before morning. Have you any instructions to give me except to fight? I am doing all I can to intrench my position, and shall put all the transportation I can on the north side of the river and shall send a cavalry force to retard the advance of the enemy so as to gain time for re-enforcements to arrive. I shall have about 2,500 effective when all have arrived.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—11.58 p. m.*

General E. B. BROWN, *Jefferson City:*

Nothing to add to former instructions, save that Mower from Arkansas is close on the enemy's heels, and we shall soon be upon [him] in overwhelming force. You are doing right. Instruct our cavalry as directed this morning to strike their advance sharp and hard. You can whip all they can bring against you. Fisk will be there soon.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, September 30, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICER DETCH. 40TH INFTY. MISSOURI VOLS.,
Gasconade Bridge:

SIR: The general commanding directs that you will move with your entire command to this post immediately on being relieved by the Thirty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia, now en route to the Gasconade bridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 30, 1864.*

Col. R. POSER, *Hermann:*

Order four companies of your command to move at once to Gasconade bridge, the remainder of your regiment to this place.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FOURTH REGT. ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Hermann, September 30, 1864.

General E. B. BROWN:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch of this date ordering me to take four of my companies to the Gasconade bridge and the balance of my command to Jefferson City, and in answer to the same I have to state that if this is done it will leave the Little Berger and Cole Creek bridges unguarded. Cole Creek bridge is four miles above Hermann and Little Berger Creek about five miles below. I received a dispatch from headquarters at Saint Louis yesterday ordering me to remain with seven companies at Hermann or [in] the neighborhood. Said dispatch also gave me information that Bill Anderson with 200 or 300 men will try to cross the river in the neighborhood of Portland. Five companies of my command have been ordered to Rolla. I am also informed that arms and provisions will arrive here to-day for my command.

I am, general, respectfully, yours,

R. POSER,
Col., Comdg. Thirty-fourth Regt. Enrolled Missouri Militia.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 30, 1864.*

Colonel POSER,
Comdg. Thirty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia, Hermann:

Move your command, as ordered by dispatch from these headquarters, immediately. Acknowledge receipt.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TIPTON, *September 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN:

In accordance with your orders, I marched from Boonville to this place and await orders from you.

KERR,
Lieutenant Company A, Fourth Cavalry.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 30, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Tipton:*

Move at once with your entire command to this place. The infantry will move by mail train to-morrow, 1st proximo.

By command:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 30, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Warrensburg:

Move at once with your entire command via Sedalia to this place.
By command:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., September 30, 1864.

E. G. TOOTE, Esq.,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

SIR: There are no arms here to issue. I ordered fifty stand sent from Sedalia, which, with those you have and double-barreled guns besides already in the hands of the citizen guards, will have to answer, as I cannot get any more now until the Enrolled Missouri Militia are armed. I send you an order to take command of citizen-guard organizations in Johnson County, with a list of the commanding officers. As Shelby is reported moving in force in this direction, and will soon be in the western portion of the State, a concentration will become necessary in order to be effective and prevent the rebels taking the arms of the citizen guards. I send you 2,000 buckshot cartridges, for which make requisitions and send to me for approval.

Yours, very truly,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *September 30, 1864.*

Capt. J. T. GOODBRAKE,
Sedalia:

Move at once with your entire command via Tipton to this place.
By command:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST SUB-MIL. DIST. CENTRAL MO.,
No. 21. } *Jefferson City, Mo., September 30, 1864.*

Colonel Zevely, commanding Twenty-eighth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, will, on receipt of this, move his entire command to Jefferson City forthwith and report to the commanding officer for orders.

By order of Col. Frank W. Hickox, commanding:

G. B. MILLER,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROLLA, *September 30, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BRUTSCHE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Instruct Captain See to make every effort to secure and keep on hand a good supply of rations. Bring the troops down to two-thirds rations, if necessary, to carry matters along to the middle of November. Use

all beef if necessary; be as saving of ammunition as possible, and if short seize all powder from the merchants and hold till the crisis has passed. Ewing was compelled to evacuate for want of rations and ammunition. All his horses and trains are supposed to have been captured. Has Captain Roberts' company, Seventh Provisional, Company L, Second Arkansas, and E, Sixth Missouri State Militia, come forward? If they have not, keep them.

J. B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ROLLA, *September 30, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel BRUTSCHE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Springfield, Mo.:

Continue the work on the fortifications until they are entirely complete. Pilot Knob was evacuated on Wednesday morning. Ewing has been falling back fighting, and we fear has been captured. The enemy is estimated at 15,000, and is said to have lost 1,500 killed and wounded in his assaults on Pilot Knob. We are busy making preparations here.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN, *Rolla, Mo.:*

Will give especial attention to the commissary and ammunition, and complete the works without delay. Company E, Sixth Missouri State Militia, and L, Second Arkansas, are at Lebanon. Have directed Major Cosgrove to send them to Rolla at once. Roberts' company is here, the only mounted company at the post. Shall I start them to Rolla?

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., September 30, 1864.

Major COSGROVE, *Lebanon:*

Send Company E, Sixth Missouri State Militia, and Company L, Second Arkansas Cavalry, to Rolla at once. Will get General Holland to order out the Enrolled Missouri Militia at once.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *September 30, 1864—8.40 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Price is sending his officers to this district to stir up the recruits. Our troops at Carrollton killed a rebel colonel and two other recruiting officers yesterday. I have reports of the killing of a few of Anderson's demons by a detachment of Dyer's troops in Montgomery County to-day.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—2.35 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Glasgow:

Move toward Jefferson City with all dispatch, carefully sweeping the country as you go. Let Douglass complete the unfinished work in that district. Answer, giving your movements, which must be quick.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, *September 30, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Your telegram received. I have but forty men at this post. With them and the citizens I have held Glasgow and sent every other man into the brush. After receiving your inquiry last night I immediately ordered the concentration of Kutzner's, Dyer's, and Harding's regiments and directed them to join me with all possible dispatch. Dyer will be at Rocheport to-morrow night, Kutzner the morning following, Harding soon after. Every nerve shall be strained to hasten the movements. I have messengers in every direction getting the separate detachments together.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 30, 1864—8.40 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I shall not be able to concentrate Harding's regiment for three or four days. Dyer's and Kutzner's will be at Jefferson City within two days. Is it your desire that I hasten to Jefferson City in advance of the troops?

C. B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—9.40 p. m.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Glasgow, Mo.:

Use your discretion as to going to Jefferson City before your troops.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MACON, *September 30, 1864.*

General FISK:

Major Johnston was killed, stripped, scalped, and his nose broken. His remains and those of Captain Smith, whose remains were worse treated than those of Johnston, were sent to their homes yesterday evening. Every facility will be gratuitously offered by the railroad company. Anderson was in command; Todd was second. Cy. Gordon was with them. A prisoner who has six bullet holes in him was placed at the head of the column by Todd and told to [count] the files as they passed and to report to you. He counted 107 sets of fours, duly offi-

cered, making a force of about 450 men. Only four of Johnston's escaped who were in the fight; two of them will die; only one man escaped unharmed. Two companies of Kutzner's regiment are wiped out.

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

GLASGOW, *September 30, 1864.*

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Aide-de-Camp, Macon:

Push a messenger after Kutzner with directions that he reach here with his entire regiment at the earliest possible hour to join me against the invaders. Let the Enrolled Missouri Militia be hurried out.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Joseph, September 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

Have not been able to use Hannibal and Saint Joseph for these three days. I am not in communication with Colonel Harding and know nothing of orders that have been given him. Shall send a messenger to him to-night asking him to carry out his instructions as early as possible. About 300 of his men are yet at this post—the only force we have. Enrolled Missouri Militia is not yet in working order. Trouble is anticipated in Clay County; I think nothing extensive. Colonel Shanklin when at Carrollton killed a rebel colonel and two other recruiting officers yesterday. Have you any orders? We are without orders, dispatches, or mails.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *September 30, 1864.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI:

Col. J. H. Shanklin, in command of Enrolled Missouri Militia at Carrollton, on yesterday encountered a band of Confederates, and killed Colonel Peery, called Black Bill Peery, Maj. J. C. Cravens, and Capt. D. A. Williams, and wounded another. They were recruiting officers from Shelby's brigade. Their orders and a considerable rebel mail are now in the hands of General Craig. The letters state that many such parties would start to North Missouri to recruit as soon as Shelby crossed the Osage River, and urge their rebel friends to get ready to join them when they approach the Missouri River.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *September 30, 1864.*

General FISK:

I have no official news from General Douglass. Well authenticated rumors say he is pressing after the rebels in Callaway County. Colonel *Dyer's forces* captured two of the men who participated in the Centralia

massacre yesterday, and they stated that Thrailkill left Singletone with the intention of crossing the river and joining Pap Price. They paroled the two bushwhackers, and the rebels at Florence buried them.

FRANK D. EVANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *September 30, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER,
In the Field, Sturgeon:

Move your command to Rocheport regardless of any small bands of bushwhackers, and send 100 men toward Glasgow by forced marches. Wait my arrival at Rocheport unless you receive other orders.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

STURGEON, *September 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK, *Glasgow:*

My scouts just in and report guerrillas numerous south and southeast of this place. I think they are concentrating to cross the river at Portland. Have you any news from the Mount Zion fight?

T. J. STAUBER.

GLASGOW, *September 30, 1864.*

Colonel STAUBER, *Sturgeon:*

I have heard of no fight at Mount Zion Church. When was it, who fought, and what results?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *September 30, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Colonel DYER, *Warrenton, Mo.:*

SIR: I am pained to learn that the guards sent on the railroad are in the habit of behaving in a most disorderly manner, firing from the cars at animals and persons. Such behavior is worse than savage. You will promulgate this, and hereafter have any man shot who is guilty of firing at persons—not armed enemies—from the cars, and arrest and send here to prison any one who fires from the cars without orders, except at the enemy. Officers having charge of the guards will be held responsible for the conduct of their men and the execution of this order.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, *September 30, 1864.*

Colonel DYER, *Mexico:*

That is the talk; push is the word. Rocheport needs your spirit among them. Order every rebel in that region to haul his forage to you forthwith. Keep every man on the alert, and tell the boys to remember Centralia.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *September 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

There are no soldiers east of Macon, except the few militia I am keeping quartered until the arms can come you have ordered here. I wish you would insure their being sent. The state of things in this country is bad. Loyal men are in fear, and leaving. An order which should require all men to take up arms, leave the country, or be shot, would meet with a ready response. I think our prominent disloyal men here would welcome it.

J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Colonel.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 30, 1864.*

General FISK:

I can't get any reliable information of Ike Powell's locality. Heard of forty men going across below this toward the Chariton River late yesterday. Have heard of other squads going in that direction in the last day or two.

A. F. DENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HUNTSVILLE, *September 30, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Glasgow:

Ike Powell, with forty men of Shelby's command, is in the lower part of this county recruiting. His recruiting stations are in my possession. It is reported on good authority that several parties of the same command have recently recrossed the river. Have ordered Captain Durham to Allen.

A. F. DENNY,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

COTTONWOOD, *September 30, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Have no evidence of large forces of Indians south of this post. General Mitchell is at Fort Kearny. Colonel Summers has been placed in command here. I am detached as district engineer by order of General Mitchell. All quiet at present.

GEO. M. O'BRIEN,
Major, &c.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, September 30, 1864.
(Received October 5.)

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to inclose for your information copy of a telegram received this day from General Curtis, dated Fort Leavenworth, September 29, in reference to Indian matters in this Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. A. CHEVER,
Private Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *September 29, 1864.*

JOHN EVANS:

General Mitchell is hunting Indians up the Platte, and General Blunt south of Arkansas also searching for them. Try and give them any information you think reliable. The chiefs you named are not reliable, and desire to save their friends, who are near the Arkansas, by extravagant reports of forces elsewhere. They ought to be made to go and show our enemies. Their chiefs are all implicated in the attacks where they have depredated. All they fear is winter approaching and therefore they desire peace, which they cannot have at present. I was far up the Republican and Mitchell was farther. I will try to have new scouts sent out from Cottonwood to ascertain the truth of this report. If such a force is there it must be attacked as soon as possible. The idea of Sioux being driven down by Sully is not reasonable; that was the report before my visit to the Platte, and I found nothing to justify it.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Sumner, N. Mex., September 30, 1864.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of New Mexico:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, inclosing copies of letters, &c. Inclosed you will find a report of Captain Bristol, commanding this post, of the measures already taken by him in sending out scouts and parties of observation. Your direction in regard to sending out scouting parties and the manner of receiving flags of truce and parties of Indians claiming to be friendly will be closely observed. In answer to your inquiry as to whether we can get 250 of the Navajoes and Apaches to accompany Colonel Carson in making an expedition, &c., I have the honor to say that I have this evening had a full conference with the chiefs of the Navajoes, who decline in the most decided manner to have anything to do with aggressive operations. They say if we are attacked here they will do their share of fighting, but that they came here to work and not to fight; that by fighting they have been ruined, and that they now want peace. We said everything that could properly be said to induce them to aid in making the party, but they showed throughout the conference a very decided disinclination to do so. The Apaches, I am assured, will at any time furnish all their available force to make an expedition of this or any other character that offers them booty. I do not think, however, that they could muster for the expedition more that fifty or sixty effective men.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. CROCKER,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Sumner, N. Mex., September 30, 1864.

Capt. R. LUSBY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dist. of Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding that, having been informed by some Navajoes that signs of a large camp of Comanches or Kiowas were seen by them about

sixty miles southeast of this post, I immediately sent out Lieut. B. F. Fox, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with a small party of mounted men and two Navajo Indians to act as guides and spies, to ascertain their whereabouts, and, if possible, to learn for what purpose they were moving toward the Pecos. Lieutenant Fox returned after an absence of eight days, having gone as far as Bosque Grande, and reports having seen no Indian signs. I also dispatched two Mexicans in the direction in which the camp was supposed to be over the Llano Estacado. They returned late last evening and reported that they traveled six days over the Llano (going about 300 miles from this post) and struck a tributary of the Red River, where an Indian camp had been, estimated by them to be from 800 to 1,000. They state that many of the animals were shot, and that the trail from there went in a southerly direction. They also state that the camp is about 250 miles from Fort Bascom, down the river. This information corresponds with intelligence I received from Captain Gorham, now at Fort Bascom. They also report having met Mexicans coming from the Comanche Camp, who say that they had been trading with them, and that the Indians told them that they had released the captives recently taken by them on the plains; that they were tired of fighting and wanted to be at peace with the whites. Having received a letter from the commanding officer at Fort Bascom on the 17th instant informing me of Comanches being in the vicinity of that post, and requesting me to send him re-enforcements, I immediately sent Captain Gorham, First Cavalry California Volunteers, with thirty-two men of Companies B and G, of that regiment, with instructions to return when the commander of Fort Bascom thought their services could be dispensed with. Captain Gorham writes me that about twenty Indians came into the post with a flag of truce. They say that their camp is some distance down the river; that they are the same Indians who attacked Fort Larned and a train some time since on the plains, but that they now wish to make peace with the whites.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. BRISTOL,
Captain, Fifth Infantry, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 154. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., September 30, 1864.*

Companies G and F, First Regiment U. S. Volunteers, now at Camp Reno, Milwaukee, Wis., will immediately proceed to Saint Paul and report for duty to Brig. Gen. H. H. Sibley, commanding District of Minnesota.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., September 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 27th instant has been received. General Sully writes me from Fort Rice, under date of September 9, stating that seven Yanktonais are there, who inform him that the chiefs of that band are on their way to Fort Rice to negotiate for peace. The

only hostile Indians, as it seems, from whom anything is to be apprehended on the Minnesota [frontier] are the small bands under Sleepy Eyes, White Lodge, &c., and any raids they can make before winter must of necessity be small affairs. Colonel Thomas is ordered in returning to Minnesota to march against any hostile Indians whom he may hear of anywhere south of Devil's Lake. I have also sent orders to Sully to send over to you Brackett's battalion, and I send to-morrow the other two companies of the First U. S. Volunteers. With all these forces it would seem that the frontier of Minnesota ought to be safe. I send these forces in deference to your apprehensions, though I cannot bring myself to believe that there can be any danger, except from small raids, which the forces in your district ought to be abundantly able to manage.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, *September 30, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Fort Rice, Dak. Ter.:

If you do not need Brackett's battalion this winter send them across the country to Minnesota.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

Abstract from return of the Military Division of West Mississippi, Maj. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of September, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	New Orleans, La.
Department of the Gulf (Hurlbut):							
Staff	80	.....	82	96	.....	.....	New Orleans, La.
Infantry	1,161	26,987	37,018	45,749	.....	.....	
Cavalry	295	6,885	9,961	12,908	.....	.....	
Artillery	151	4,774	6,050	7,141	32	119	
Total	1,687	38,646	53,111	65,894	32	119	
Department of the Missouri* (Rosecrans):							
Staff	52	.....	52	55	.....	.....	Saint Louis, Mo.
Infantry	217	6,557	7,645	8,581	4	.....	
Cavalry	230	7,113	8,818	13,270	.....	4	
Artillery	26	837	1,044	1,241	.....	46	
Total	525	14,507	17,559	23,147	4	50	
Department of Arkansas (Steele):							
Staff	34	.....	34	37	.....	.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Infantry	459	11,224	16,203	24,477	.....	3	
Cavalry	334	7,674	12,867	19,891	.....	14	
Artillery	26	1,011	1,203	1,598	7	54	
Total	853	19,909	30,307	46,003	7	71	
Grand total	3,081	73,062	100,993	135,060	43	240	

*Exclusive of Missouri State Enrolled Militia, for return of which see next, *post*.

Abstract from return of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of September, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
First Military District (Pike)	17	301	353	423
Fourth Military District (Holland)	7	60	73	99
Seventh Military District (Craig)	58	1,158	1,256	1,473
Eighth Military District (Douglass)	48	1,132	1,275	1,475
Total	130	2,651	2,957	3,480

Abstract from return of the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of September, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters*	12	62	86	100	.....	.....	Fort Leavenworth.
District of Colorado (Chivington)	47	786	920	1,223	.....	.....	Denver.
District of Nebraska (Mitchell)	53	1,146	1,199	1,536	.....	.....	Omaha.
District of North Kansas (Davies)	17	368	577	744	6	4	Fort Leavenworth.
District of South Kansas (Sykes)	88	2,223	2,708	3,478	.....	17	Lawrence.
District of Upper Arkansas (Blunt)	15	407	553	1,282	.....	10	Fort Riley.
Grand total	232	4,992	6,043	8,363	6	31	

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of September, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	30	.....	30	30	.....	.....
Albuquerque	1	46	54	62	.....	6
Fort Bascom	2	62	68	137	.....	.....
Fort Canby	2	109	126	156	.....	.....
Fort Craig	8	135	210	270	4	13
Fort Marcy	1	48	58	64	.....	.....
Fort McRae	2	61	66	91	.....	.....
Fort Stanton	2	31	39	89	.....	.....
Fort Sumner	8	163	203	368	.....	.....
Fort Union	9	229	272	712	4	4
Union Depot	1	9	10	10	.....	.....
Fort Whipple	.....	26	31	38	.....	.....
Fort Wingate	3	100	118	184	.....	.....
Los Pinos	1	48	52	53	.....	.....
En route	6	217	223	225	.....	.....
Unassigned veterans	1	94	95	95	.....	.....
District of Arizona:						
Headquarters (Franklin, Tex.)	7	183	218	245	.....	.....
Fort Bowie	1	60	66	79	.....	2
Fort Cummings	2	84	114	129	.....	.....
Fort Goodwin	7	219	306	375	.....	.....
Tubac	1	80	99	101	.....	.....
Las Cruces	5	134	182	297	.....	2
Total	100	2,138	2,640	3,810	8	25

* Includes escort.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of September, 1864.

[Compiled mainly from subordinate returns.]

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	15	11	26	26	.....	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
District of Iowa:							
Northwestern Indian expedition (Sully).	33	848	1,115	2,072	.....	4	In the field.
Garrisons, &c. (Ten Broeck)	15	389	449	451	.....	.....	Davenport, Iowa.
District of Minnesota (Sibley)	67	1,773	2,194	2,194	.....	12	Saint Paul, Minn.
District of Wisconsin (Smith)	14	249	419	529	.....	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Total	144	3,270	4,203	5,272	.....	.....	

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 143. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, October 1, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. S. Abert, assistant inspector-general, having been relieved from duty in this department by orders from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, Lieut. Col. W. H. Thurston, assistant inspector-general, is announced as assistant inspector-general, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Natchez, Miss., October 1, 1864—11 a. m.

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Commanding U. S. Forces at Morganza:

GENERAL: Major-General Reynolds, when at Vicksburg a few days ago, informed me that I could call upon you for about 1,000 cavalry to aid in the operations I am conducting, and said he would notify you of it in passing Morganza. My cavalry, 1,000 strong, with a battery, landed at Bruinsburg yesterday morning, and are now beating up the country from Port Gibson here. I shall have them land on Monday at Fort Adams (about 1,200 cavalry and four guns) with orders to proceed at once to a point on the road from Bayou Sara to Woodville, where the Louisiana line crosses it, and in order to create a diversion and keep any troops which may be at or in the vicinity of Clinton from re-enforcing those which are near Woodville, and those which have been drawn this way from Jackson by my operations, I request that you will have Colonel Davis (or such other officer as you can spare) with 1,000 men or more (preferably cavalry) land at Bayou Sara at daylight on Monday morning, or as soon after as possible, and make a demonstration toward Clinton with a small detachment sent up twenty or thirty miles toward Woodville. My troops will immediately, on reach-

ing a point on the road below Woodville, march north, beating up the country as far as Natchez, when they will re-embark for Vicksburg. Please answer by Captain Miller, stating exactly what I can expect.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &c.,
Little Rock, Ark., October 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Mil. Div. of West Miss., New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to request that three companies of heavy artillery may be ordered to this department for the purpose of garrisoning the principal forts. I am informed that there are four or five such companies in the Department of the Missouri that might be spared. Under the orders prohibiting the enlistment of deserters from the rebel army they cannot be raised in this department, nor can colored troops be enlisted to any extent until our lines are advanced.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., October 1, 1864.

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

A citizen scout has returned from Reeves' Crossing, on Arkansas River, fifteen miles above Arkansas Post. The enemy was on the opposite side. Among the commanders are General Parsons, of Missouri, and Colonel Parsons, of Texas. On Wednesday night about 800 mounted men crossed in boats to this side and went up the river. Some force was reported to have come over and gone up a day or two before. Rebel foraging parties for cattle came up nearly to De Witt.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Steele.)

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 1, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of Arkansas:

The Cadot has not yet arrived. I will send a party up the river to-morrow to see if they can hear anything of her.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 1, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The boat has arrived within ten miles of this place. She will be down in the morning.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 1, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

Lieutenant Arnold, with a party of independent scouts, arrived here to-day from Little Rock. He had seen nothing on the road. He will start again in the morning.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 1, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

You will please forward the inclosed dispatches* without delay. You can see what they are and then seal. I do not wish another train to start until its safety can be insured. Concentrate all your detachments at Fort Gibson and move in all the hay. Find out where the enemy is, if possible, and inform me. My impression is that they have moved around you for the purpose of attacking another train. Use every effort in your power to guard against any surprise at Gibson. I have to-day received dispatches from Major-General Steele at Little Rock. He has received large re-enforcements, who have gone in pursuit of Price, who at last accounts was at Batesville. Name the hour at which your dispatches leave for this place.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 1, 1864—2.07 p. m.*

Captain PENNOCK,
Cairo:

It seems the rebels are advancing on Saint Louis. They occupied De Soto last night. We are very anxious to learn if a column sent by Steele under Mower to follow Price is in Missouri. Would be very much obliged if you would get some messenger to him in the direction of Bloomfield, to report to you, or to any part whence speedy communication can be had. The messenger will be liberally paid.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MOUND CITY, *October 1, 1864—7.25 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

I have sent a gun-boat to New Madrid to try to get information you require from that direction. I will try to get a messenger out in another direction.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain and Commandant.

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* Not found as inclosures; but see Thayer to Halleck (p. 475), which is probably one of the dispatches inclosed.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 1, 1864—1.38 p. m.*

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

A reliable citizen of Saint Louis has just come in from Price's camp, where he saw Price, Reynolds (rebel Governor of the State), Trusten Polk, and others, and he is satisfied that it is Price's intention to come to Saint Louis; so that any troops you can send me will be in time.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 1, 1864—1.39 p. m.*

Governor YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

The latest intelligence is that the enemy, coming north from Pilot Knob, took possession of De Soto, forty miles south of, last night. We would like to have any assistance you can send.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *October 1, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

General Paine has ordered One hundred and thirty-second and One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiments, at Chicago, and Forty-seventh and One hundred and thirty-eighth, Camp Butler, to start for Saint Louis as soon as transportation can be furnished. They are about 2,500 strong. The Forty-seventh is not armed. Can you arm them?

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 1, 1864—8.50 p. m.*

Hon. RICHARD YATES,
Springfield, Ill.:

All right. Can arm them at once. Are they three-years' men?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 1, 1864—2 p. m.*

Brigadier-General FULLER,
Belleville:

Our news is that the enemy are advancing this way. We want all the troops we can get.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 1, 1864—1.50 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER 132D REGIMENT,
Chicago or Springfield:

General Rosecrans is in great need of troops for a few days to garrison Saint Louis. I hope you will hurry your regiment here.

A. C. FULLER,
Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 1, 1864—2.35 p. m.*

Colonel CALLENDER,
Saint Louis Arsenal:

The general commanding directs that you furnish the militia at Meramec bridge with arms and ammunition. General Pleasonton will inform you of the number at present unarmed. The general commanding directs that you send a messenger on special train to Meramec bridge to see that the arms and ammunition are properly distributed.

EDW. McK. HUDSON,
Inspector-General.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *October 1, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Scouts in from De Soto report Mower's engagement with Price at Cadet Station, Thursday, 3 p. m. Shall I push on to Franklin? Answer.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 1, 1864—11.36 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

GENERAL: The general has just seen a reliable gentleman who was with Price's army. He saw Price, Trusten Polk, Reynolds, &c., and he says he thinks the enemy are coming to Saint Louis. In this case it would not be advisable to go beyond Kirkwood, and perhaps the Gravois road would be far enough to camp your command. Merrill will probably watch your front, and you can keep your cavalry well to the south and test this information. Telegram received. Examine scouts well.

DU BOIS.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 1, 1864—11.50 a. m.*

General SMITH:

Colonel Wolfe is fighting at Franklin. The general considers it advisable to send another brigade on train to his assistance, with orders to move carefully so as not to endanger their safety.

J. V. DU BOIS.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *October 1, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

A very large portion of the militia at the Meramec bridge is not armed.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *October 1, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

Shall I order the cavalry to return to the Hillsborough road crossing of the Meramec?

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 1, 1864—12.40 p. m.*

Major-General SMITH,
Jefferson Barracks:

Order them to connect your headquarters with the headquarters of the cavalry advance. The cavalry must of course extend their surveillance over and command the Gravois road leading to Hillsborough.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 1, 1864—2.35 p. m.*

General A. J. SMITH:

The general wishes you to tell him when your Second Brigade leaves for Franklin, and keep him thoroughly posted regarding it and everything. Don't get them so separated you can't get them together. What do you think, after carefully sifting reports, of Mower's fight?

J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *October 1, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Wolfe telegraphs that he is in Franklin; driven the enemy out; now has possession of the town. Do you want the Second Brigade to go by rail to re-enforce him? I think he is safe. I have ordered all the cars to be held in readiness at Carondelet, and can soon move the Second Brigade if you order it.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *October 1, 1864—3.20 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

After receiving Colonel Wolfe's two last messages do you direct the Second Brigade to go by rail?

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 1, 1864—3.40 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS,
Benton Barracks:

Colonel Wolfe has driven the enemy from Franklin. Telegraph line O K. Colonel Wolfe says 2,000 enemy, and all quiet now. Do you want the other brigade to go now?

J. V. DU BOIS.

FRANKLIN, *October 1, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

HAMMANN:

Citizens of this place say there were over 1,500 rebels engaged in the fight. Soldiers say they can hear cannonading every four minutes in the southwest. Colonel Wolfe's command have gone into camp. Our artillery is all unloaded.

CRANE.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 1, 1864—5.10 p. m.*

Major-General SMITH,
Jefferson Barracks:

Let the brigade camp out the city on the road to Kirkwood, near the railroad, so that you may be able to unite your command, which will be held convenient to the city until we know what is south of us. Wolfe and Merrill must try to keep us fully advised, and be ready to move this way if wanted, or to stay. Tell him see to the militia of Franklin.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 1, 1864—12.55 a. m.*

Colonel SHAW,
Commanding at Jefferson Barracks:

I have ordered a train of cars to report to you at 6 a. m. Send it down to the Meramec bridge to bring up the regiment now there that will join its brigade at Jefferson Barracks. See they are supplied with rations and ammunition.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 1, 1864—1.32 a. m.*

Colonel SHAW,
Jefferson Barracks:

You will order Colonel Catherwood, commanding the cavalry at Meramec Crossing, to send one squadron to report to General Rosecrans by 11 a. m.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 1, 1864—9.25 p. m.*

Colonel SHAW,
Jefferson Barracks:

Have everything in readiness to move early in the morning. We go by land with the train.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 1, 1864—9.26 p. m.*

Colonel SHAW,
Jefferson Barracks:

We will leave early in the morning for Franklin. Have everything ready to move. We move by land.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 1, 1864—1.32 a. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Meramec Bridge:

I have ordered a train of cars to your station. Be in readiness to leave for Jefferson Barracks with your regiment by 6.30 a. m. You will leave whatever militia troops are with you in charge of the bridge.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 1, 1864—2.15 a. m.*

COMDG. OFFICER 3D BRIG., 3D DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS:

Please find Colonel Wolfe, examine every car, and give him the telegram I have sent him. If not to be found, get my telegrams and obey them.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 1, 1864—12.25 a. m.*

Colonel WOLFE,
Comdg. Third Brig., Third Div., Sixteenth Army Corps:

You will proceed at once to Franklin, at the junction of the railroad, and there disembark your command, and send the train back. A battery of artillery will follow you; also one regiment of volunteers from Illinois will report to you. At once on your arrival make your disposition to resist any force of the enemy approaching that point and follow him, if necessary. I will join you as soon as possible by land, bringing everything that has been left behind. Try and save the Meramec bridge, in front of Franklin.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 1, 1864—1.20 a. m.*

Colonel WOLFE,
Comdg. 3d Brig., 16th Army Corps, Seventh Street Depot:

Move forward to Franklin. At Glencoe, Eureka, and Allenton you can gain information as to the whereabouts of the enemy. Move cautiously. Colonel Merrill, commanding the cavalry, will probably be in Franklin in advance of you. I have no further instructions to give. Go ahead.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

You will have a telegrapher with [you]; send back dispatches from all points when you can.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *October 1, 1864.*

Col. E. H. WOLFE,
Near Franklin:

Try and get the cars that contain the artillery in a position to be unloaded and bring your artillery into action.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

NEAR FRANKLIN, *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General SMITH:

I encountered the enemy this morning at 9 o'clock about two miles east of Franklin, they having occupied the town early this morning. I have driven them into the town and they have opened upon me with one piece of artillery. I can tell nothing of their force, but don't think it large. I have no cavalry here, and my artillery is where it cannot be unloaded from train. Have you any instructions?

E. H. WOLFE,
Colonel.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General SMITH:

I entered this place at 12 m. to-day, driving the enemy with but little difficulty. They are reported by what few citizens left to be 2,000 strong, with four pieces of artillery. They have plundered the town and destroyed considerable railroad track. I have no doubt the Meramec bridge in front has been destroyed. Everything is now quiet.

E. H. WOLFE,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

FRANKLIN, *October 1, 1864—4.15 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Arrived here about 2 p. m.; have just been getting an idea of the situation. Scouts have been sent out in the direction of enemy's reported retreat; not yet returned. Will report when they arrive. Cannonading heard about the time of my arrival; believed to be enemy's, gone in direction of Gray's Summit. Cannot yet learn accurately what has become of enemy. Please let me have any information that may be useful to me.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *October 1, 1864—4.15 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Received your note this a. m. at 7 o'clock, and started for Franklin at once. You say, "Why did not you go to Franklin with all your command as ordered?" This morning the order was positive. The order left Saint Louis at 1 p. m. yesterday and reached me at 5 or 6, and ordered me simply to move my headquarters to Franklin, scouting west and south side; nothing about my command except that I was to guard the fords of Meramec. At the time your order reached me I sent reconnaissance to Franklin to ascertain the truth of a rumor that the enemy was there, intending to leave next morning. There is nothing in the order signed by Captain Bennett directing me to move my headquarters that indicated any haste.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *October 1, 1864—5.10 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Have just examined a servant of Major Field, Cabell's adjutant-general. He says that Price's force was left at Richwoods. When Cabell left there yesterday morning he had in his possession a general order, dated headquarters Cabell's brigade, September 25, 1864, which is receipted on the back by four regimental commanders and addressed to the same number. This man says Price had the train with him, about 400 wagons, though of course his estimate is unreliable. He says Cabell was not killed; was in command here to-day.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel.

FRANKLIN, *October 1, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The following is the situation here: Cabell's brigade entered the place this morning a little after sunrise, and after gutting nearly all the stores and houses in town of whatever was valuable set fire to the depot, water tanks, and workshops of the railroad company, entirely destroying them, as also a water tank below the town, and the railroad bridges across the Meramec near here and at Mozelle, and a small bridge between the Meramec and town. They were driven out of the town about 10 o'clock by Wolfe's brigade with a loss to the enemy of 5 or 6 killed and some wounded. From here they went out the road to Union, destroying the depot and buildings at Gray's Summit, and leaving along the road within a few miles one broken-down ambulance and some thirty horses wounded and broken down. The track of the main branch of the railroad is not seriously injured, either here or at Gray's, and will be readily repaired. I am trying now to get a party through to see what injury has been done beyond that. In leaving here they took everything with them. The cannonading about 2 o'clock, which I mentioned before, was probably at or in the direction of Union, as it was not Gray's Summit, as at first supposed. I do not think any materal injury has been done to the main stem of the road to Jefferson City. Can as yet learn nothing from beyond Gray's Summit. Will push reconnaissance out as far as my means will permit both to-night and to-morrow morning. If you will examine the copy of the order sent me by Captain Bennett, directing me to move my headquarters to Franklin, you will readily see that there is nothing whatever in it which indicated a movement of my whole command or that a night march was at all necessary.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 1, 1864—7.32 p. m.*

Col. L. MERRILL,
Second Missouri Cavalry, Franklin, Mo.:

You will see that all the approaches to Franklin are well guarded, and report to Colonel Wolfe any important information you may get. Hereafter make your reports direct to me, and as soon as I leave the telegraph line, or where I cannot receive your reports, I will inform you and you will then report to General Rosecrans until you again hear from me. The Thirteenth Missouri and Seventh Kansas are with me.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 1, 1864—11.40 p. m.*

Col. L. MERRILL, *Franklin, Mo.:*

You will select the most eligible point in the vicinity of your camp and protect, if necessary, your infantry force by throwing up some earth-works. I will march in the morning to Kirkwood with all our transportation, and may remain at that point for a few days. Keep me well advised of the movements of the enemy in your neighborhood. I will establish a telegraph office on my arrival.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 1, 1864—11.50 p. m.*

Col. LEWIS MERRILL:

The general wishes scouts sent to the valley of Big River. We want to know if Shelby is there. If you can hire the right kind of men we will pay well. Send your own men also. What kind of a place is Eureka? Find out the condition of the roads, and what are the general features of the country about Eureka.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 1, 1864.*

I. In compliance with orders from department headquarters, I assume command temporarily of the Saint Louis District.

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A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

CARONDELET, MO., *October 1, 1864.*

Lieut. C. THOMSON, *Aide-de-Camp:*

Colonel Smith, with his regiment, moved last night to support Colonel Fenn at Fenton Ferry, I desire, if you do not object, to make a reconnaissance of the entire line of my command. Any order transmitted to these headquarters during my absence will be duly forwarded. I have 400 men at Meramec bridge—350 without arms and all without provisions. Can I get the arms and an order for a train to take them down? Please answer.

M. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

CARONDELET, MO., *October 1, 1864.*

Lieut. C. THOMSON, *Aide-de-Camp:*

I have the honor to state that I have about 1,500 men—900 stationed at the line of the Meramec River, and one regiment of them on the Larney's Ferry or Rock road, and another, Colonel Fenn, at the Meramec Station, on the Pacific Railroad. Colonel Smith's regiment is at this place. Another regiment is organized, with headquarters at the railroad bridge of Iron Mountain Railroad.

MADISON MILLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. MILLER,
Commanding Brigade, Carondelet:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you move the regiment now at Meramec Station to Fenton Ferry, supporting it with another regiment. You will guard closely all the fords below Fenton Ferry and be observant of your right flank. Let the troops move at once.

Yours, respectfully,

C. THOMSON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 1, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Colonel BONNEVILLE:

Are the Illinois regiments at your post yet? I cannot do anything except through you, as their commanding officer is not to be found, and it seems has not attended to them. I wish to send them ammunition. Shall I send it to Benton Barracks? Do they possess wagon transportation? If not, have they made requisition?

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

BENTON BARRACKS, *October 1, 1864—11.55 a. m.*

Colonel DU BOIS:

Illinois regiments are at the post. Please send the ammunition here. The One hundred and thirty-ninth have wagons; the others have made requisitions. Colonel Wangelin is here and ready to obey your orders. Colonel Wangelin and the commanding officers of the regiments have just left to see you.

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Commanding Post.

BENTON BARRACKS, *October 1, 1864—12 m.*

Colonel DU BOIS:

I am sorry to tell you there is much reluctance on the part of two regiments to go. Colonel Davidson, with the One hundred and thirty-ninth, is O K. I have done my best, and the four colonels are going in my ambulance to see the general.

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 1, 1864.

Colonel BONNEVILLE,
Commanding Benton Barracks:

Report by telegraph the effective strength of your garrison.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BENTON BARRACKS, MO., *October 1, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have in Missouri State Militia and with colored troops 460 aggregate, besides 1,516 in the three Illinois 100-days' regiments now here, Colonel Morrison's depot not included.

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

MERAMEC BRIDGE, *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

All the Iron Mountain Railroad is in good condition to the bridge one mile and a half below Victoria. There are good block-houses at nearly all the bridges, some thirteen in number, and ten or fifteen men in each would save them from the small squads that are now about Victoria. As it now is, three or four men can destroy every block-house and burn every bridge on the road. There are men enough here, if not needed elsewhere, to garrison all and give at least 100 or 150 for De Soto. If thought advisable to rebuild the Mooney bridge, above Victoria, the road is then clear for nineteen miles farther. A train with a howitzer from here to Victoria would be valuable. If the road is again garrisoned in a few days the force will be increased by the militia and citizens nearly or quite one-half. The rebel citizens and sympathizers and the milk-and-water men, exempts, &c., now doing nothing, can be used to good advantage in building the additional barracks needed. There are stragglers from Victoria and elsewhere running all through the country that can be picked up.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

CARONDELET, MO., *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

General Miller reports Smith, Eighty-fifth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, at this place with 600 men and 100 arms needed. Colonel Stafford eight miles from here at Larney's Ferry, on Rock road, with about 400 men, and reported to need 150 more arms. Colonel Fenn is in. Reported to have 330 armed men at or near Meramec Station, on the Pacific Railroad, some forty miles by way of river from the Meramec bridge, on the Iron Mountain Railroad. There are reported sixty men armed at Meramec bridge, Iron Mountain Railroad, and 450 without arms. I go at once to Smith's camp and probably to Meramec bridge to-night.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

CARONDELET, MO., *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

Colonel Smith has less than 500 men; 425 of them can be ready in an hour to go to the Meramec bridge. There is a train now on the way from the bridge that can return and take them at once. Issue orders for the train to go. I will go with them to the bridge to-night.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
No. 205. } *Saint Louis, Mo., October 1, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Colonel Whitney, One hundred and fortieth Illinois Volunteers, will report with his command to Colonel Wangelin, commanding Illinois Provisional Brigade, for orders.

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IV. Brigadier-General Coleman, Enrolled Missouri Militia, having reported to these headquarters in compliance with orders from the major-general commanding Department of the Missouri, will report for orders to Brig. Gen. E. C. Pike, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

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By command of Major-General Pleasonton:

H. HANNAHS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *October 1, 1864—2 p. m.*
(Received 9.40 p. m.)

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have reports from Fredericktown as late as noon yesterday. Jeffers' regiment had been left there as a picket force and there were 100 or 200 men on patrol duty this side of Fredericktown. The rest of the rebel force had gone toward Pilot Knob. The report among Jeffers' men was that in the attack on the Knob Tuesday they lost about 500 men. My informant says he heard firing in the direction of the Knob yesterday. He says there were about 10,000 or 12,000 rebels in this column, and that there was another force of about the same size moving up toward Rolla. I have had scouts out through this part of the country and am satisfied there is no force menacing us.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

I have complied with your instructions and sent a cavalry force with your orders. Every effort is being made to put the place in a defensible position. Re-enforcements will be necessary as soon as they can get to me.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Report by telegraph states the enemy were in Washington this afternoon with a small force, and moving in this direction.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY MO., *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Sixty men of General Ewing's command have arrived at Hermann.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 1, 1864.*
(Received 9.20 a. m. 3d.)

General BROWN:

From several reasons we think Mower is close on Price's heels. The enemy appeared near Franklin last night, said to be 3,000 or 4,000 strong. Get messenger through, if possible, to McNeil at Rolla. Advise him of these facts; say also that there were rebel pickets in De Soto last night, which we are unable to explain. Tell General McNeil to feel of them with his cavalry thoroughly, and make his preparations to hunt them; to get me word, and send me what word he has from enemy; to get a messenger back to you with the information of the enemy's movements [as] soon as he receives them. Say Price has a large wagon train which we must capture, if possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 210. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Jefferson City, Mo., October 1, 1864.*

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3. Col. John F. Philips, commanding Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will move immediately, with the available force of his regiment, the Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and section of Battery C, Second Artillery Missouri Volunteers, via Castle Rock, cross the Osage River, and move toward the Gasconade. After crossing the Osage Colonel Philips will so dispose of his command as to obtain all possible information of the enemy, and should he meet with the enemy he will immediately engage them. Colonel Philips will not wait to be attacked, but will attack fiercely immediately on the appearance of the enemy. A sufficient guard will be left at the ford to secure the return of the command, and Colonel Philips will gradually fall back, as compelled to, on this place, fighting every inch of the ground.

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By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HERMANN, *October 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The whole command is 20 commissioned officers, 311 non-commissioned officers and privates.

R. POSER,
Colonel.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 1, 1864.*

Col. R. POSER,
Hermann:

Have your command ready to move and bring your entire regiment through to this place, leaving the Forty-fifth Missouri Volunteers to guard the Gasconade and Osage bridges. Arms and ammunition will be furnished here.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HERMANN, *October 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I moved the command to Gasconade bridge, and as soon as I can get transportation I will move the balance of command to Jefferson City. Send arms and provisions to the bridge for 180 men.

R. POSER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HERMANN, *October 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One old six-pounder gun here and some ammunition here in possession of the city. Shall I take it along and leave it at the Gasconade bridge? I need transportation for 200 men and 4 horses.

R. POSER,
Colonel, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 1, 1864.*

Col. R. POSER,
Hermann:

Bring the gun with you if you have sufficient transportation.

By command, &c.:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, October 1, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Gasconade Bridge:

The general commanding directs me to inform you that the enemy is moving toward you. You will immediately occupy the block-house and all other buildings and be prepared for a vigorous and determined resistance in case the enemy should attack. Let me know at once if you need ammunition and what kind.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same furnished commanding officer Osage bridge.)

BOONVILLE, *October 1, 1864.*

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Last rebel news Anderson was at Providence, closely pursued, going into Boone. How long shall I remain out?

T. T. CRITTENDEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 1, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. T. T. CRITTENDEN,
Boonville:

If the steamer Cora is at Boonville send her to this place. If not, leave an order to that effect, and move at once with your command to this post. The general commanding does not understand why you failed to report from Tipton or California, as directed.

By command:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 1, 1864.*

Capt. R. M. BOX,
Tipton:

Move rapidly as possible to this place.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 1, 1864.*

Col. J. D. CRAWFORD,
Sedalia:

Will send you ammunition and provisions by the first train. Have no arms to send. You must gather all arms that can be had.

By order:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 1, 1864.*

Maj. E. S. FOSTER,
Warrensburg:

The enemy are reported moving toward this place. Measures are taken to give them a fight. I think they will be broken up before they get west of Sedalia. Collect every armed man in the country and be prepared to harass them. Don't let the enemy get the arms or horses of the citizen guards. If the enemy move west you know how important it is that I should have information of their movements. Chester will report to you.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTH PROVISIONAL REGIMENT CAVALRY,
Mount Vernon, Mo., October 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Springfield, Mo.:

SIR: Captain Roberts arrived at daylight this morning. I have plenty of men now and have held my position since yesterday morning. I sent out sixty men on scout, under command of Captain Morris, yesterday morning. He was met and attacked by the enemy yesterday morning, and after a sharp fight was compelled to fall back. The enemy were about 200 strong, and came within five miles of this place. I started with re-enforcements to Captain Morris at 1 o'clock yesterday, and made the rebels [fall] back from their position. They went down Spring River in the direction of Carthage. I shall start a large scout this morning in pursuit of them. As soon as the scout returns Captain Roberts will return to Springfield. They threaten burning this town. I think they will have a hard time when they undertake it. I don't think there is much over 200 of them, all told.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. ALLEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

GLASGOW, MO., *October 1, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

I would suggest that messenger be sent from Mexico also; one may be captured. I will put this one right through.*

C. B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Glasgow, October 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

GENERAL: I send inclosed telegram per orders from Major-General Rosecrans. It begins to look like warm work down stream. I shall re-enforce you with all the men I can spare in a day or two.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

OCTOBER 1, 1864—9.55 p. m.

Brigadier-General FISK,
Glasgow:

Push every available man in your command to Jefferson City with all dispatch. Send messenger to General Brown. Tell him to put every citizen to work to fortify the place. Make arrangements for speedy communication between General Brown and these headquarters at once.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

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* See inclosure to next, *post*.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 1, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

New Madrid and Cape Girardeau are still in our possession, the remainder of the country south of the Meramec is held by the enemy. General Ewing at last accounts was at some point [on] Southwest Branch fighting; Rolla re-enforced him; results not known. General Smith's division at Franklin. Southwest Branch track torn up. Enemy seems to be working west.

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *October 1, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Concentrate and move Harding's entire regiment to me with the least possible delay. General Craig must order out all his militia and take care of his district. I shall be ordered across the river with the regiment to join the columns from Jefferson City against invaders. Get ready to join me in the field. Push is the word.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *October 1, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have sent you dispatches that you have not received. I am ordered to Jefferson City with Harding's, Kutzner's, and Dyer's regiments. Kutzner and Dyer are marching in that direction now. I shall leave here in the morning unless I am otherwise directed. I ordered you to send Harding to Jefferson City at the earliest possible hour. Can General Craig relieve him safely?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Joseph, October 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

On consultation with Captain Holloway we agree that we cannot defend the district without Harding's regiment, or a portion of it. Since the two U. S. regiments have been raised, the loyal militia force of this district is fearfully weak. A rebel mail now in my possession proves the district to be full of rebel recruiting officers from Price, and I fear they will make a demonstration within a week.

JAMES CRAIG,
Brigadier-General, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 1, 1864.*

Maj. H. H. HEATH:

The guerrilla Taylor was south of here four miles last evening and sacked the railroad company of their blankets, horses, muskets, &c.

Supposed to be from 80 to 150 strong, acting in concert with a force of like numbers on the Sni under Todd, and a force of 300 to 500 in Clay County, some eighteen miles north of here. They are making preparations to act in concert with Price. We hear nothing of Quantrill.

Yours, respectfully,

TOM,
Scout.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES,
Lawrence, Kans.:

There is a report of considerable number of bushwhackers near Independence and along the border counties of Missouri. I hope the militia will continue to be ready. Price's move westward may bring him near to us, where we may have to repel him or assist in pursuit. Things look bad in Missouri and our troubles may be stimulated by Price's sweep. I think all the militia in the border counties should be on duty. Colonel Ford's regiment is under my command, but he is not yet brought out of Missouri border counties for prudential reasons.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 1, 1864.*

Captain MCLAIN,
Paola:

One piece of yours is here. I will send a mountain howitzer in lieu of the other unless you direct otherwise. Telegraph to Major McNutt for ammunition, so as I can send with pieces, which I will start to-morrow morning.

R. H. HUNT,
Major.

HDQRS. SUB-DIST. NO. 2, DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., October 1, 1864.

Capt. HENRY PEARCE,
Coldwater Grove:

CAPTAIN: By direction of the colonel commanding, I forward for your information substance of telegram just received from district headquarters: "Bushwhackers are reported numerous in the vicinity of Independence and on the border. Keep your people on the alert and forward any information you may obtain." You will govern yourself accordingly, instructing your first patrols starting out after receiving this to inform the commanding officer at Rockville of the above facts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRA I. TABER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 1, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

I left two companies at Kansas City. Will not be safe to leave this place with a less number of troops, as the guerrillas are very imperti-

nent. Shall I leave two companies here? If I do not the town will be burned in less than three days. Send the horses to me via Kansas City.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, October 1, 1864.

Colonel FORD,
Independence, Mo.:

Do not leave till horses arrive, and keep yourself in position to check the bushwhackers. Inform General Brown, who commands at Independence, that the town needs his care.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF UPPER ARKANSAS,
In the Field, Fort Larned, Kans., October 1, 1864.

Capt. T. CONKEY,
Third Wisconsin Cavalry:

Upon assuming command of Fort Zarah, in compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 2, September 29, 1864, you will make your reports directly to headquarters of district. In all movements against hostile Indians you will co-operate with Major Anthony, commanding at Fort Larned, and hold yourself and command subject to his orders or the orders of all officers your superiors who may be in command of that post.

J. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT KEARNY, *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Saw Mr. Holliday. Have forces at Blue Station, Pawnee Ranch, here, Plum Creek, Midway, fifteen miles west; Cottonwood, fifteen miles farther; O'Fallon's Bluffs, thirty-six farther; Alkali, twenty-one farther; Beauvais, twenty-five farther, and Julesburg, twenty-five miles farther. In all, one east and nine west of this fort to Julesburg. White desperadoes attacked train from Bannock, carrying gold dust, 29th, 10 p. m., two miles west of Plum Creek. Killed 1 man, wounded 2, stole 18 horses. Party of troops pursued, but could not overtake them. Ranch burnt last night ten miles west from Plum Creek by same party, I think; some think Indians. Overland Mail Company reports Indians on the Blue. It is false. I have searched that country through. General Mitchell arrived on the 28th ultimo, and left yesterday about 2 p. m. Colonel Summers is at Cottonwood; his force distributed toward Julesburg. Will keep you advised.

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel, &c.

JULESBURG, *October 1, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The Indians again commenced depredations, firing into coaches and hay-cutters on the Blue. Can keep coaches moving if you will put five

men at each of my stations and two to four on each coach. Without this I fear my men will not remain at the stations to protect horses and forage. I very respectfully request that you adopt this plan and keep the line open. The military express will do all they can for protection.

BEN. HOLLIDAY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Taos, N. Mex., October 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. FRANCISCO CHAVES,
First Cavalry New Mexico Vols., Fort Union, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: I received last evening your letter of the 29th ultimo to Captain De Forrest and you have authority to return at once to Santa Fé and go to Los Pinos on recruiting service, as ordered early in September. It will be better for you to be on this duty than on leave, as your pay will then not be touched, and besides I count much on your influence and energy in raising men. The order for you to go to Fort Bascom was intended to keep you there until Captain Bergmann's return, as I wanted to avail myself of your prudence and your experience with reference to Indians during the present proximity of Kiowas and Comanches to that post. I do not wish those Indians to play any tricks on us as they did at Fort Larned. Captain Deus is a very good man, but he is not experienced with Indians. I will send down Colonel Abreu, to whom turn over all your instructions.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Taos, N. Mex., October 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. FRANCISCO P. ABREU,
First Infantry New Mexico Vols., Fort Union, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: I desire that you proceed without delay and assume command of Fort Bascom, for which this is your authority. You can have an escort of one sergeant, two corporals, and fifteen men of Captain Johnson's California cavalry. These men will remain with you at Fort Bascom until further orders. Report at once on your arrival at Bascom all information you can learn of the whereabouts and probable numbers of the party of Kiowas and Comanches who were said recently to be encamped near Fort Bascom, and report the exact strength of your command, the number of men you can mount, and your means of transportation and subsistence, and amount of ammunition on hand. Lieutenant-Colonel Chaves will transfer to you certain instructions which were given to him when he was ordered to Fort Bascom.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 2, 1864.

Maj. S. C. FARRINGTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Nineteenth Corps, New Orleans:

At the request of Major-General Dana, I shall send down to Bayou Sara to-morrow morning three regiments of infantry, about 1,000 cav-

alry, and four guns, under the command of Colonel Guppey, to make a demonstration toward Clinton and create a diversion in favor of a force which General Dana will dispatch in the morning from Fort Adams toward Woodville. General Dana informs me that he was authorized by General Reynolds to call on me for this force. Let me hear if it is all right.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that your proposition to send troops to Bayou Sara meets his approval.

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 2, 1864.

Col. J. J. GUPPEY,
Comdg. Third Brig., Second Div., Nineteenth Army Corps:

By direction of the brigadier-general commanding I have the honor to inform you that you are designated to take charge of an expedition which is to leave this point for Bayou Sara to-morrow morning at daylight. Your force will consist of your present command, about 1,000 cavalry, under Colonel Haynes, First Texas Cavalry, and two sections of artillery. Five days' rations will be taken and 100 rounds of ammunition per man, with transportation sufficient for the rations and extra ammunition. The object of the expedition is to create a diversion in favor of a force which will be dispatched from Fort Adams by Major-General Dana toward Woodville to-morrow, and to keep any of the enemy which may be in the vicinity of Clinton from re-enforcing those which are near Woodville, or which may have been drawn down that way from Jackson by General Dana's operations. On arriving at Saint Francisville, leaving an infantry regiment in that vicinity, with one regiment of infantry, the largest portion of the cavalry, and two guns, you will make a demonstration toward Clinton, and send the remainder of your force twenty or thirty miles toward Woodville. Unless you are fully satisfied that the enemy are not strong enough to fight you, you will not go farther with either party than a good day's march from Saint Francisville, and will not remain on the road longer than three days. You will please report to the general commanding at 1 p. m. to-day for further instructions.

Very respectfully,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 2, 1864.

Col. J. L. HAYNES,
Commanding Cavalry Forces:

You will embark, with all the available cavalry in camp and one section of artillery, for Bayou Sara to-morrow morning at daylight, taking

with you five days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition, with transportation sufficient to carry all over forty rounds per man and rations. Col. J. J. Guppey, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Corps, will command the force engaged in the expedition, and will take with him three regiments of infantry and two guns. Please report to him some time in the course of the day for instructions, and also send in to these headquarters as soon as possible a report of the number of men you will be able to take.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., October 2, 1864.

Maj. L. W. BROWN,
Commanding Eleventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers:

You will have all your available mounted force in readiness to march at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning for a few days' scout and for foraging. Captain Williams, at Remount Camp, will be in command, and will take thirty men from his force at Remount Camp. Without further orders the party will move from the camp of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry at 7 a. m. to-morrow.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Capt., Twelfth Michigan Infty. Vet. Vols., A. A. A. G.

(Copy to Captain Williams.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 2, 1864—10 a. m.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade:

SIR: I sent an order yesterday to be forwarded by you to any train on the way down from Fort Scott, directing it to return to Fort Scott. If the messengers fail to reach you you will please send such an order to the commanding officer of the train, directing it to return to Fort Scott. Your dispatches of the 29th were received yesterday. Concentrate all your detachments at Fort Gibson.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAIRO, *October 2, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I am here en route to General A. J. Smith, with dispatches from General Steele, who instructed me to inform you from this place that he has sent General Mower after Price and Shelby, with sufficient force to whip them. Mower, when last heard from, on the 22d ultimo, was north of Batesville, marching toward Pilot Knob, in the rear of the enemy. Price was about forty hours ahead. I will go through to Saint Louis by first train.

JOHN F. LACEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT CHARLES, *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I left Washington, Franklin County, Mo., this morning at daybreak, in charge of the two ferry-boats; arrived here at 4.30 o'clock. Colonel Gale with his command was ferried across the river last night, as he was unable to defend the town or railroad. He has about 600 men well armed, but with no commissary stores. He intends marching to Saint Charles. As we passed South Point, two miles below Washington, rebel cavalry fired into us about seventy-five shots; fortunately only one man was wounded. We could see the depot at South Point and Washington in flames. From the best information I can get they have 1,500 in Franklin County; five pieces of artillery. Rumor says that General Ewing and Colonel Fletcher's commands have been severely handled at Leasburg. Will report on first train.

JAS. W. OWINGS,
Judge of Ninth Circuit.

VICTORIA, *October 2, 1864—4.10 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have just arrived at this place under a flag of truce, which, while in the Confederate lines, was under the charge of Major Surridge, C. S. Army, who is severely wounded in the leg. He is accompanied by one Confederate soldier. I have the major on the train, and beg you to let me know by telegraph at Jefferson Barracks, or some other station, what disposition shall be made of him. I suggest that he be taken to the post hospital in Saint Louis. I came on a hand-car from Pilot Knob, leaving there on Friday at 12 m. No Confederate force there. Four bridges are burned on the road, and the track torn up in several places, in all about three-quarters of a mile; nothing but roving bands along the road. We had 10 killed and 6 mortally wounded; about 15 severely and 20 slightly wounded, Lieutenant Thompson, Fourteenth Iowa, severely, in the leg. Confederates not less than 150 killed and about 700 wounded.

S. D. CARPENTER,
Surgeon and Medical Director.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 2, 1864—11.03 a. m.*

General A. J. SMITH,
Carondelet, Mo.:

The general suggests Meramec Station, instead of Kirkwood, as better for your purposes.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

KIRKWOOD, *October 2, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The Second Brigade has marched from the barracks this morning; arrived about 3 p. m.; were in camp on my arrival, 7 p. m., and will march early in the morning, and if hear further from Colonel Merrill in regard to the anticipated attack will continue on toward Franklin. Do you approve?

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 2, 1864—10.45 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *Kirkwood:*

From all I hear I think the enemy have gone toward Jefferson City. You had better make Franklin cover your left flank with your cavalry as far back as the Meramec bridge. Telegraph me your departure.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 2, 1864—11.19 p. m.*

General A. J. SMITH, *Kirkwood:*

Instruct Colonel Merrill regarding your wishes and direct him to report [to] you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

KIRKWOOD, *October 2, 1864—11.20 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis:*

If the enemy is marching from Stanton to Saint Clair it is for the purpose of taking Hermann on their way to Jefferson City. I can hardly believe they intend marching on Saint Louis, although the direction they are coming might indicate that intention. The officer commanding the militia brigade has not yet reported to me. Where will I find him? I will march in the morning toward Franklin. Is there any necessity for keeping the Seventh Kansas longer at Fenton, where the Gravois road crosses the Meramec?

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 2, 1864—11.50 p. m.*

General A. J. SMITH:

The general wishes you to move your militia brigade to Meramec Station to-morrow.

J. V. DU BOIS.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, *October 2, 1864—12.20 p. m.*

General SMITH:

Doctor Emmons left Pilot Knob at 4 p. m. Thursday. He reports that the rebels had some 10,000 men and ten or twelve cannon there under the command of Price, Shelby, and Marmaduke. The men are all mounted and moved westward, saying that they were going to Rolla and then to Jefferson City. I will bring the doctor up on the train.

J. J. LYON,
Captain, &c.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 2, 1864—9 a. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

I came through Eureka yesterday, entering it from the southeast by the Antrie road; it is a tavern and railroad station. The Meramec

Bottom is here several miles wide, and Eureka lies on the slope of the valley. Railroad from Saint Louis approaches it through a deep cut which covers the Antrie road. There is another road running directly south to Hillsborough. This and Antrie road cross Meramec by fords which are not very good, and would be impassable by a small rise of the stream. North of Eureka the bluffs rise to the general level of the country between Saint Louis and Manchester. The point along the railroad which covers all the approaches across the Meramec to Saint Louis is Meramec bridge. Kirkwood is of no avail for such a purpose, and is as far from Big Bend Ford as the bridge is. Any force crossing the Meramec from the south to approach Saint Louis would cross at Big Bend Ford, at Meramec Station, or at Fenton, if coming for that part of the river. Meramec Station protects all these points better than Kirkwood, besides having water which Kirkwood has not. Eureka is on no important line from the south.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 2, 1864—2.04 p. m.*

Colonel MERRILL:

How far have your scouts been toward Washington?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *October 2, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Those of my scouts who went out last night only went a few miles beyond Gray's Summit. They are the only ones who have as yet returned. A reconnaissance was sent in that direction this morning, which has not yet returned. My scouts are out on the road to Rolla; will probably return some time to-night. The enemy are not within seven or eight miles of my front, I am satisfied, though I cannot yet learn definitely where they are. I have a number of spies in Big River Valley and south of it toward the road from Union to Richwoods. There has not been time to hear from them yet. A scout which I sent to Hillsborough and in that direction has just come in. The commanding officer of it reports that he could find nothing, not even rumor, except what came from Saint Louis. I am disposed to think that Price is moving south of the road from Union to Richwoods, probably toward Steelville or Rolla. I can hear nothing of him from anywhere, either through scouting parties or refugees. The three men of mine reported captured have come in. It proved to be a party of horse-thieves, about twenty strong.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 2, 1864—3.10 p. m.*

Col. LEWIS MERRILL,
Franklin:

You are senior cavalry officer, and as senior you command such cavalry as is serving with you. Your force is co-operating with the infantry, but I do not wish you to assume command of troops other than

cavalry, except in cases of obvious necessity, such as a battle or an expedition under your own charge. Take the front. We must have news of the enemy's movements south and west.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *October 2, 1864—3.40 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your telegram received. I have only assumed command in such an obvious case, as finding an infantry command under my junior, serving with me, and under orders from our common superior, cannot consent to report to and take orders from my junior. If that is what General Smith contemplated when he telegraphed me to report to Colonel Wolfe, I request to be relieved and ordered to Saint Louis. I supposed it was a mistake from his believing Colonel Wolfe my senior. Your orders to me were to come to Franklin and scout south and west. This has been done and is doing now, and I am making every effort to find where the enemy is. If there is anything in this way that I could do that has not been done it will be promptly done if indicated. You should remember that I have only about 500 cavalry, nearly all of whom have been constantly in the saddle for forty-eight hours scouting, marching, and picketing, under General Smith's instructions to guard carefully all the approaches to Franklin. Please indicate definitely what you wish me to do, if more than has been done and is doing.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 2, 1864—5.25 p. m.*

Colonel MERRILL,
Franklin:

The scouts are too cautious. We fear the enemy will get the start of us in going toward Jefferson City or Rolla. What we want to be sure of is that he is not at Richwoods, but has passed into Meramec Valley. With that point settled, we push after him without hesitation or delay. Have scouts sent to the Bourbon Valley and up the Gasconade well to the front, and give them orders to strike the head of any scouting force they meet fiercely. The enemy now think we are after them, and will imagine every attacking party strong.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *October 2, 1864—5.39 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

An Irish employé on the railroad, evidently truthful and, I think, reliable, has just come in from the southwest. He left Stanton Station, coming this way, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. About 9 o'clock the enemy were in small force at Stanton when he left and were moving this way along the railroad, and passed a large number while he was coming to Saint Clair, coming this way also. When he reached Saint Clair he found them in large force in the town, and was allowed to come three miles this side of there, where he stayed all night. He begged off on a plea of a sick family, and was allowed to leave there

about 10 o'clock this morning. The man with whom he stayed, a railroad employé, was taken before the commanding officer of the troops, whom he was told was General Price. He says in conversation with men of the picket post at the house he stayed they told him that Price, Marmaduke, and Shelby were all there; that they had not gone near Rolla, but had come across from the Iron Mountain Railroad; that another detachment had gone to Rolla. At 10 o'clock, when he was allowed to leave, they told him that he might come to Franklin; that their force would be there ahead of him anyhow, but he must in no case say anything of what he saw. I have no doubt from what he says that the whole of the enemy's main body was at Saint Clair this a. m. with Price, Marmaduke, and Shelby. My scouting parties, now out in that direction, have not yet come in. Will be able to tell something of their movements from Saint Clair when they come in. He says he saw no artillery, but heard of it being in Saint Clair, when he was at the house three miles this side of there. I think they will move this way with at least a strong demonstration, if not a real movement, along the State road, toward Saint Louis. There is no doubt in my mind as to the entire truth of this man's story, and that the enemy had left Richwoods and moved his whole force to Saint Clair. Should he attack here I think I can hold this point at least until General Smith reaches here. Will scout in enemy's direction to-night and find, if possible, what he is doing. Please let General Smith have this report. I do not know where he is.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *October 2, 1864—8 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Three men who were taken prisoners by the rebels at this place yesterday morning have just gotten in, having been released by the rebels at Union, at 10 o'clock this morning. They report as follows: They were taken to Union by the force which was here, and which is estimated at about 1,600 to 1,800, and found on their arrival there about as many more encamped there. They began their march out of Union at about 8 o'clock, and were two hours getting out, marching by twos. They marched out of Union west on the road to Jefferson City. A bright fire has been burning in the direction of Washington for the last hour, and is now dying out; looks like the fire of burning building. My reconnoitering party to Union have not yet come in; should be here now if it has not met with any mishap. The officer commanding party which went toward Saint Clair has returned; found a few stragglers with no information except innumerable rumors, all indicating a movement of the whole force toward Jefferson City by way of Union. I think the whole body is moving in that direction. I expect a demonstration toward me about daylight, and will be ready to move out after them. Shall do so if not otherwise ordered. Where can I communicate with General Smith?

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, *October 2, 1864—9 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

Reconnoitering parties this morning report that enemy was at Union last evening, about 6 o'clock, inquiring the way to Washington. A

small party of enemy drove my vedettes on the Southwest Branch from Catawissa a few minutes since, believed to be about fifty of the enemy. They captured 3 of my men. Have sent out a party to find out what they are, and recapture the men if possible.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

KIRKWOOD, *October 2, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Colonel MERRILL,
Franklin, Mo.:

Your dispatch of 8 p. m. received. If attacked by a superior force defend yourself to the last, and follow up with your cavalry. I will probably march to join you at once. Communicate with me freely during the night.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *October 2, 1864—10.30 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

I will be able to hold the gap east of the town until your arrival, no matter what attacks, and will not leave my present position, about a mile this side, unless compelled to by a superior force. Am getting anxious about my reconnoitering party on the Union road, which should have been back before this. If it does not return within an hour I will send another strong reconnaissance on that road. Will keep you fully informed of all that is of consequence. Am well prepared to meet an attack if it comes.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 2, 1864—11.45 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

My reconnaissance from Union has just returned, having entered the town and had a little skirmish with a body of the enemy in the town, capturing a lieutenant of engineers and a private, both belonging to Marmaduke's division. I cannot get much out of the lieutenant as yet, but think I will get him drunk enough to talk before a great while. The private says that Marmaduke's division is the rear guard of Price's army and passed through Union about 4 or 5 o'clock this afternoon. They have four divisions—Marmaduke's, Fagan's, Shelby's, and Parsons'. Marmaduke's, which is said to be strongest, has four brigades, one of which is Cabell's, the force which attacked this place and which I estimate at 1,600 or 1,800, though perhaps it was two brigades that attacked here. They went out on the road to Jefferson City, and are said to be camped ten miles out from Union. The whole force has no doubt passed through there leading toward Jefferson City. If I can get anything out of the engineer will inform you; he doubtless has valuable information if he will tell it. I lost 1 horse killed; the enemy 2 wounded. The town was so full of their men that the lieutenant commanding my party considered it prudent to retire with what he had got.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 2, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Franklin, Mo.:

The commanding general directs that you immediately send out from your post a force of cavalry, with instructions to obtain all the information possible in regard to the location of the enemy, and to report to you at once any information of importance.

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 2, 1864.*

Col. C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I do not understand your dispatch, just received, directing me to send out a force of cavalry to obtain information of the enemy. Such forces have been, as well as individual spies, ever since my arrival at this place and are out now. Do you wish any special force sent in any particular direction? Of course I will keep myself as well informed of the movements of the enemy as possible.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

CARONDELET, MO., *October 2, 1864.*

Col. C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Arms ordered from Saint Louis Arsenal were by mistake taken to the Meramec. Colonel Melcher has ordered a certain portion of them to be returned to these headquarters, leaving enough at the bridge to arm Colonel Yerger's regiment. Scouting parties from below the Meramec report things quiet and find no enemy this side of Hillsborough, Jefferson County.

By command of General Miller:

V. B. S. REBER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General MILLER,
Carondelet:

The commanding general directs that you immediately send a suitable force to reconnoiter the country to the south of your line. If you have not cavalry to send, obtain an engine and send a force of infantry under a reliable officer. Direct him to ascertain, if possible, where the rebel force in that direction is, and to go as far south as he can with safety. Report at these headquarters such information of the enemy as you can get at the earliest moment.

C. THOMSON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARONDELET, MO., *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

A scout, under Lieutenant Marshall, has just returned from the south side of the Meramec. Reports all quiet and enemy as far south as Hillsborough, Jefferson County.

M. MILLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CARONDELET, MO., *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

General Miller has gone on the line from Larney's Ferry to Fenton. I go with a detachment south on Iron Mountain Railroad. The arms went by mule team to Meramec bridge instead of here. I can hear of no rebels in this vicinity.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

PEVELY, MO., *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

I have sent fifty men from Meramec bridge to scout the country southwest. I have ninety men with me. I have reliable information that there are no rebels on the line of the road. There were a few stragglers in Potosi last night. Surgeon Carpenter is on the way to Saint Louis with a rebel major, Surridge, wounded. He takes the responsibility to bring him to Jefferson Barracks under flag of truce.

S. H. MELCHER.

MERAMEC, MO., *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

I have visited De Soto; find no rebels nearer than Mineral Point. Reliable information from citizens just in is to the effect that there are considerable numbers of rebels in and about Potosi, Old Mines, &c. They are robbing indiscriminately of money, watches, &c., occasionally killing. Ben Talvold is reported in Potosi with a small force conscripting. I cannot give the numbers there, but do not think there are more than 300 or 400; some report them as many thousands; I do not think it at all reliable.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *October 2, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I started a force of cavalry toward Bloomfield for the purpose of trying to hear of the approach of General Mower. I have opened communication with New Madrid by telegraph and ordered the commander there to send scouts toward Chalk Bluff to see if they can learn where General Mower is. The rebels have all left this section, and I am scouring the country in all directions. The report that fifty of my men were captured at New Madrid is false; on the contrary they captured 6 of the rebels.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 2, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Missouri:

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from department headquarters, I embarked on board the steamer Bart Able on the 29th ultimo with a detachment of two commissioned officers and eighty enlisted men of the Sixty-first Illinois Infantry Veteran Volunteers, and two pieces of artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Davis, Battery I, Second Missouri Artillery, and started for Cape Girardeau about 12 m., the boat not being ready before that time. Spoke the steamer Messano about 3 p. m., which boat had crossed Captain Saint Gem's company, of the Forty-seventh Missouri, stationed at Sainte Genevieve, to the Illinois side. Reported that a force of 700 rebels were within six miles of that town. Stopped opposite Sainte Genevieve, but learned nothing further, as the report was brought in by citizens and not afterward confirmed by their own scouts. Laid up on the night of the 29th at Chester, Ill. The citizens of that place know of no rebel force on the river. Reported the town full of people from Missouri who had fled at the approach of the rebel army. Left Chester about daylight on the morning of the 30th, but owing to a dense fog were obliged to lay up about two hours. At 10.30 a. m. the boat run on Crawford's Bar and could not be gotten off until 2 p. m.; arrived at Cape Girardeau at 4 p. m. Reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller, commanding post, who reported everything quiet in his district, and gave me the inclosed dispatches,* which give everything of importance that has transpired within the past few days. An officer had just arrived from Charleston who reported a squad of twenty-five guerrillas in that town on the 28th of September, but had been driven out by troops from below. Colonel Hiller said he would send a force down to occupy Charleston immediately, and would endeavor to protect the telegraph lines throughout his district and keep them in working order. On my return I again stopped at Sainte Genevieve to gain some further information concerning the rebels reported advancing on that place, and found the report false, as I had expected. From all that I could learn I am satisfied there has been no rebel force on the river. I saw nothing that had the appearance of smuggling.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. MCDOUGALL,
Captain, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry Veteran Volunteers.

PEVELY, MO., *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

Two men left Richwoods Thursday, and report 300 rebel troops in Old Mines, headquarters of rebel forces near Potosi. The reported force of the rebels about 3,000. They are intending to remain there until driven out. They are working all the mineral up into lead in the lead mills, and say that they will burn up the lead mills as soon as they get through with them. Lieut. Col. I. K. Walker and six others of the Enrolled Missouri Militia were killed at Potosi. Captain Cook of the Forty-seventh and his men in the court-house at Potosi all prisoners.

A. N. GRISSOM.

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* See p. 513.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 2, 1864—12.45 p. m.*

Colonel WANGELIN,
Commanding Illinois Brigade, Benton Barracks:

Move your command to Sulphur Springs (see map) on the Manchester road. The One hundred and thirty-sixth Illinois will not go unless equipped like the other regiments.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., October 2, 1864.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Dept. Hdqrs., Saint Louis, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the proceedings of my command during the past four days: Wednesday night I received intelligence by my scouts of General Ewing's approach. Thursday night the track was torn up at Cuba; the station-house and one store burned. Friday morning ordered out Colonel Beveridge and 600 men of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry to go toward Cuba and operate for the protection of the road, supposing General Ewing would move to Saint Louis; but, learning Saturday morning that General Ewing had stopped the cars at the station of Harrison and had fortified himself there, I at once sent General Sanborn to his relief, who pushed the column to Cuba. I sent at the same time Colonel Beveridge, with his regiment, to his help and to guard General Ewing's retreat. They moved to Saint James on Saturday night about 12 m. and destroyed a large amount of public property on the train at Harrison. I had intelligence for twenty-four hours before of the train being destroyed by the enemy, and therefore did not expect to find anything to save; but, finding from one of my scouts Saturday night that this was false, I started an armed guard and repairers in a train down the road Saturday night. They proceeded to where the road had been destroyed at Cuba, when the cowardly conductor, Harris, alarmed at the idle reports of green pickets and citizens, ran the train back to this place. I am well assured now that in one hour the track could have been repaired so that the train of cars at Harrison could have been brought out. General Ewing's infantry are being brought in here from Saint James on the cars, and his battery is on the road to this place. I have sent the cars back to recover, if possible, the destroyed train, and to bring in 1,000 spades and shovels that are on the train for my use. I shall not allow them to be a loss to me if any exertions or risk can save them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Colonel Beveridge captured 90 head of cattle from some men who were driving them into the rebel lines last Friday night. They were in excellent condition.

UNOFFICIAL.] ROLLA, *October 2, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Headquarters, Saint Louis:

I have the honor to report that General Ewing reached Knob View *with his command*, 700 men and a battery, two hours ago and will be

at Saint James soon, where General Sanborn is to-day. I have sent repairers to fix the track torn up for some distance at Cuba, and our spare engine to haul up the train. Sanborn will cover the attempt. I learn that there is a large amount of ammunition, stores, and implements. We must have them if possible. If we can not get them out I have ordered them destroyed. The enemy are reported in heavy force (probably Marmaduke's command) on the road at Bon Homme. I have Fort Wyman in a complete state of defense and the Star Fort is nearly completed. We work the citizens and heavy details of soldiers day and night, and are already in such a state of defense as to be able to make this place cost an enemy of any size more than it would be worth to get it. I hope soon to be able to leave the defenses, assured of their being held, and assume the offensive with the united cavalry commands of Sanborn and myself. One scout started on the 26th to look for Mower. Came back last night. He did not get through. I have another out that I hope more from. Sanborn has a dispatch from Springfield, dated September 30, detailing report of a spy direct from Batesville, who left there late last week. No mention of any of our troops in that part of the State. I am trying to put up the line to-day and may be able to get a cipher message through to you. Our supply of ammunition and rations is full, and forage for ten or twelve days yet. If I could hear that a column had moved from Franklin I would make a movement from here that would drive Marmaduke from the road or crush him between us. I long for the time when I can safely leave this place to operate in the field. We have the country picketed or patrolled from Steelville to Salem and along the line to Waynesville, and keep well advised of all that goes on for twenty-five miles in our front.

3 p. m., the cars just in with part of Ewing's men from Knob View. Ewing at Saint James with the batteries, having destroyed the ammunition and arms as well as the other property and burned the cars. If the conductor, Harris, with whom I sent a good guard and ordered down last night at 10 p. m., had not got foolishly scared off, all this might have been saved. This conductor should be discharged from the road (his name is Harris). We hope soon to hear from headquarters.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

LAKE SPRING, MO., *October 2, 1864.*

General [MCNEIL]:

SIR: I have the honor to report this morning that I have information from the whole line. Nothing of importance has transpired during the night. All is quiet within twenty-five miles around Rolla. Scouting party which I have sent, about midnight, to Salem for information just returned, and report from Captain Benz, who is stationed at said place, that he has not been able to find the enemy or any signs of them within ten miles of Salem southeast and southwest. He states that it is rumored through the country that Shelby will be up with 1,000 men to tear up the railroad by way of Steelville, which I suppose has already been done. I have about 150 men at this place, and made it a rallying point. There is stationed Companies B and L on the right; Companies D, G, and M on the left of front; extends about eighteen miles in sort of a half circle. The right wing, which is Jackson's Mills, distance eighteen miles. Left wing, stationed on Bennett's Mill road, about twelve miles from *Rolla. This point is as* near as possible the center of the line. I

have communication about three times a day along the whole line, and the officers are instructed to report to you directly, and to me if anything of importance should transpire.

Awaiting further instructions from you, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. EPPSTEIN,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 2, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN, *Jefferson:*

Put every available citizen at work to fortify your place. Let the streets be barricaded with wagons or anything at hand. The State House should be made a citadel. If any stone or brick house stands in good position on the best line of defense, use it; loop-hole it for musketry. See that your provisions and ammunition are secure from fire and capture—that you have citizens to watch over and put out fires. Don't have any wooden houses near enough the line of defense, if on fire, to drive you from it. If any are near a line necessary to be used, have them pulled down without delay. Husband your ammunition and give very careful instructions to the men to fire only when they see a fair chance to hit, and don't let anything but a skirmish fire be made until the enemy are near enough to see their heels; then to fire at their shins. You can make a line of cover against cavalry charge by two strings of logs laid parallel with your crest, and cover with a layer of rails put crosswise; have these and tangles of brush always under close fire from your line of fire, say fifty to seventy-five yards. If you cover the rails spoken of, cavalry may charge without discovering it, and you understand what will be the result. Send your disabled, useless animals across the river. Be careful not to get cut off from water. Remember Lexington.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Saint Louis:*

My cavalry are looking for the enemy to the east, but no report of them yet. Brigadier-General Fisk's command is expected to-morrow. The work of intrenching is progressing favorably. Arms and ammunition for General Douglass have arrived. All quiet to the west. Citizens are on the alert and concentrating. You may rely on having a good account from us. Paymasters from Springfield have reached Sedalia.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 2, 1864.*

General BROWN, *Warrensburg, Mo.:*

I am told Price has cut the lines at Franklin. What is your news? If Price comes toward you I will back you up as well as I can. Keep me posted.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GLASGOW, *October 2, 1864.*

General E. B. BROWN:

How much force have you? Have any of my troops reached you yet? I shall be with you to-night. What is the prospect?

C. B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT,
Jefferson City, Mo., October 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

None of your troops have arrived. The enemy in small force were east of Washington yesterday, moving this way; main body last heard from near Cuba. Both railroads and towns of Marion and Franklin reported destroyed. I have a boat ready to cross your command. Send all the boats from above to this place. Bring all the arms you can.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

BOONVILLE, *October 2, 1864.*

General BROWN:

I am en route by steamer Hattie May, with escort, and some of my troops must reach you to-night. I shall be down in the morning. I have no extra arms. Shreveport will be down to-morrow with ordnance stores from Lexington. She is now at Glasgow.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, October 2, 1864.

Capt. T. S. CASE,
District Quartermaster:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding directs that you will immediately procure a supply of iron bars for the purpose of making loop-holes in stone and brick buildings, and have the same ready for use at any moment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
No. 211. } *Jefferson City, Mo., October 2, 1864.*

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6. Col. R. Poser, commanding Thirty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia, will order four companies of his command to move at 7 a. m. to-morrow, 3d instant, by train, and take post as follows: Two companies at the Osage bridge and two companies at the Gasconade bridge. The command will be provided with ten days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition to each man.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, October 2, 1864.

Maj. G. W. KELLY,
Fourth Cavalry State Militia:

MAJOR: The general commanding directs that you will immediately assume command of all detachments of the Fourth and Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia now at this post. Move at once to Castle Rock, on the Osage River, and place yourself in communication with Colonel Philips, who is operating east and south of that point. You will establish strong guards at Bolton's, Clark's, and other fords in that vicinity. The command will take with them 3,000 rations of bread, sugar, coffee, and salt.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOLTON'S FORD, OSAGE RIVER,
TWO MILES ABOVE CASTLE ROCK,
October 2, 1864—5 a. m.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I reached this point at 9 o'clock last night. Had to lie here on account of artillery; miserable road. Sent three companies across river last night to scout and look out. Nothing heard yet. I find this to be the main crossing. The ferry amounts to nothing. I leave a picket of ten men at ferry and thirty men here to watch this and a ford three miles above. I move toward Gasconade at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

P. S.—I found Lieutenant Stephens' [detachment] Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia at Castle Rock, and leave it here on picket duty

J. F. P.,
Colonel.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Sedalia:

Will troops arrive to relieve us? I have left two companies at Kansas City with Major Pritchard. This place is not safe with less than two companies. If I leave it without troops it will be burned before to-morrow night.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 2, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Commanding Cassville:

Build a stockade, organize the citizens; do anything necessary to hold the post. In what direction are Cooper & Co.?

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTH PROVISIONAL REGIMENT CAVALRY,
Mount Vernon, Mo., October 2, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Springfield, Mo.:

SIR: The scout sent out by me a few days ago has returned without effecting anything. They could not overtake the rebels; followed them to Carthage. They got information that there were about 400 of them. I also have information, which I think tolerable reliable, that the rebel Brooks is in War Eagle, in Madison County, Ark., with from 500 to 700 men, and intends making a raid in this section in a few days. I have about 300 effective men. I would like if you would send Company B, of my regiment, and Company D, of the Forty-sixth Infantry, if circumstances would permit. Give me all the information in regard to the raid east.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. ALLEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Glasgow, October 2, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to your orders I have directed the Thirty-ninth, Forty-third, and Forty-ninth Regiments Infantry, Missouri Volunteers, to concentrate and march to Jefferson City with all possible dispatch. These regiments were in scattered detachments hunting bushwhackers when your order reached me. Two of them will probably reach Jefferson City to-day; I shall join them to-night. The Forty-third will be delayed in reaching Jefferson City, as their place must be supplied in the northwest by the Enrolled Missouri Militia. General Douglass has been directed to use his utmost energies in hunting out the guerrillas who are constantly increasing in numbers and villainy. I have endeavored to secure the most important towns, especially county seats, against capture and destruction; am affording all the protection I can to 500 miles of railroad, the bridges, and stations. Will establish district headquarters at Macon City.

Respectfully, &c.,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MACON, *October 2, 1864.*

Captain HOLLOWAY:

Orders were forwarded to you on 29th to get ready to go into the field. The general goes south of the river to repel the invaders. You had better send his trunk with mine. Send yours to express office for further orders if you think best. When did [the] general modify the order for Harding to move?

CLARKE,
Aide-de-Camp.

MACON, *October 2, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Advise me at the earliest possible moment when Colonel Harding's regiment will move. The North Missouri Railroad will take them to Mexico, whence they will go by land to Jefferson City. Crowd them through as quickly as possible. When will you come down? Answer.

By order, &c.:

W. T. CLARKE,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Joseph, October 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK,
Glasgow, Mo.:

Have received no orders directing Colonel Harding to march. He can do so if desired, though it would leave us entirely unprotected. His major and officers of six companies have not received their commissions. Colonel Harding was here to-day; expects orders. One of his companies is not armed. If they went via Saint Louis they could doubtless be secured. General Craig has ordered 200 militia, commanded by Maj. W. D. McDonald, to rendezvous at Hamilton. They are coming in rapidly. There is no trouble in particular in this part of the district. I hear nothing more from Clay County. General Craig has issued orders to bring out more militia, but it will take several days to get them on a war footing.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOE, *October 2, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Jefferson City, Mo.:

Your dispatch has just [been] received. I am at a loss to determine whether you desire Colonel Harding's command to move as directed. Will he go and what route shall he take? Dispatches were sent yesterday at Boonville, informing you that this removal will leave us entirely [unprotected], and the Enrolled Missouri Militia comes out slowly. General Craig complains that nearly all the effective portion of the force has gone into the one-year's service. I am ready to join you when ordered. Shall Salmon come with me?

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, *October 2, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Let Harding's regiment remain with you until safe to spare him. Let him be concentrating at Saint Joe meantime, and be ready to move this way via Weston and steamers down the river. Direct Doctor Porter to come by first boat from Leavenworth. We shall probably meet Price at Jefferson City to-morrow.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 2, 1864.*

General CRAIG, *Saint Joseph:*

General Fisk has ordered me to concentrate my regiment and move to Macon to-night. Emergency pressing. Please order Pinger to get his men together and move by train from Saint Joe immediately, stopping at Cameron and Hamilton to pick up detachments. Please order transportation to Macon for 870 men and four car-loads of baggage.

CHESTER HARDING,
Colonel Forty-third.

HEADQUARTERS,
Glasgow, October 2, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM FORBES, *Macon:*

COLONEL: You will immediately, after the assembling of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, recently ordered out with directions to report to you for duty, detail 200 of the most reliable of them under good officers and order them to Keytesville, to hold that post, protect the citizens of that region, and thoroughly scout the country. You will particularly charge the officer in command to restrain his men from depredations upon the citizens. Remember that the mission of the soldiers is to put down and not to create disorder. I go to Jefferson City to-day to join the army against Price. You will hear from me by messengers. Keep everything snug. Be vigilant and energetic. Enforce the most rigid discipline. The crisis is upon us. A few more weeks and all will be safe.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Glasgow, October 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS, *Mexico, Mo.:*

GENERAL: I am ordered to Jefferson City with all the troops I can concentrate. My headquarters will be on this side of the river, opposite to Jefferson City, for the time being, where messengers can find me. You will order all the First Iowa to join me there at the earliest moment you can relieve them. The Enrolled Missouri Militia, recently ordered out, will soon be on duty, and you will call out such force in addition as you may deem best. Suspend business in all towns where it will aid in preparing for defense. Compel citizens to do guard duty, hold towns, bridges, &c., and escort trains. Let me hear from you as frequently as possible.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH,
October 2, 1864.

General C. B. FISK:

GENERAL: What is your news? Has Price reached Washington or Franklin? Do you get dispatches from Glasgow? I have reports of bushwhackers near Independence on both sides of the river. Can I do anything to help the cause in Missouri?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 2, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I think it true that Price has Franklin and Washington. General Fisk telegraphed me this a. m. from Glasgow via Boonville and Sedalia. He goes to Jefferson City with all the available force of this district as rapidly as possible. An engagement is expected at or near the capital on to-morrow. Thank you, general, for your kind offer. We may need to call on you. We have only a very limited number of Enrolled Missouri Militia to fall back on. You know how much such troops are worth.

Very respectfully,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 2, 1864.*
(Received 8.40 a. m. 3d.)

General GEORGE SYKES,
Lawrence:

Price has moved westward and has intersected river and railroad at Washington and Franklin. All the movements in Missouri and Arkansas tend to drive him farther west. What is the position of the militia? We better collect forces at Olathe. I think General Deitzler better call out all troops available for that point. Let me know so I can have provisions made for them.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SUB-DIST. NO. 2, DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, October 2, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo, per Lieutenant Robinson, engineer officer, regarding the erection of winter quarters and the location of troops for the winter, &c. In reply, I would state that the troops are now stationed about as I would have them, with the following exception: Four cavalry companies here, including the two now at Fort Scott, Captain McLain's battery returning to Lawrence, which I would consider a sufficient command for that point. The command at Aubrey should be moved about three miles north onto the timber of the Blue, where shelter would be found and water and fuel not now accessible. Captain Pearce, at Coldwater Grove, has erected substantial fortifications and got his men comfortably situated, reflecting great credit on him as an officer. The only thing lacking there is lumber to roof and neat up matters. Steps have been taken to supply the commands where they now are with forage and fuel, so that all that is needed is lumber, nails, &c., to shelter the men and animals.

Respectfully submitted.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 2, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
Independence, Mo.:

I am informed Price has reached Franklin and Washington, on the Pacific Railroad. Try to get scouts to get intelligence and keep me posted. Also keep constant intercourse with General Brown and inform me what he hears. I want to know every move of Price now, from this on. The enemy below has crossed the Arkansas, and Price is now the dangerous foe.

S. R. CURTIS.
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 2, 1864.*

General R. B. MITCHELL,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter.:

I am told you have passed down from Kearny. Suppose you are at Omaha. The mail leaves Atchison to-morrow for Kearny. Do all in your power to have it go through safe. Notify commanders of stations to escort. If possible strengthen the line between Plum and Julesburg. I am informed of the assault on a train near Plum on 29th. This is audacious, so near our station.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 2, 1864.*

Colonel LIVINGSTON, *Fort Kearny:*

The Plum Creek affair was indeed audacious, so near Plum Creek. Try to find the villains. They must be on the north side Platte. Have telegraphed General Mitchell to try to strengthen your forces in that quarter. Try to have mails go through safe. They start to-morrow from Atchison.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 2, 1864.*

Colonel CHIVINGTON, *Denver:*

Mail starts from Atchison to-morrow. The utmost effort must be made to secure its safe transit. Some trouble on Plum Creek on the 29th is my last news. Hope your part of the line beyond Julesburg is on the alert. Price's and other movements in Missouri detain Ford at present. Keep me posted.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. H. CARLETON,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 27th of August,* asking for more troops to guard your supply trains and to protect the inhabitants against

* See Part II, p. 897.

Indian hostilities, is just received. In your communication of the 29th of August you say that the Navajo war may be considered as over. Dispatches received from General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas, announce that Indian hostilities on the plains have entirely ceased, and trains to New Mexico and Colorado are in no danger whatever. Instead of sending more troops into the Indian country, General Grant is of opinion that part of those now there should be withdrawn. As the rebel forces in Texas are sufficiently occupied elsewhere, there can be very little danger of any new attempt to invade New Mexico. The only use of troops there will probably be to operate against small roving bands and to guard the Indian reservations. In anticipation of the reduction of your command by expiration of term of service, you were authorized to call upon the Governor for such troops as you might deem absolutely necessary. You were at the same time informed that it would not be possible to send you re-enforcements from the East. Whether or not any can be spared from the Pacific Coast cannot now be determined.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WINGATE, N. MEX.,
October 2, 1864.

Capt. BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of New Mexico:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the recovery of the Navajo herd from the Apaches. One Apache killed. They were overtaken near their rancheria, about 150 miles from this post, and were surprised in the morning just before daylight. The Apaches probably considered themselves safe. Only five Indians followed the Apaches until they were overtaken. The soldiers and Indians came in last night with the herd, soldiers mounted on Indian horses. The Indians had a great pow-wow last night. All the animals were recovered, sixty-four in number. Only two colts lost returning. The other Apaches escaped with nothing.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. W. EATON,
Major First Cavalry New Mexico Vols., Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 3, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
City Point:

GENERAL: In a private letter to me General Canby urges the importance of an officer of rank, ability, and tact being sent by you or the Secretary of War to examine into all matters of his military division. In order, he says, to have this inspection or examination produce the proper effect and the reports made have the proper weight, the officer sent should be entirely independent of him and act only upon instructions from higher authority. I presume, from information from other sources, that he alludes mainly to alleged peculations in cotton and illicit trade with the enemy, said to have been countenanced or connived at by officers of high rank. As such an investigation would

probably include officers of the Treasury Department, and perhaps also of the Navy Department, it is suggested that the appointment of the commissioner should be made and the instructions given by the President himself. Before taking any further action in the matter it is necessary to determine upon some one to recommend for the duty. The only competent general officer that I now think of, off duty, is W. F. (Baldy) Smith, but I do not know his fitness for so delicate and important a task. The Secretary of War has directed me to ask your opinion; or perhaps you can suggest a more suitable person.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, October 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following statement of information received at this office this 3d day of October, 1864, from Bernard Norton, scout: Left New Orleans on the 10th of September via White River to Little Rock. On the 17th reported to General Steele, who told me to go toward Princeton. Started on the 18th and was one day on the road. I found Colonel Logan with 600 cavalry, all armed. At North Fork, Saline County, found Captain Cooper with three companies of cavalry, all armed and numbering 250 men. Several companies of bushwhackers in this part of the country; no accurate account could be got of these. Returned on the night of the 20th to Little Rock. On the 21st left Little Rock in company with Harry Williams for mouth of White River; reached there on the 24th. On the 26th reached Vicksburg; left Vicksburg on the same evening; crossed the river and kept along the railroad to Richmond. Left Richmond in northwest direction, crossing Roundaway, Tensas, and Boeuf Bayous to Lind Grove, on Bayou Bartholomew. Twenty miles distant is Poplar Bluff. Between Lind Grove and Poplar Bluff captured a private in the Confederate Army, thought to have been a spy. Found on his person a pass signed by Major-General Parsons containing his description and directions to pass the bearer out of the lines at all times. He told us that Polignac was in the vicinity of Poplar Bluff; Walker and Parsons near Monticello; Colonel Harrison at Oak Ridge, eighteen miles from Bastrop, northeast direction. Quantrill's forces, commanded by Captain Lee, are in the vicinity of Delhi. Polignac has three regiments of Texans and two of Louisiana troops, about 3,000 men. Walker has three brigades—Hawes', Scurry's, and Randal's, about 6,000 men; cannot say exactly how strong Parsons' force is. They are nearly all Texans. All the Missouri troops and a large number of Arkansas troops have gone with Price. Mr. Norton believes that the entire strength of the forces in Arkansas to-day is about 13,000 men. Returned to Vicksburg on the evening of the 30th. Reported at office chief signal officer, Military Division of West Mississippi, on the 3d day of October, 1864.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 146. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., October 3, 1864.*

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5. The Chicago Mercantile Battery, Illinois Volunteers, will be held subject to the orders of Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, chief of cavalry of this divison.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 144. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, October 3, 1864.*

The sums obtained by the assessments made in accordance with General Orders, Nos. 55 and 105, of 1862, from these headquarters, having been exhausted, but the necessity for the funds thus obtained, as explained in those orders, still existing to as great an extent as ever, a further assessment of 25 per cent. on the original subscription is hereby ordered for the same purpose, as set forth in the following schedule, to be paid to the provost-marshal-general of the department at his office, on or before October 15, 1864.

List of subscribers to the $1,250,000 loan, placed in the hands of the committee of public safety, for the defense of New Orleans against the United States, and expended by them, some $38,000.

	Sums subscribed to aid treason against the United States.	Sums assessed to relieve the poor by the United States.		Sums subscribed to aid treason against the United States.	Sums assessed to relieve the poor by the United States.
Jonathan Montgomery.	$40,000 00	$10,000 00	R. Turney	$1,500 00	$375 00
Thomas Sloo, President Sun Insurance Company.	50,000 00	12,500 00	R. D. Maclin	2,500 00	625 00
			J. H. Cohen	3,000 00	750 00
			Mrs. C. A. Slocomb	5,500 00	1,375 00
C. C. Gaines	2,000 00	500 00	Committee of Public Safety.	865 00	216 25
C. C. Gaines & Co	3,000 00	750 00			
Trustees McDonogh School Fund.	340,000 00	85,000 00	H. Lee	150 00	37 50
			George Zitkendrath	200 00	50 00
J. B. Slawson	10,000 00	2,500 00	Hyde & Goodrich	1,000 00	250 00
S. H. Wood	5,000 00	1,250 00	Magee, Harter & George	500 00	125 00
Mrs. S. H. Wood	2,000 00	500 00	Samuel Loeb	100 00	25 00
Jacques Lange	7,000 00	1,750 00	Valentine Heerman	1,000 00	250 00
Widow W. P. Welham	10,000 00	2,500 00	S. S. Bickler	250 00	62 50
Robert Geddes	10,000 00	2,500 00	John M. Demarest	100 00	25 00
Widow Vogel	20,000 00	5,000 00	Thomas O'Donnell	50 00	12 50
J. Levois & Co	10,000 00	2,500 00	Mrs. B. V. B. McMahon	50 00	12 50
Samuel Harby	14,000 00	3,700 00	W. H. Letchford	1,000 00	250 00
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.	306,400 00	76,600 00	O. F. Thiesman	50 00	12 50
			Frederick Bauer	725 00	181 25
Giquel & Jamison	7,500 00	1,875 00	John Rickerson	250 00	62 50
E. Booth	400 00	100 00	McStea, Value & Co	1,000 00	250 00
Edward Chapman	8,000 00	2,000 00	Jacob Zoelly	1,000 00	250 00
Thomas Layton	1,000 00	250 00	T. Lafon	500 00	125 00
D. J. Beagnot	2,000 00	500 00	E. Cresswell	100 00	25 00
B. Dryer & Co	1,000 00	250 00	H. H. O. Meallie	50 00	12 50
W. H. Pierson	3,000 00	750 00	Joseph Field	1,000 00	250 00
Samuel Locke	10,000 00	2,500 00	Jules Donc D. Amanon	150 00	37 50
Hartz & Wintz	5,000 00	1,250 00	John Farrell	150 00	37 50
Southern Bank	10,000 00	2,500 00	D. H. Holmes	2,500 00	625 00
Richard & Co	10,000 00	2,500 00	S. P. Lamon	300 00	75 00
Dr. B. Moss	3,000 00	750 00	Fanny Hollander	100 00	25 00
J. & J. C. Davidson	20,000 00	5,000 00	J. W. Stanton & Co	500 00	125 00
Duque Lanata	9,000 00	2,250 00	John H. Randolph	500 00	125 00
H. Samory	1,000 00	250 00	Harriet Morgan	175 00	43 75

List of subscribers to the $1,250,000 loan, &c.—Continued.

	Sums subscribed to aid treason against the United States.	Sums assessed to relieve the poor by the United States.		Sums subscribed to aid treason against the United States.	Sums assessed to relieve the poor by the United States.
Rachel Morgan	$125 00	$31 25	H. H. Hedden	$500 00	$125 00
Sarah Morgan	175 00	43 75	James Goran	100 00	25 00
Elizabeth Morgan	150 00	37 50	Biscoe & Simms	500 00	125 00
Mary M. Morgan	50 00	12 50	B. C. Young	150 00	37 50
Margaret Harrod	50 00	12 50	Dr. A. Bruen	125 00	31 25
Davis Brothers	200 00	50 00	Mme. Ve. H. Chretreu	200 00	50 00
Trustee Fink Asylum fund.	55,000 00	13,750 00	Henderson & Gaines	1,000 00	250 00
			J. S. Aitkens	250 00	62 50
William Massey	300 00	75 00	W. O. Denegre	1,000 00	250 00
F. Lagay	25 00	6 25	J. C. McClellan	200 00	50 00
John I. Adams	1,000 00	250 00	Mrs. C. F. Snowden	50 00	12 50
A. W. Bosworth	600 00	150 00	Louisiana State Bank	7,500 00	1,875 00
Charles Briggs	100 00	25 00	Bank of America	5,000 00	1,250 00
J. A. Lum & Co	150 00	37 50	General D. E. Twiggs	1,000 00	250 00
Charles Loeffler	200 00	50 00	Jean Petit	13,125 00	3,281 25
George C. Brower	50 00	12 50			
Patrick Howard	25 00	6 25	Total	1,036,865 00	259,216 25
George Ciamman	50 00	12 50			

In compliance with instructions from the Secretary of War, the amount assessed against Widow Vogel in the above schedule is hereby remitted and imposed on John Kruttschnitt, acting consul of Prussia at New Orleans, who subscribed to the above fund in her name, but without her knowledge or sanction.

The provost-marshal-general is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 267.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 3, 1864.

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2. Leave of absence for twenty days, with the recommendation to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of twenty days, is granted to Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, U. S. Volunteers.

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8. During the absence of Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, U. S. Volunteers, Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton, U. S. Volunteers, will command the District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 3, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM MCE. DYE,
Commanding at Simsport:

I have the honor to inclose herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of a communication sent this morning to Lieutenant-

Colonel Baldwin, commanding at Morgan's Ferry. A deserter who has just come into our lines informs us that the enemy mostly harbors about New Texas and in the vicinity of Patrick's plantation, concealing in the thickets and canebrakes, rendering it very difficult to come at them; but the general directs that you send your cavalry, or the largest portion of it, to scour the country thoroughly from Simsport down toward New Texas and this place, and if possible capture the enemy, with two men taken from us this morning. Your report of the crossing of the Atchafalaya and operations on the other side has been received and is very satisfactory. The above is communicated by direction of the general commanding.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 3, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BALDWIN,
Commanding Forces at Morgan's Ferry:

I am directed by General Lawler to inform you that the party of five men who came from Simsport this morning were chased by a force of the enemy about fifty strong, who succeeded in capturing two of them. It is the wish of the general that this party should be captured if possible; and to secure this he directs that you send fifty of your cavalry up the river toward Simsport with instructions to communicate with Colonel Dye, to destroy all the boats and means of crossing, and to watch all the crossings of the river, while the cavalry under Colonel Dye scours the country between Simsport and this place. You will also send one-half of your remaining cavalry down the river to destroy the boats and guard the crossing below Morgan's Ferry; the rest keep in camp in readiness to move to the assistance of either party if it should be necessary. You might send detachments of infantry up toward Simsport to aid the cavalry in watching the river, if the latter should not be sufficient. A copy of this communication will be sent to Colonel Dye for his guidance, and you will please co-operate with him heartily in the effort to rid the country this side of the Atchafalaya of all armed foes.

Respectfully,

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, 7TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 57. } *Little Rock, Ark., October 3, 1864.*

The division will proceed at once to prepare winter quarters. Brigade commanders will assign ground for the camps of their respective regiments in compliance with verbal instructions heretofore given by the brigadier-general commanding division. Battery commanders will report in person at these headquarters for special instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, 7TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 58. } *Little Rock, Ark., October 3, 1864.*

I. The One hundred and twelfth and One hundred and thirteenth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry are hereby assigned to the post of Little Rock, and the commanding officers will report to Col. A. Engelmann, commanding post, without delay.

II. Col. A. Engelmann, commanding Second Brigade, First Division, and post of Little Rock, will assign to the One hundred and twelfth and One hundred and thirteenth Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry suitable camping-ground on the north side of the river.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 3, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. CLAYTON:

A brigade of cavalry will leave here early to-morrow morning for Pine Bluff. They will go down on the north side on account of forage. If General Dennis' division does not arrive at Devall's Bluff to-day I will send a regiment of infantry from here on steamer at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. There will be at least 1,000 cavalry in the brigade. Put your effective cavalry force with them, drive in the rebel pickets on the Monticello road, and develop their force, unless you can make a better use of them.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

BROWNSVILLE, *October 3, 1864.*
(Received 6.25 p. m.)

Captain DYER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Captain Dyckman, of my regiment, sent out on the 1st instant with 200 men in direction of Arkansas Post, has returned. He went within sixteen miles of that place and learned that no considerable number had crossed the river. General Parsons is in the vicinity of Arkansas Post, with a cavalry force said to be 6,000 strong, but has not crossed as yet, except in small parties. The captain surprised a camp of about forty guerrillas near the junction of Bayou Metoe and Bayou Two Prairie and captured 22 horses, 25 stand of arms, and all their saddles, blankets, and a large amount of clothing. Had he known the locality of the camp he could have struck them all. I have scouted the country south of Bayou Metoe and believe from information obtained that the enemy has not crossed the Arkansas River in any force of importance. The bayous are very high, and it is almost impossible to ford them. The captain did not succeed in getting any beef-cattle.

G. MOYERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., October 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General WEST,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Seventh Army Corps:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you order one brigade of cavalry to march to Pine Bluff, on its arrival to report

to Brigadier-General Clayton. The command will march on the north side of the Arkansas River, taking such a road as much forage will be found upon. They will take three days in making the march.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., October 3, 1864.

Col. W. F. GEIGER,
Commanding Third Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you move with your command, except two squadrons, to Brownsville. You will instruct the officer left in command at Austin to keep the cavalry to the north, northeast, and northwest, which scout and give timely notice should the enemy return from Missouri. Upon arriving at Brownsville you will encamp in the vicinity of that place and report your arrival.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 3, 1864.*

Col. A. STAGER:

The rebel General Price, with a force estimated at 10,000 cavalry and fourteen pieces of artillery, is somewhere on the line of the Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad. He entered the State in the southeast and compelled our forces to evacuate Pilot Knob, terminus of the Iron Mountain Road, after which he destroyed some bridges on this railroad, and crossed over to the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad, burning depot at Franklin and some bridges south of that point. We have abandoned New Madrid, Bloomfield, Jackson, Charleston, Fredericktown, Patterson, Pilot Knob, Mineral Point, Irondale, and De Soto. Offices on the southeast lines only work eighteen miles in that direction, and his occupation of the Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad cuts off Fort Smith, Cassville, Springfield, Lebanon, Waynesville, Rolla, and Saint James, which we cannot hear from, and is no doubt overrun by his detached parties. Nothing is known of the condition of things on the main branch Pacific Railroad, no trains or troops being sent that way, and lines down.

R. C. CLOWRY,
Superintendent Military Telegraph.

COLUMBUS, *October 3, 1864—8.26 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

GENERAL: I am desirous of information as to the location of troops in your command stationed near this department that may be used in case of emergency in suppressing any disturbance attending the draft. Also please send me any map you have that may give me information as to location of your troops.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 3, 1864.*

Major-General HOOKER,
Columbus:

I will send you a map of Missouri. We are now having a rather lively time, and any troops that could be justly expected to go in pursuit of the 12,000 to 15,000 raiders now threatening Saint Louis, Rolla, and Jefferson City would be in good time. Thanks to the 100-days' men from your department this department is safe. But we want you to gather a force equal to two-thirds of that of the raiders to operate against them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MOUND CITY, *October 3, 1864—8.25 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Gun-boat returned from New Madrid reports persons coming from Bloomfield daily. No news of Mower's whereabouts. Scouts have been sent out. As soon as they return the report will be sent immediately to me, and will be telegraphed promptly to you.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Captain, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

SPRINGFIELD, *October 3, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

I have hitherto sent you eight Illinois regiments: Sixty-first, One hundred and thirty-second, One hundred and thirty-fourth, One hundred and thirty-sixth, One hundred and thirty-eighth, One hundred and thirty-ninth, One hundred and fortieth, One hundred and forty-second. Please inform me which have reported.

H. E. PAINE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 185. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 3, 1864.*

All furnaces of smelting ore, salt-works, and manufactories of every kind will be specially protected by the troops in this department from pillage or destruction, and when necessary and practicable a guard will be specially detailed to insure their safety. All officers concerned will be held strictly accountable for the faithful execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 274. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 3, 1864.*

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2. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, having reported to these headquarters in compliance with orders from

Brig. Gen. H. E. Paine, will take post at Schofield Barracks, and report to Major-General Pleasonton, commanding Saint Louis District, for duty.

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7. Col. N. Cole, chief of artillery Department of the Missouri, will turn over the command of the batteries of his regiment ordered to report to him for drill and re-organization to Major-General Pleasonton, commanding Saint Louis District.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 3, 1864—8.10 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *Commanding, Kirkwood:*

General Pike, with militia, ordered to report to you yesterday. Move him to Kirkwood; he is now at Laclede Station. Use your judgment about cavalry. As you approach Merrill relieve him by the other cavalry and let his men do the duty nearest Saint Louis.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

KIRKWOOD, *October 3, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

One of General Ewing's men cut off at Leasburg, on the railroad, thirty miles from Rolla, has just come in, and reports General Ewing marching toward Rolla, still skirmishing with the enemy when he left. The general has a battery with him. This was on Thursday night. Ewing had about 1,000 men.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

KIRKWOOD, *October 3, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

My two brigades are on the Manchester road to Franklin. The other road reported impracticable for artillery and wagons. I have ordered General Pike to move up his command to this point. Colonel Herrick, Seventh [Kansas] Cavalry, has been ordered to cross the river at Fenton and march upon the south side of the river to Eureka, scouring the country as he goes. I will leave orders for General Pike to throw forward a force to Meramec Station. Infantry can move from that point forward to Franklin, if necessary. The Twenty-fourth Missouri remain here.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 3, 1864—10.10 a. m.*

General A. J. SMITH:

General Pleasonton will relieve Seventh Kansas by other troops. Send them where you wish.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

KIRKWOOD, *October 3, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have ordered the Twenty-fourth Missouri to remain here until the arrival of General Pike. I leave also the telegraph operator. I move with the column by land to Franklin. Any important dispatches will follow me to-day. Telegraph here until night.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *October 3, 1864—11 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

I arrived this evening, leaving my two brigades on the Manchester road, near the junction of the roads. I will not bring the command to this place, but march it in the morning to Gray's Summit, the junction of the Meramec and North Branch Railroad, ready to march on the direct road to Jefferson City. Cars can run to Gray's Summit and bring on supplies to that point. I can order up a detachment of General Pike's command to garrison this place and move Wolfe's brigade to the Summit also by rail or land. The cavalry I will dispose of to the best advantage, leaving the Merrill Horse on the line it now occupies until further orders. The enemy have undoubtedly gone to Jefferson City.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 3, 1864—11 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Franklin:

Your proposed dispositions are approved. Let all of Pike's command remove to Franklin, and send scouts out to the river to look for our messenger boat when she goes up. Find the best road to embark on steam-boat. Should we learn that the enemy crosses the Gasconade get information of their wagon train and of the best fords on the Gasconade and Osage for artillery. Inquire if the country between the two rivers is traversable to Waynesville by train and let me know.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

IN THE FIELD,
Forty-five Miles West of Cape Girardeau,
October 3, 1864—6 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Unless I am attacked to-morrow I will be in Cape Girardeau on the 5th. Please send boats and orders to meet me on my arrival. I shall greatly need forage, rations, and boats. My men are destitute. I have marched from Brownsville, Ark.

J. A. MOWER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KIRKWOOD, *October 3, 1864—11.45 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The following dispatch for Major-General Smith has just been received. As he has moved toward Franklin, I forward it to you:

FRANKLIN, *October 3, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

A movement of the enemy is reported on the Manchester road and north of it. I think it nothing but a party of observation, and have sent out to drive them off. They cannot pass between me and the Meramec River without my being informed of it.

LEWIS MERRILL.

J. K. MILLS,
Col., Comdg. Second Brig., Third Div., Sixteenth Army Corps.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 3, 1864—2.15 p. m.*

Colonel MERRILL,
Franklin:

What is your news? Has the enemy gone to Jefferson City or Rolla? If possible, handle the enemy's rear guard of observation so roughly that they will be careful hereafter. Let us hear from the Union scouts.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 3, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Reconnoitering parties are on the track of the enemy; he is undoubtedly gone toward Jefferson City. General Smith telegraphed me this morning to keep everything here until he saw me. He left Kirkwood by the Manchester road at 10 o'clock this a. m.; should be here by night. My scout to Union went into the town and sharply attacked the enemy. It appeared to be their rear guard, and developed such superior numbers that the officer in command thought it prudent to retire, having captured a lieutenant of engineers and a private of Marmaduke's division, and killed a couple of the enemy, getting off with one horse killed. From what I can learn, I infer that the whole of the enemy's force has passed through Union en route to Jefferson City, except small parties of observation, which are now being hunted out and driven in. I judge the enemy's force to consist as follows: Marmaduke's, Shelby's, Fagan's, and Cabell's divisions, probably each 3,000 strong, with some recruits and conscripts picked up through the country, amounting perhaps to a couple of thousand in numbers; nothing in efficients. They have about fourteen pieces of artillery, two of them rifled 6-pounders captured at Marks' Mills in Arkansas from Stange's battery. This lieutenant is not very communicative, but my staff got him drunk last night, and the above is what I can gather from him and other sources. He says that they have not yet touched Rolla, and do not intend moving that way until after the movement to Jefferson City; that they have come with the intention of remaining in Missouri, expecting all the disloyal element to rally to them. He says, also, that General Price was informed a day or two since by one of his men who had been left at Batesville on a furlough that General Steele had reached Batesville before this man

left there; that so far as he knew they were not aware of any force moving up behind them, but supposed Steele would be entirely occupied by the demonstrations made upon him by what force was left in Arkansas, and so prevented from following. All my information last night and this morning has been given to General Smith. All my cavalry are out on the track of the enemy. I fear I will be broken down again; am scarcely able to walk or ride, but will stick it out as long as I can.

Respectfully,

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 3, 1864—3.45 p. m.*

Col. L. MERRILL,
Franklin:

The commanding general says dispatch received and satisfactory. How far is it from Franklin to nearest point on Missouri River for embarking troops, and what is condition of the roads? Would it not be possible to push messengers through from you to Rolla?

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FRANKLIN, *October 3, 1864—4 p. m.*

Maj. F. S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

The railroad is certainly in good order, or very nearly repaired as far as Augusta Station, —— miles from here and two miles from the river, and I think uninjured as far as South Point, which is on the river, fifteen miles from here. Will know positively about the latter some time to-night. The nearest point on the river would be some point near Labaddie, and the roads not very good, but practicable for all arms. I think I can push a message through to Rolla. It should, however, be in cipher, if possible, as I would endeavor to send it by the hands of an individual man, and send two or three, in the hope that one of them will get through. I think it practicable to get a message through in that way. The Manchester road, on which Smith's column is marching, crosses the railroad at Gray's Summit, which is five miles nearer the river than this place.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 3, 1864—7 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

An engineer on the Pacific Railroad was captured by the rebels in this place; has just come in, having been released by them at their camp beyond Union. He says that all their captures were after leaving Union. They took the road to Jefferson City to the point at which the Springfield road turns off to the left and then took that road to the place where they camped, about two miles beyond. This road leads by Lane's Prairie, and there are several points at which roads turn to Jefferson City beyond where they were when this man left them. He saw the whole of their force and estimates that in columns

of twos, with the train and artillery, it covered about seven or eight miles on the road. I suppose from what he says my former estimate was correct, about 12,000, with fourteen pieces of artillery. They were in camp at the point where he was released at 10 o'clock this morning. I am disposed to think from what he says of conversation he overheard among them that the main branch of the railroad is not materially injured. It is certainly all right as far as South Point, except the burning of the station house and some slight incidental damage to the tracks from the burning of these buildings. As soon as the telegraph repairers come up I will send out a party with them to repair the line. General Smith has not yet arrived.

LEWIS MERRILL,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 206. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 3, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. Commanding officer Second Missouri Light Artillery will immediately send one battery of his regiment to report to Brigadier-General Pike, commanding division Enrolled Missouri Militia at Kirkwood. The battery will be furnished with ten days' rations.

* * * * * * *

VIII. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Goodwin commanding, will proceed via Iron Mountain Railroad to Carondelet, Mo., at as early an hour to-morrow morning as practicable. Upon arriving at Carondelet Colonel Goodwin will report in person to Brig. Gen. Madison Miller for orders, the regiment remaining on board the cars until such orders are received. Quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

XVI. The detachment of the Sixty-first [Illinois] Veteran Volunteer Infantry, now at Schofield Barracks, will proceed to Cheltenham under the command of the senior captain and report to Colonel Wangelin, commanding Provisional Brigade.

XVII. Maj. Daniel Grass, Sixty-first Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry, will remain at Saint Louis and collect the men of his command and forward to the detachment at Cheltenham, reporting daily at these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Pleasonton:

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BENTON BARRACKS, MO., *October 3, 1864.*

Lieutenant THOMSON,
Aide-de-Camp:

The One hundred and thirty-sixth [Illinois] Infantry is now at this post.

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Colonel, Commanding.

CARONDELET, MO., *October 3, 1864.*

Colonel MARSH:

By the return of a scouting party sent out last evening, and from civilians of Jefferson County here this morning, I learn that no rebels in force are to be found north of De Soto and east of Richwoods mines. There are, however, a few squads of guerrillas roving about destroying the property of Union men. A small portion of my command is mounted and would like authority to press horses enough to mount another company to enable me to send out a scout sufficiently strong to drive off or destroy any of those bands that I might encounter.

M. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

CARONDELET, MO., *October 3, 1864.*

Colonel MARSH:

I have just returned from the Meramec. I learn from a scout that has been two miles beyond Hillsborough and from citizens that no rebel force is this side of Potosi, where they are reported to have a command stationed.

M. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. MILLER,
Commanding, Carondelet:

You will send one regiment of your command, together with the One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois, on to-morrow to the bridge below Victoria, with orders for the commanding officer of the forces immediately to fortify his position, sending out strong pickets on the south and west. You will occupy your present posts on the Meramec with the remainder of your force. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois will report to you at Carondelet to-morrow on board the train, provided with all the necessary intrenching tools, and therefore had better precede the train which takes the regiment at the Meramec bridge. Acknowledge receipt of all important dispatches and report your progress in preparing for this movement before 8 o'clock this p. m. Colonel Melcher has been directed to assist you. Rebuild the bridge below Victoria at once.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, October 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General MILLER,
Carondelet:

The commanding general directs that you at once garrison the blockhouses on the Iron Mountain Railroad as far down as Victoria. The One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry will be sent to you for the purpose of relieving a portion of your command, or it will be sent

to Victoria to rebuild the bridge near there. You will consult with the superintendent of the road in regard to rebuilding the bridge. You will also provide yourself with intrenching tools so that when the force goes down to protect the rebuilding the bridge they can at once intrench. The Illinois regiment will go down to-night or in the morning. Inform commanding officer of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, now at Fenton Ferry or vicinity, that his command is relieved from duty there, and will receive orders from Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARONDELET, MO., *October 3, 1864.*

Colonel MARSH:

I am in receipt of two telegrams in relation to the troops on Iron Mountain Railroad. Have ordered three companies of the Third Regiment to be at the Meramec bridge by to-morrow at 8 a. m., to meet railroad train for distribution along the line of road, and have ordered the Eightieth Regiment now at Meramec bridge to hold themselves in readiness to move with the One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois to the Victoria bridge. I go down to the Meramec to-night to see that all will be in readiness.

MADISON MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

MERAMEC BRIDGE, *October 3, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

I have inspected the troops as far as Fenton, except some on duty on outposts. Have ridden over forty miles. There are no rebels in this vicinity. I learned at Fenton that a detachment of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry has gone to Richwoods. Colonel Smith's regiment, Eighty-fifth Enrolled Missouri Militia, is in fine condition. Colonel Smith is very active and attentive, and his men look well. The fords and bridges are now well guarded, and mounted men are constantly moving on south side of river.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

MERAMEC BRIDGE, MO., *October 3, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

This command is now about 400 strong, well-armed, and in fair condition for militia just called out. Horses for 100 mounted men can be easily obtained if authority for subsistence is given. They will be valuable for scouting purposes on the lines. There are some seventy-five citizens here whom I have directed Colonel Yerger, commanding, to retain and use for the present. They are desirous to go to their homes in Jefferson, Washington, and other counties. I do not think it prudent to allow it.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *October 3, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

General McCormick arrived here from Pilot Knob last night. He claims that he is in direct command of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and is making details from and issuing orders directly to them. He wishes to make movements which I think altogether injurious. Have I complete control of all the troops in this sub-district; or are the Enrolled Missouri Militia under control of General McCormick? There is no ill-feeling between the general and me on this subject, only a difference of opinion. Please answer immediately.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 3, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Cape Girardeau:

The commanding general directs that you immediately send such force as you can spare from your post, with what ambulances you have or spring wagons you can get. From information received here the general does not believe there will be any force of the enemy found, and, except at the lead mines near Potosi, no rebel force in the country. Two regiments go from here as far as De Soto to-morrow to rebuild the bridge, and the whole road will be occupied at once. Acknowledge the receipt of this and report what you do.

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
October 3, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: General Ewing will be the bearer of this, and as he is fully advised of my intentions will inform you of them. He will also state our condition to meet the enemy at this point. I believe you will fully approve of the move I am making, and I trust to a kind Providence to make it successful. I can say to you that it is fully concurred in and heartily co-operated with by the gallant soldiers with whom I am associated.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 156. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., October 3, 1864.

* * * * * * *

9. Lieut. John Sanger, Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, will report with the section of mountain howitzers under his command to

Capt. J. J. Sutter, Second Missouri Battery,* and will keep himself in readiness to march at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. Capt. J. J. Sutter, Second Missouri Artillery, will take command of all the artillery in the expedition about to leave this place, and will report at headquarters to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, with one section of his battery, Montgomery's battery, and the section of mountain howitzers under Lieutenant Sanger.

10. Maj. Samuel A. Garth, commanding detachment Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will report with his command to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock to General Ewing at the Grant Hotel, and escort him to Jefferson City, and await the arrival of the main column of this command there, when he will rejoin it without delay.

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By order of Brig. Gen. John McNeil:

C. G. LAURANT,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAKE SPRING, MO., *October 3, 1864—9 a. m.*

General [MCNEIL]:

SIR: I have to inform you this morning that we still remain in the same position as per last report. The information received from the whole line is of the same nature as yesterday, with the exception that signs indicate of movements of stragglers and other sympathizers in all directions and by-roads. We have picked up a good many and I deem it necessary to detain them till I am satisfied that there is no harm in their release. Some of the more suspicious characters I will forward to Rolla. Company G, from our left wing, had a slight encounter with a small band of prowling marauders, in which they killed 3. One of them belongs to the notorious Lennox family. The information gathered and received last night from Captain Benz, stationed at Salem, is that he struck a trail of a party moving in the direction of Houston, Texas County, which he followed up, and learned that they were moving north in the direction of Jefferson City. He was not able to learn the name of the commander or the strength. I have sent out two scouting parties this morning from this point, twenty-five men each, under the commands of Captain Muller and Lieutenant Storz. The former will scout the country between this point (Salem) and the Iron-Works. The latter will scout the country between this and Licking Settlement, both to report back this evening. The whole command is at work vigilantly, and there need be no fear entertained that anything will happen without you will be timely advised of it.

With this I close my report this morning, hoping that it is satisfactory, while I remain, yours, respectfully,

JOS. A. EPPSTEIN,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fifth Regiment Missouri State Militia.

P. S.—It is necessary that I should be furnished with five days' rations for twenty-five men, to enable me to feed guides and prisoners, which I am obliged to detain, as the country does not afford the necessary subsistence.

J. A. E.

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* Battery B, Second Artillery.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 3, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The suggestions for defense you made have been taken, and many others presented by the situation. My cavalry is on the Gasconade and scouting to the east. Dispatches have been sent to General McNeil and stores are in safe positions.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 3, 1864.*
(Received 4th.)

General ROSECRANS:

Telegrams with instructions have been received. Every precaution you have suggested and many more prompted by the situation have been made. My cavalry are holding all the fords below, with several small parties scouting on the flank and front of Colonel Philips, who is on the road between Castle Rock and Vienna with about 800 men. I have sent your telegram of the 1st to General McNeil by two scouts, and also informed him of my situation. If Price takes Jefferson City he will have to fight for it.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, October 3, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Sixty men of General Ewing's command have arrived at Hermann.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 3, 1864.**

Directs Lieutenant-Colonel Crittenden to move with all the available mounted force of his command to Bolton's Ford, on the Osage River. Will act as escort to train transporting rations to Colonel Philips' command. His command will be prepared with axes to fell trees across the roads into the river at all places where there are fords and where there are places of exit on this side by swimming. Passages for our troops on their return should be so arranged that they can be readily closed after they have effected a passage, also to co-operate with all troops now in the Osage country, if necessity requires it.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOLTON'S FORD, *October 3, 1864—9 a. m.*

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have all the fords guarded on the Osage River for eight miles up to Dixon's Ford. I have sent a scout out ten miles on Vienna road as a picket.

G. W. KELLY,
Major Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Commanding.

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* From brief in Letters-sent book Post of Jefferson City.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, October 3, 1864.

Lieut. S. M. WILLIAMS,
Commanding at Shipley's Ferry:

LIEUTENANT: The general commanding directs that you will not destroy the flat-boat referred to in your communication of this date unless compelled to abandon the same. You will take possession of the boat, and if compelled to fall back destroy it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, October 3, 1864.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Westphalia, Mo.:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of this day at 3.30 a. m. received. There is no appearance of any enemy west of Washington reported up to last night. In the absence of any further information you better move south on to the Vienna road.

Advise General McNeil of your position if possible and prepare to co-operate with him, throwing small scouting parties out as you have heretofore done. I have sent the troops under Captain Parker to Bolton's Ford. You will find provisions for you at that place. Lieutenant-Colonel Crittenden is not well.

Yours, very truly,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 3, 1864.**

Col. John F. Philips is directed to send light parties and citizens to the east of the Gasconade and obtain reliable information of the movements of the enemy. He will open communication with General McNeil, at Rolla. He will forward the inclosed dispatches by a small guard under command of an officer, who will be informed of our situation and directed to communicate confidentially to General McNeil. General Fisk with re-enforcements will be here to-day.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SEDALIA, *October 3, 1864.*

General BROWN:

Shall I send the citizen guards home and keep the Enrolled Missouri Militia and arm them with the guards' arms from the county? No ammunition; nothing to eat.

J. D. CRAWFORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

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* From brief in Letters-sent book Post of Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 3, 1864.*

Col. J. D. CRAWFORD, *Sedalia:*

I have ordered a train to Sedalia to supply you. Keep all your force. Take possession of buildings necessary to quarter your force. Those who have no arms will be worked on the fortifications. Press all citizens into the work on the fortifications.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 3, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Arrived here at noon to-day. My troops have commenced arriving. Two thousand will be here to-morrow morning, others will rapidly follow; have ordered every available man within reach. Preparations for the defense of Jefferson City are progressing finely. The capitol will be made a citadel and a line of brick buildings on High street will cover a large force of defenders. Long lines of rifle-pits are being dug. I am confident that Jefferson City will not fall into the hands of the invaders. I will devote the best energies I have to the concentration of troops and pushing the preparations for defense. We have no later information from the enemy. All quiet and undisturbed at Hermann at 1 o'clock to-day, and Washington had not been occupied by a single rebel soldier at 6 o'clock this morning. This I get from the operator at Saint Aubert's, who saw the operator from Hermann who had come up on hand-car to ascertain why the line did not work all right. General Brown's scouts are beyond the Osage and south of Tuscumbia, but get no trace of the enemy. The guerrillas will make havoc in some of the counties in my district when the troops withdraw to Jefferson City, but better that than leave the capital in peril. Will keep you informed of progress here, and movements of the invaders as we can learn them.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 3, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Arrived here at noon to-day. I ordered you to send Harding's regiment by steamer if it could be spared. If you can start a part of it, via Missouri River, do so at once, and come with them. Salmon will remain at Saint Joseph to receive our reports. All quiet here yet. The invaders are not this side the Gasconade, and had not occupied Washington at 6 o'clock this morning. I am concentrating Draper's, Matthews', Dyer's, and Kutzner's regiments here. We shall give Price a good whack if he comes this way.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 3, 1864.*

BANCROFT,
Operator, Glasgow, Mo.:

You will organize a corps of dispatch bearers to Huntsville or Allen until the line is repaired. It may be best to send them on different

routes, and not travel the plank road altogether. All messages should be carefully secreted where Bill Anderson & Co. cannot find them. You can make a bogus dispatch about some common-place affair that the messenger can fork over if pressed hard by the whackers. I am particular about this, as Bill Anderson captured Douglass' and Matthews' dispatches to me, read and returned them to the writers with his compliments. Rocheport was badly scorched last night. All the business portion destroyed by an accidental fire. All quiet as far down as Washington.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD,
Saint Charles, October 3, 1864—10.20 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

By order of Colonel Krekel all the mechanics of our shops were ordered to quit work and the shops closed. This places the company in a bad condition, being short of rolling-stock and three or four engines on repairs, which can be ready for use in the course of four or five days. Unless our men are permitted to return to work we will not be able to meet the demands of the Government, if any are made upon us, to transport men or supplies. Every man in our employ is ready and willing to drill or defend the place if necessary at any time, but as yet have no arms. Let them be armed and returned to work, and if needed they will be on hand at a moment's notice. I hope you will issue orders to Colonel Krekel to let me start our shops.

J. H. GAMBLE,
Master of Transportation.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 3, 1864—12.02 p. m.*

Col. A. KREKEL,
Saint Charles:

There is no necessity of shutting up the railroad shops. Don't get up a stampede without cause.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT CHARLES, MO., *October 3, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Everything is all right to this point. We hear of the raiding party visiting Franklin County, burning part of South Point, Washington, and Union. The citizens have nearly all left Washington County. Two ferry-boats of that place at this point. There is no force in this neighborhood as heard of. There is a force 200 strong of militia at this point, and a large force expected. Five hundred of the Franklin County Militia are now at Augusta. I am going from here to Augusta.

JNO. W. MAUPIN,
Captain, Commanding Dispatch Boat.

MEXICO, *October 3, 1864—7.40 p. m.*

Capt. J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Fisk has ordered all the troops from this post to Jefferson City to-morrow morning. General Douglass has been in the field for the last twelve days. Where shall I get soldiers to hold till General Douglass returns? Please answer immediately.

FRANK D. EVANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 3, 1864.*

Captain HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Boats all taken for duty below. Better not risk travel at present. Have you any further news? Are railroad and telegraph lines open through to Hannibal and Saint Joseph? I hardly think Price will venture to cross Gasconade or Osage, but I wish to know if he does. You may get news by Hannibal and Saint Joe Railroad when other lines are cut off by scouts between river and telegraph wires. Please have your arrangements for securing intelligence that way. Moves of the enemy must be known.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 3, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Can learn nothing of military movements by way of Saint Louis. Report in this city that General Mower has joined General A. J. Smith, with 10,000 cavalry, having followed Price from Little Rock. We have telegraphic communication with Saint Louis via Macon City, but cannot reach Glasgow or Jefferson City. Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad all right. North Missouri railroad trains are not running regularly. The bushwhackers burned railroad buildings at Jacksonville Thursday.

Very respectfully,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *October 3, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

General Fishback telegraphs that Colonel Moonlight has called on him for a regiment of militia; that Colonel Plumb will be ordered from Olathe soon. What information have you of the necessity for militia? Please keep me informed of any danger.

THOS. CARNEY,
Governor.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, October 3, 1864.

Governor THOMAS CARNEY:

GOVERNOR: I telegraphed General Sykes yesterday that I wished to know what militia was out; that I thought all militia in border coun-

ties of his district ought now to be called out. I had understood from your dispatches you had so instructed General Deitzler that he held the matter ready. Price is reported as moving west from Franklin. An engagement was anticipated at Jefferson City yesterday. As all the forces moving against Price tend to drive him this way, we better be prepared to give him the warmest attentions we can, if he comes. In addition to the militia of the border counties below, I think that of Wyandotte better be called out. I will defer further suggestions till I get further intelligence. Cooper, with 5,000 or 6,000 rebels, is at Honey Springs, below the Arkansas, and I think that the nearest enemy in that direction. The troops in General Steele's department on the Arkansas ought to take care of Cooper, but those troops have need of horses and provisions, and we may have to help them. I will send this by an orderly, as it is unusually long. I will keep you advised. The eastern lines all seem closed to-day beyond Saint Joseph.

I am, Governor, very respectfully, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

LAWRENCE, *October 3, 1864.*

Governor THOMAS CARNEY,
Leavenworth:

The militia in Miami and Johnson Counties do not understand why I have directed them to assemble. It was done under the former understanding with you. Is there any hitch in the matter? If so, please correct it and have them gotten out at once.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

LAWRENCE, *October 3, 1864.*

Col. G. A. COLTON, *Paola:*

Governor Carney wrote me that the militia of the border tier of counties were ordered out and that General Fishback would be instructed accordingly. They are now wanted. They have not been heretofore, and I hope they will not neglect the call.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

LAWRENCE, KANS., *October 3, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Leavenworth:

I shall send all the militia that can be gathered to Olathe. I have little faith in their turning out at this season. No estimate can be made of their number, as it depends on how many answer the call. I expect 2,000 will more than cover all that can be assembled. Provisions and some camp equipage must be sent to the assistant quartermaster at Olathe, and subsistence (three or four days') ought to be sent here for those that rendezvous here before marching toward the border. No militia has been in service yet except in Linn and Bourbon Counties. To-day orders have gone to assemble them in Miami, Johnson, Douglas, and Shawnee Counties. Some ammunition ought to be sent to Olathe (old muskets).

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

LAWRENCE, KANS., *October 3, 1864.*

Colonel MOONLIGHT, *Commanding, Paola:*

Price is at Franklin and Washington, on Pacific Railroad. He is evidently moving westward. I will get all the militia I can at Olathe. Keep your command ready to be concentrated at that point should it be deemed necessary, and keep out scouts [as] far across the border as possible to gather information.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

LAWRENCE, KANS., *October 3, 1864.*

Colonel MOONLIGHT, *Commanding, Paola:*

Get the militia called out by the Governor into service at once and concentrate them at Olathe, and send word at the earliest moment the probable number of men that will assemble there.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

PAOLA, KANS., *October 3, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PLUMB, *Olathe:*

The Franklin and Johnson County militia have been called out and ordered to concentrate at Olathe, reporting to you for duty. Send in a report of the probable strength of each regiment as soon as possible.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

PAOLA, KANS., *October 3, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PLUMB, *Olathe, Kans.:*

Price is at Franklin and Washington, on Pacific Railroad, evidently coming westward. The militia in your section of country will immediately concentrate at Olathe. See it done. Send scouts into Missouri day and night, and have everything in readiness to move, each company with five days' rations of hard bread on hand in addition to the usual ration. Work is before the Eleventh and we must be ready.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

HDQRS. SUB-DIST. NO. 2, DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, October 3, 1864.

Col. G. A. COLTON,
Fifth Regiment Kansas State Militia, Paola, Kans.:

COLONEL: In compliance with instructions from Major-General Sykes, commanding District of South Kansas, the colonel commanding directs that you order your entire regiment into camp at Paola, Kans, immediately, and report in person to Lieutenant-Colonel Plumb, at Olathe, Kans., for duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRA I. TABER,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Colonel Pennock, Tenth Kansas State Militia.)

FORT SCOTT, *October 3, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I have just received the following:

CABIN CREEK, *October 1, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Fort Scott:

As the messenger leaves this morning I may inform you that Cooper's division is in camp on the old battle-ground at Honey Springs. There is no news from Fort Smith or Gibson. All is quiet and all doing well here and await the arrival of the train.

JOHN A. FOREMAN,
Major, Commanding.

C. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

OMAHA, *October 3, 1864.*

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Commanding Eastern Sub-District, Fort Kearny:

Mail coach leaves Atchison to-day for Kearny. General Curtis directs that every effort be made to have it go through safe, and to have commanders of stations notified to escort.

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PRIVATE.] U. S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
Denver, Colo., October 3, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: About the 1st of August last ten persons calling themselves Confederate soldiers entered what is called the South Park in this Territory, robbed the U. S. mail, and several of our citizens, and committed various depredations. As soon as Mr. Hunt, our U. S. marshal, learned the facts, he, with an escort of soldiers and a large number of citizens, pursued the band and succeeded, after killing 1 and wounding others, in capturing 5 of the parties. These persons he brought to Denver and lodged in the U. S. prison. Immediately after Colonel Chivington, commanding the district, called on Mr. Hunt and informed him that he had the power to try these men by military commission and could hang or shoot them by military authority for their offense against the law. In my absence, Mr. Hunt, believing the statements of the colonel, handed the parties over to him. Chivington proceeded at once to organize what he called a military commission for their trial and proceeded to take some testimony, but before any result was reached learned that he had no power to act and the farce was suspended.

About the 1st of September, the colonel, saying that he was so ordered by you, sent those five persons, under an escort of 100 men of the Third Colorado Cavalry, to Fort Lyon for trial. I was informed the day they left by Mr. F. Kershaw, the commissary sergeant, that no rations had been drawn for the prisoners, although they were ordered to be taken to Lyon, a distance of 240 miles. From this and other circumstances I drew my own inferences. The second day out the whole five were butchered, and their bodies, with shackles on their legs, were left unburied on the plains, and yet remain there unless devoured by the beasts of

prey that don't wear shoulder-straps. Our people had no sympathy with these thieves, as they have none with other thieves, but they feel that our common manhood has been outraged, and demand that this foul murder shall not be sloughed over in quiet. When the news was first brought to Chivington of the death of these persons, and of the manner of their death, he sneeringly remarked to the bystanders: "I told the guard when they left that if they did not kill those fellows, I would play thunder with them." There is no doubt in the minds of our people that a most foul murder has been committed, and that, too, by the express order of old Chivington.

I can prove all the facts contained in this letter. I propose to prove them in the proper place, but I deem it my duty as the representative of the Government to also inform you of the facts, and in behalf of our people to demand that these outrages may be investigated. With such men in power our people feel that they have but little security in person or property.

Very respectfully,

S. E. BROWNE,
U. S. Attorney.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saint Paul, October 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Comdg. District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: I respectfully inclose a letter from Colonel Smith dated 28th ultimo, in which he exculpates Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender from all blame for the lately reported negligence of a portion of his command in the vicinity of Madelia. I also inclose three petitions from citizens of the Blue Earth country praying for further protection against the hostile Sioux. While I know that it is your purpose to use every possible precaution in the premises, I beg that all your posts, especially those south of the Minnesota River, be doubled at the earliest practicable moment. The determination of the savages to attack the frontier settlements is becoming painfully evident, and only a numerous body of troops and the most sleepless vigilance will prevent the re-enactment of the barbarities of 1862. Please return the inclosed papers.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. MILLER.

[Indorsement.]

Replied to October 4 and the papers [four inclosures] returned with reply.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, October 3, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch dated September 27, with inclosure, and in reply I would respectfully inform you that I have done everything in my power to render the small force on our frontier line as effective as possible; but I am well aware of the inefficiency of one portion of the line, and have tried to

remedy it by throwing re-enforcements into all but one of the posts on the line south of here. In my circulars of June 7 and 23, I have given instructions which if faithfully carried out would have rendered the frontier defenses as effective as could be expected from the small force employed. Learning that there was a lack of vigilance on the part of some detachment commanders, I again issued a circular on the 11th of July severely censuring the unauthorized straggling and calling for prompt performance of duties. Shortly afterward I inspected a portion of Captain Smith's detachments in person, and again during the operations after the raid on the Blue Earth I visited the whole line and tried to infuse the men with the necessary military spirit, but I became satisfied that this could only be effected under my personal superintendence, and had I been able to relieve Company F I would have ordered them to this post immediately, as that is the only way to make soldiers of them. On the 22d ultimo I issued another circular to the commandants of posts requiring them to be extremely vigilant, and upon receipt of your last dispatch I have once more appealed to the sense of honor of the captains on the line, and have informed Captain Smith in case of continued mismanagement I should be obliged to recommend the guilty parties, if commissioned officers, for summary dismissal from the service. As soon as I am in condition to do so I shall relieve Captain Smith and also Colonel Smith's militia, and for the latter purpose I shall confer with Colonel Smith without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, October 3, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: In reply to your dispatches of the 28th ultimo I can inform you of the departure of the escort to the last supply train for Fort Wadsworth, consisting of forty men of Company I, First U. S. Volunteers, and sixteen men of Company I, Second Cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Hedge, Company I, First U. S. Volunteers. The instructions in regard to the mounting of the company of Connecticut cavalry will be carried out on the arrival of the horses intended for that purpose, but if their mounting is left discretionary with the general commanding the district, I would respectfully suggest that they remain dismounted until strict and energetic officers can be placed over them, as the horses are offering additional inducements for desertion, for which there seems to be a great tendency amongst all the rebel deserters. There are no more Indian rumors lately, and the scouts from the Redwood report no signs whatever. The prairies north and south of the Minnesota River are mostly on fire, and at Manannah a fire set by Savage and his trappers has destroyed a quantity of hay secured at that post. In my tri-monthly of September 18 Captain Van Vorhes was reported absent without leave. On his return to the post he explained that he had been absent on business and was duly excused.

I am, captain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 4, 1864.*
(Received 7 p. m., 16th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The public estimate of Price's and Shelby's forces are, I think, greatly exaggerated. My scouts have been through their forces, and a comparison of their statements gives Price about 8,000 men, 400 wagons, a pontoon bridge, and ten pieces of artillery. The highest estimate of Price's force is 10,000 men and eighteen pieces of artillery; Shelby, I think, has not more than 5,000. Both forces will probably be increased by conscripts. I know that they count upon this and are prepared to arm and equip them. The infantry force arriving in Arkansas has been concentrated at Monticello, and number about 13,000. About 10,000 men are in the neighborhood of Monroe and Saint Joseph, under orders to cross the Mississippi and join Dick Taylor in East Louisiana. Steele has been re-enforced sufficiently by about 15,000 men to prevent the invasion of Missouri by an infantry force; if necessary will be strengthened from Vicksburg, and if the force now in the Washita country should move into Arkansas I will send the force that is watching them into Arkansas.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

(Copy to Major-General Rosecrans.)

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Mound City, Ill., October 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th ultimo to Admiral Porter, and to inform you that, previous to his departure for the East, he ordered the double-turreted monitors Milwaukee and Kickapoo to be sent as soon as possible to Admiral Farragut at Mobile. We shall then be left with only two small monitors, both undergoing repairs. I trust the admiral will send us, in exchange, the monitor Manhattan and the ram Tennessee, as we require their services in the lower Mississippi. It will give me great pleasure, general, to co-operate with you, and afford you all the assistance in my power should you require it. The Milwaukee may be retained a few days between Cairo and Memphis on account of low water.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. PENNOCK,
Captain, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS.,
New Orleans, October 4, 1864.

APALACHICOLA, CHATTAHOOCHEE, AND FLINT RIVERS.

Memorandum of information obtained from Mr. Pitfield, who, as supervising inspector of steam-boats under the Federal Government before the war, has visited the whole navigable portions of the rivers.

Apalachicola.—Bay entered with two fathoms through West Pass; six feet at high water across shoal situated three miles from city, crossing on a course due north directed upon city; seven and a half feet can be carried at high water across (or around) this shoal through a crooked, circuitous channel by way of Cat Point. This shoal is the bar of the river, and the six feet and seven and one-half feet channels are the only ones leading from the bay to the city and into the river. From this shoal to the junction of Chattahoochee and Flint, the head of tide-water, nine to twelve feet can be carried at all seasons. The only trouble in entering the river from the bay arises during the prevalence of northers, which reduce the depth of water on the shoal (or river bar). The east winds which always succeed soon fill up the full ordinary high-water depth, however. River passes through dense cypress swamps, is narrow, gives off small side channels and bayous, forming islands, but the channel is plain and easily found.

Chattahoochee.—Head of navigation is Columbus (a town of 18,000 inhabitants); highest water in January; has seen water at Columbus rise twenty feet in one night from heavy rains. In December, January, February, and March, six feet can be relied upon from Apalachicola City up to Columbus, and in June, July, and August (the lowest months), three to four feet, and in some seasons more than three to four feet can be had during the low months. In April and May the water is well up, deep enough for the first-class steamers of those rivers, which have stern wheels and are loaded to draw from four to six feet, and have a length varying between 100 and 170 feet. The river varies between 200 and 450 feet in width. About fifteen miles below Columbus occur the Oocha Shoals, where the channel, partially artificial, is very narrow, being cut through soft rock. There is no difficulty here, however, unless an enemy obstructs the channel, which he can easily do in consequence of its being narrow. It would be difficult for a large side-wheel boat to get through. Florence and Fort Gaines were both large shipping ports and are very healthy localities. Woodville is exceedingly healthy and the country around it, and thence to Marianna, and thence to Saint Andrew's (on Saint Andrew's Bay) is very rich, thickly settled by wealthy people. Saint Andrew's Bay affords two fathoms of water to Saint Andrew's City; thence to Marianna and Brown's Ferry the roads are excellent, and Brown's Ferry affords good facilities for depots of supplies.

Flint.—Albany is head of navigation and the river is only navigable during the rainy months (December to March inclusive), when first-class steamers go up to Albany. Mr. P. thinks the railroad from Macon to Albany has been extended to Bainbridge. Above Columbus and Albany there is no navigation in consequence of rocks and falls. Mr. P. was at Apalachicola City shortly after commencement of the war. There were about sixteen steamers engaged in trade upon the three rivers before the war. Mr. P. knows all the river pilots (who mostly live and own property in Apalachicola City, and their residences, and will furnish a list of them. I place the fullest confidence in the above statements of Mr. Pitfield, who is a very intelligent, truthful man, and whose occupations and opportunities have been such as to enable him to know and judge correctly as to these rivers.

M. D. McALESTER,
Captain of Engineers and Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL SCOUTS,
Natchez, Miss., October 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

SIR: The Confederate mail which I reported as having captured at Fayette has been examined. There was very little of military importance in it and it was given up to Major-General Dana (who is now in town) at his request. The most that I learned from it concerning the rebel forces in this immediate vicinity was that a portion of General Wirt Adams' command, which had been camped near Jackson, Miss., has been sent farther north. The most of the letters were from Atlanta and Mobile, and the most striking characteristic was the universal depression of those that wrote in regard to their hopes of ultimate success. I forward to you by this mail a package of papers captured at Fayette, and also inclose some scraps taken from a captured letter, thinking they might interest if they had not otherwise come to hand. If you have seen the substance contained in these scraps before, or if not required after being read, will you please return them in some communication, as I would like some portions for a reference?

I am, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
I. N. EARL,
First Lieut. Co. D, 4th Wisconsin Cav., Comdg. Special Scouts.

P. S.—The most valuable papers which I obtained from the captures at Fayette were the papers belonging to a Confederate cotton agent, which have by some means been lost or stolen from my pocket. They made a full exposé of the Confederate cotton trade carried on through our lines. I intend to advertise for them if they are not otherwise found as they are of no importance to any one who may find them, unless it is some Confederate who feels an interest in having them destroyed.

Most respectfully, yours,
I. N. EARL.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 147. } *New Orleans, La., October 4, 1864.*

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4. Company G, First Michigan Light Artillery, will be sent without delay to Mobile Bay, its commanding officer reporting on its arrival there to Major-General Granger, commanding District of West Florida and Southern Alabama, for orders. The commanding general Department of the Gulf will give the necessary orders to the execution of this order.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:
B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
New Orleans, October 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER FIRST INDIANA HEAVY ARTILLERY:

SIR: I am directed by the commanding general to notify you to have the following-named companies of your command fully equipped and

provided with all necessary implements, mules, horses, &c., for immediate and effective field and siege purposes: Company A, four 20-pounder Parrotts; Company F, four 30-pounder Parrotts; Company G, four 30-pounder Parrotts; Company H, four 30-pounder Parrotts; Company C, four 8-inch siege howitzers; Company L, four 30-pounder Parrotts; Company M, four 30-pounder Parrotts; Company K, four 30-pounder Parrotts; Company B, four 8-inch and four 10-inch mortars. The major-general commanding directs that the animals selected for these batteries be of the very best quality for endurance and draft. The officer commanding will make a thorough inspection of the command at once and send in for everything necessary, rendering the companies thoroughly effective for field and siege purposes. Company commanders will be held responsible that no delay takes place in the equipment of their batteries. As soon as the companies are equipped you will report by letter to the chief of artillery and ordnance at division headquarters. Ammunition will be supplied the various batteries in due time. The company commanders who have none on hand need have no cause [for anxiety] in that particular at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
New Orleans, October 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER EIGHTEENTH NEW YORK BATTERY:

SIR: I am directed by the major-general commanding to notify you to have your command thoroughly equipped and provided with all the necessary implements, mules, harness, &c., for immediate and effective field and siege purposes. You will make a thorough inspection of your command and send in requisition for everything necessary to equip your battery. As soon as you are equipped you will report by letter to the chief of artillery and ordnance at division headquarters. Ammunition will be supplied in due time.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

C. H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, October 4, 1864.

Major DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant. It would seem at first sight that the lines of actual occupation in the law referred to means the actual picket-lines of the army, and if our picket-lines were extended in all cases so as to cover the whole territory occupied the solution of the question would be an easy one; but this neither is nor can be the case. But as this line of occupation is always to be indicated in published orders from the command-

ing general of the department or district it is evident to my mind that it is intended to be in a measure discretionary, and, therefore, to a certain extent a constructive one; and this view becomes still more apparent to my mind when it is considered that without such a construction of the law many loyal people who have not the accidental advantage of living within the picket-lines of a station would have to do without some of the necessaries of life, or depend on the enemy for them. This would be neither justice nor equity. The line, therefore, having to be measurably a constructive one, the next point that naturally occurs is, how it is to be constructed, or what views are to govern the commanding general in the publication of the required order. There is always a certain extent of territory over which the troops of occupation have a dominant control, though much of it may not be within the picket-lines, and I should say that that area of territory over which the troops of occupation have so commanding an influence as to keep it clear of the enemy, and have such a surveillance over the population thereof as to effectually prevent violations of the rules of war, can judiciously be included within said line. To apply this rule to this portion of the Department of the Gulf I would give it as my opinion, though with some hesitation as to some of the points, that such a line might commence at the mouth of the Atchafalaya, thence to Brashear City, thence by Lake Palourde to Belle or Grand River, thence up that river to Plaquemine Bayou, thence down said bayou to the picket-line of Plaquemine, thence up the Mississippi River to include a certain width upon the right bank to the upper picket-line of Morganza. One [on] the left bank of the Mississippi, to commence at the upper picket-line of Port Hudson, thence along said picket-line to that of Baton Rouge, including the route of land communication between the two places and a certain width on left bank of the river; thence to the junction of Bayou Manchac and the Amite River, thence down the Amite to Lake Maurepas, thence along the western and southern shore of said lake to Pass Manchac, thence along the whole line of shore, including the Rigolets, down to the Balize. This line, combined with restrictions as to landing places, would probably meet with the intention of the law.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. W. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to send you the inclosed papers* and to request, if convenient with your views upon the subject, that you send a small expeditionary force from Donaldsonville to Southwood plantation to cover it from the raid spoken of. General Herron has no force [in the] vicinity or near or the matter would be placed in his hands. Southwood is twelve miles above Donaldsonville on east bank of the river.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, La., October 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Donaldsonville:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs that you co-operate with any troops on the east bank of the river in protecting the Southwood plantation from the enemy's raids. If there are no troops on that side you will give the protection yourself. The Southwood plantation is near Mount Flournoy.

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *October 4, 1864.*
(Received 2.40 p. m. 6th.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Learning that General Lawler had landed a force at Morganza to demonstrate toward Clinton, and also hearing that General Hodge (rebel) was at Clinton, I sent General Lee out with a cavalry force to capture Hodge and three pieces of artillery left there, if possible. He started last evening at 5 o'clock and would march all night. I expect to hear from him by to-night.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON,
Baton Rouge, La., October 4, 1864.

Maj. R. G. SHAW,
Commanding U. S. Forces at Plaquemine:

I am in receipt of a letter from Capt. F. C. Blanchard, engineer in charge of the works at your post, to Captain Hains, chief engineer of the department, speaking of the unfinished condition of the fortifications and the difficulty of completing owing to lack of men. From your tri-monthly returns I see you have 356 men present for duty, exclusive of seventy-two on daily duty. I conclude the daily duty men include pickets and guards at the post. You will be able to supply a daily detail for duty on the works of 100 men, and will in future do so, except when the interests of the service may require a diminution of the number, and will increase the detail when possible. There are undoubtedly in your command a number of idle and vagrant negroes. These you will collect together and put to work in the fortifications, giving them in payment the ration allowed to contrabands. A number of these men will be also sent from here as soon as they can be collected together.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. HYDE CLARK,
Major and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 208. HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, *New Orleans, October 4, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. The Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, so soon as its consolidation shall have been effected under paragraph 1 of this order, will proceed to Morganza, La., and be reported to the commanding officer at that place.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
White River, Ark., October 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th of September. Allow me to say in reply that I sincerely hope your impressions may prove correct as regards my future movements. The weather is remarkably wet, cold, and unpleasant at this point, and as no preparations have been made for winter the troops are not very comfortable. The arrival of a paymaster will be hailed with delight, as a portion of my command have not been paid for over five months. Nothing new from Little Rock, and Colonel Slack reports all quiet at Saint Charles.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 4, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS,
Mouth of White River:
(Captain Gaubert will please forward.)

Yours of the 29th ultimo is received. The rebels are making strong demonstrations against Pine Bluff. I have sent a brigade of cavalry and a regiment of infantry from here to re-enforce General Clayton. It is probable that Price will soon be driven south. Spies report that Magruder will attack both Pine Bluff and Little Rock; in this event I have scarcely force sufficient to hold my own. I therefore urge upon you to send one brigade immediately to Devall's Bluff to report to me.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *October 4, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

Magruder is making demonstrations against Pine Bluff. All the roads leading there from the south and west and the north bank of the Arkansas are picketed. I have re-enforced Clayton by a brigade of cavalry and a regiment of infantry, and ordered him to drive in the

rebel pickets on the Monticello road, and develop the force at that point. Spies report that Magruder anticipates that Price will soon be driven south, in which event he will attack both Pine Bluff and Little Rock, while Price and Shelby fall upon Devall's Bluff and destroy the railroad. My force is being constantly reduced by the muster out of non-veterans. The veteran portions of regiments do not return, as General Halleck promised they should. The confusion occasioned by non-veterans being left behind without sufficient data for their muster out is a very serious annoyance.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 242. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, October 4, 1864.*

I. The detachment of the Third Kansas Battery not assigned to Battery K, First Missouri Light Artillery, is hereby temporarily assigned to Battery E, Second Missouri Light Artillery.

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XIII. The detachment of the Forty-third Indiana Infantry Volunteers is hereby relieved from duty in this department and will proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., and report at the headquarters of the regiment, for the purpose of being mustered out of the service. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., October 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. F. SALOMON,
Commanding First Division, Seventh Army Corps:

GENERAL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you order one regiment of infantry to embark on the steamer Carrie Jacobs and proceed to Pine Bluff. On arriving at Pine Bluff the commanding officer will report to Brig. Gen. Powell Clayton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113. HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, 7TH ARMY CORPS, *Little Rock, October 4, 1864.*

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II. The Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry will embark without delay on the steamer Carrie Jacobs, to proceed to Pine Bluff. On arriving at Pine Bluff the commanding officer will report to Brig. Gen. Powell Clayton.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *October 4, 1864—8 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

No news. Bushwhackers still prowl in the neighborhood. I have about 100 cavalry down toward De Witt for beef-cattle. There was a heavy rain to-day till after noon. As soon as it cleared up I had 100 men at work on the earth-works, which are progressing as fast as my means allow.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., October 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Remount Camp:

A dispatch just received from Brownsville says they can hear "heavy cannonading, supposed to be toward Austin." You will have your available mounted force ready for a scout in case of need. Perhaps you had better send out a few men at once.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, *October 4, 1864.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Doctor Julian, who lives eighteen miles north of Monticello, has just come in. He brings the following information: He was at Monticello the first of last week. The Confederate troops at that place amounted to about 8,000. Magruder was said to be in command. He saw, himself, Generals Churchill, Walker, Parsons, of Missouri, and Dockery. The enemy had a picket-post at his house about ten days. Last Saturday it was withdrawn. The soldiers said that all the troops at Monticello except Parsons' division [are] now under marching orders for Warren, and that Parsons was to follow Sunday or Monday. All of the sick soldiers on furlough were ordered to Warren. The impression among the troops was that they were going to Camden. Lieutenant Young, my former scouting officer, said that Doctor Julian is perfectly reliable, he having at various times in his scouting operations received valuable and correct information from him. I believe the report.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 4, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

Since my last dispatch a deserter from McNally's battery (Monticello) has come in, and reports the following, which you will see agrees with what I have sent you coming from Doctor Julian: General Magruder reviewed the troops at Monticello one week ago last Monday. The army reviewed was composed of the following commands: The divisions of Churchill, Walker, and Polignac, Hawthorn's brigade, McNally's bat-

tery, and other artillery, amounting to thirty-six pieces. That at that time it was universally believed that the army was to attack Pine Bluff. The strength of the army was estimated at from 15,000 to 18,000, 5,000 of which was cavalry. Last Saturday the army commenced moving toward Warren. He was himself in Warren on Sunday night, and at that time Churchill's division and Hawthorn's brigade were encamped twelve miles beyond Warren in the direction of Camden. He thinks that the whole force are going to Camden, but that Parsons' division and the cavalry are still upon this side of the Saline. He says the Saline is not fordable; that the enemy have a bridge at the crossing near Warren. He seems earnest in his desire to quit the Confederacy. Says he wants to get his family out and then go to Indianapolis. I believe he gives correct information. I have Lieutenant Grove with fifty men scouting about Mount Elba. He has been out two days and will probably return to-morrow. He will be able undoubtedly to give further information.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CLAYTON:

Your two dispatches received. Ritter's brigade of cavalry started for Pine Bluff this morning; also a regiment of infantry on steamer. Price and Shelby are stirring up the people in Missouri. Stores all closed in Saint Louis, &c. Troops under General Ewing fell back from Pilot Knob to stations where they met A. J. Smith. I think Mower will soon be up with them. Rosecrans is perfectly confident of annihilating them. We have reports that Grant has gained a great victory over Lee. You will get the particulars of Sheridan's victories by the boat. He has probably taken Lynchburg before this. The Confederacy has pretty nearly gone up.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

[OCTOBER 4, 1864.—For Clayton to Steele, 9 p. m., relating to return of Grove's scout in vicinity of Mount Elba, &c., see Part I, p. 866.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Comdg. Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 24th ultimo, by the hands of Major Derry, has been received. None of your messengers ever reached me. I have had no communication with you since the Alamo came up. I had also endeavored to get communications to you, but the parties I sent were obliged to return, not being able to make their way through. In the month of August there were here about 3,000 refugees in a state of great destitution. I had to feed them or see them die of starvation, literally, in the woods in and around the city of Fort Smith. I therefore determined to send them to Kansas. The most of them were without transportation. I therefore sent a train of 180 wagons with them

to Fort Scott. The train loaded with supplies at that post and started back the 12th day of September, and, on the 19th, was attacked at Cabin Creek by General Gano with 2,300 men and six pieces of artillery, and was captured together with 86 prisoners. The escort with the train consisted of about 400 men. A re-enforcement of seven companies from Gibson had joined the train before the attack. Anticipating that the enemy might attempt to take the train, as the Arkansas River was fordable at any point, and before I had information that the train had started from Fort Scott, I had sent Colonel Williams with the First Kansas Colored, Fifty-fourth U. S. Colored, and the Eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry, and one section of artillery to meet it. Though he made extraordinary marches he failed to reach it in time. The enemy, however, was obliged to burn about one-half of the train. Colonel Williams' men were so completely exhausted that he could not pursue. My last information from the main force of the enemy left him between Honey Springs and the Canadian. On hearing of the loss of the train, and being cut off from communications with you and not knowing how long it might continue so, nor the amount of supplies at Little Rock, and fearing your communication on White River might be interrupted by Price or Shelby, I thought it advisable to communicate direct with General Halleck, and sent him dispatches, of which the inclosed are copies.* He, however, seems to have anticipated me. On to-day a dispatch reached me from him, of which the inclosed is a copy.* My object in communicating with him was to get another train from Fort Scott with a sufficient escort, and thus provide for the future in case I could not get supplies from Little Rock. My first dispatch to General Halleck is dated the 22d ultimo. His to me is dated the 24th, and must have been sent before mine reached him. I have subsistence for sixty days and can live longer in case of an emergency, though the supply of sugar will be exhausted the 20th of this month. I shall hold this place and Gibson under all circumstances, and in the last extremity. Much additional work toward strengthening the fortifications has been done at both places within the last two weeks, so that they are now thoroughly fortified. I have now no train to send to Little Rock. Could not Colonel Carr send up a train of 200 wagons with subsistence, the train to be turned over to Captain Durbin? It could come up under escort of the Second Arkansas, though I think there should be an additional force accompany it toward Clarksville to be met by a force from here which I would send if I knew the train was coming. The river is now in good boating condition and any of your boats can come to this point without any difficulty. I know of no force on the south side of the river that could interfere with them, and the passing down of Major Derry's command on the north side will probably have the effect to drive back any force on that side. It is possible that the river may continue so that you can send up plenty of supplies by boats. I have heard that a force of about 3,000 was on its way from Texas to re-enforce Cooper. I have had reason to anticipate an attack since the capture of the train, but I am not certain now what the intentions of the enemy are. I have sent to Gibson for the Eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry and it will be sent to Little Rock on their arrival here.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* See pp. 300, 340, 341, 475.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 4, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

COLONEL: In a letter from Mr. McKee to Mr. McDonald he states that "a prisoner just in from the captured train reports it still going in a northwestern direction toward the Santa Fé road." You make no mention of this in your dispatch of the 2d instant. Have you not ascertained the exact route the captured train took and where it crossed the Arkansas, if at all? Where did Cooper move to when he left Honey Springs, and can you ascertain his present locality? I have started scouts in the direction of Honey Springs, but they were compelled to return on account of the high water. If you are satisfied that the enemy with the train are in the direction of the Santa Fé road, it is possible they are aiming for Southwestern Kansas, and you should communicate your convictions to the commanding officer at Fort Scott without delay.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CARLINVILLE, *October 4, 1864—8.45 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Can I render you any service in the field? If so, command me.

J. M. PALMER,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 4, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

General Brown at Jefferson City says he is cut off from you. Price attacked Hermann last evening. Had three pieces artillery. Have captured railroad trains and three locomotives; thinks Price is moving up river; is trying to be ready to defend the capital; says rebels have large force. Captured four guns from Ewing and from last accounts nearly his entire command. I advise General Brown to take care that boats and bridges over Gasconade and Osage be useless to Price. What is your news? Will call out militia if Price approaches me and help all I can to destroy him. Where are you driving him?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 4, 1864—3 p. m.*

Mr. MCKISSOCK,
Superintendent Pacific Railroad, Seventh-Street Depot:

General Rosecrans wishes the rations for General Smith's command to go this afternoon to Franklin without fail. This very important. Please send at the same time any rations for the Meramec Station, or other intermediate points now in your depot.

G. SCULL,
Captain and Chief Commissary.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 275. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, October 4, 1864.*

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4. The organization for two regiments of militia exempts, to be designated the First and Second Regiments City Guard, having been perfected by Col. B. Gratz Brown, volunteer aide-de-camp, the same are hereby accepted for special duty in the city of Saint Louis with the following field officers: First Regiment, Charles A. Fritz colonel, William A. Hequembourg lieutenant-colonel, George B. Kellogg major; Second Regiment, Charles G. Stifel colonel, William S. Stewart lieutenant-colonel, Charles Leistner major. Col. B. Gratz Brown is assigned to the command of the First and Second Regiments City Guard and will report for duty to Major-General Pleasonton, commanding Saint Louis District.

5. Capt. L. S. Metcalf, assistant quartermaster, master of transportation, will at once charter river transportation for 6,000 men for service on the Missouri River.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, *October 4, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The best road to embark on steam-boat from here is via Gray's Summit to Labaddie or Augusta Station, which is nine or eleven miles from here by portable roads, and both good landings; Augusta Station the best. The enemy's wagon train, believed to be about 200 wagons, was to-day unloading about the head of their rear, third column. The Gasconade is reported fordable for artillery almost anywhere more than ten or twelve miles above the mouth, but it is a very uncertain stream, rising very rapidly and very high. The Osage is not fordable anywhere below Tuscumbia, and only at that point in low water. The country between the two rivers is very rough and sparsely settled, but changes toward Waynesville. We can go through on any of these roads without much trouble.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 4, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

The track will be repaired to Washington, so that cars can run to that point by 4 p. m. I will have all my command proper (Third Division) at Gray's Station to-night and if rations arrive will be able to leave in the morning on the trail of Price. A portion of the cavalry has gone to the front with orders to reconnoiter to the Gasconade River if possible. The remainder of the cavalry will be pushed to the front as rapidly as possible.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *October 4, 1864—6.20 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Brig. Gen. E. C. Pike is coming up on the railroad with his command, about 3,000 infantry. I will order them immediately forward to Gray's Summit. The commissary stores that are coming up will also go forward. Any other troops coming up by rail to join me? I will order Merrill forward in the morning, if you approve. Please answer quick.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 4, 1864—6.30 p. m.*

Major-General SMITH:

How are the roads from Franklin to the Summit? Your supplies will come out to-night. How are you, and what news have you?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 4, 1864—7.40 p. m.*

General A. J. SMITH:

General not here. No re-enforcements for the up-river movement. You know our situation as regards cavalry. Keep Merrill in your rear if you can, as he is our reliance to cover the city. The other cavalry regiments are yours.

J. V. DU BOIS.

FRANKLIN, *October 4, 1864—8.25 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The dirt road from here to the Summit is quite good. General Pike has arrived and will disembark here. Can't get the road. Just reported General Ewing arrived safely in Rolla. I believe the report. Cavalry was sent out from Rolla and joined him near Leasburg early Sunday morning. I will telegraph you again soon.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 4, 1864—11 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

My scout, who has just returned from the direction of the Gasconade, reports about 500 of the enemy at Little Washington. Two brigades, with four pieces of artillery, are following up the Missouri River. Price's main forces have taken the main road to Jefferson City and will reach the Gasconade to-night. He reports Price's combined forces about 20,000, including conscripts not armed. Colonel Catherwood, with the Thirteenth Missouri and Seventh Kansas, is at Union, with orders to push forward and make a reconnaissance toward the Gasconade. I hope to hear from them in the morning. I will advance as rapidly as possible with my small force, numbering about 8,000 men and four batteries of artillery. I hope I may be permitted to order Merrill forward by leaving some three companies of militia at this point. Please answer.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *October 4, 1864.*

Colonel SHAW, *Gray's Summit:*

Brigadier-General Pike is coming up by train from Kirkwood with 3,000 infantry. I will order him forward to Gray's Summit to-night. Colonel Wolfe will not be up to-night, but march from here in the morning. As soon as the commissary train comes up I will order it forward. Have our commissary train loaded as soon as practicable. The men will carry three days' rations in their haversacks. Please inform me when you get your wagons loaded. I wish to leave to-morrow and make Union or farther if possible. Ask any information you wish.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pacific, Mo., October 4, 1864.

Col. E. H. WOLFE, *Comdg. Third Brigade, Third Division:*

The general commanding directs that you march with your command forward to Gray's Summit, leaving here at about 7 a. m. to-morrow. Leave a sufficient number of men here to put such camp and garrison equipage and stores as you will need for the campaign upon the train which will leave here to-morrow morning for the same place. On your arrival report to Col. William T. Shaw, commanding division, for instructions.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GRAY'S SUMMIT, *October 4, 1864.*

Colonel WOLFE, *Franklin:*

If you come down to-night come on the south side of the railroad and camp on the Meramec River, about one mile and a half from this place, as there is no water here.

SHAW,
Colonel.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA,
In the Field, Kirkwood, October 4, 1864—11.30 a. m.

General A. J. SMITH, *Franklin:*

Cavalry left here at 10 a. m., to report in Franklin to-night. I leave here with one brigade of infantry by rail at 2 p. m. The second train with balance of infantry will leave here at 4 p. m.

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 207. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 4, 1864.

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IX. The commanding officer of the One hundred and thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers will report for orders to Col. J. H. Baker, commanding post, Saint Louis.

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By command of Major-General Pleasonton:

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 4, 1864—12 m.*
(Received 12.25 p. m.)

Major-General PLEASONTON:

I learn from Major-General Smith that Price is on the Union road from Union to Jefferson City, but don't know at what point he will cross the Gasconade. General Smith is moving his command from here to-day to Gray's Summit; will find Price. Has telegraphed to General Pike to come up here with his command and General Pike is on the road now. Nothing new of General Ewing; when last heard from was thirty miles from Rolla, cut off, but fighting his way through toward Rolla.

H. GARVENS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

VICTORIA, MO., *October 4, 1864.*

Colonel MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have Colonel Goodwin in camp at the burnt bridge in a good natural position. He will only have to make one short line of works to defend his camp. A train is now distributing troops in the block-houses.

M. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

CARONDELET, *October 4, 1864.*

Colonel MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Melcher has notified me that he is now at the bridge—De Soto. I will accompany Colonel Goodwin and will advise you from below.

MADISON MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

CARONDELET, *October 4, 1864.*

Colonel MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just returned from the bridge. Troops all distributed, and operator at the Meramec bridge relieved. Everything quiet along the line. The bridge can be rebuilt this week if no time is lost. It is not a very long one.

M. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

CARONDELET, *October 4, 1864.*

Colonel MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The aggregate strength of the First, Second, Eightieth, and Eighty-fifth is about 1,925. I have had no official report from the First and Eightieth Regiments, and have been awaiting the reports to give you an official statement. Will forward as soon as they can be obtained.

MADISON MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

MERAMEC, *October 4, 1864.*

Col. C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The train is here. General Miller has sent no instructions. I will move at once and occupy the road. Send me instructions at Pevely or Victoria.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

VICTORIA, MO., *October 4, 1864—11.30 a. m.*
(Received 11.50 a. m.)

Major-General PLEASONTON:

Mr. Edmonds is just in from Richwoods. He reports there were last night at Richwoods some 200 rebels, and that this is the only organized force in that region; are commanded by Bill Willoughby, formerly of Potosi. There are stragglers and also several squads gathering cattle, &c. Shelby is reported at Saint Clair. I presume that is old, however. General Cabell was at Richwoods on Sunday; also Jeff. Thompson. Thompson has no command.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

MANCHESTER, *October 4, 1864.*

Col. J. H. BAKER,
Commanding First Sub-District:

I am again notified by General Miller that my command must move to Fenton Ferry. It will move early to-morrow morning and leave the bridges between Kirkwood and Franklin unguarded. There is an urgent necessity to guard every bridge at once.

WM. P. FENN,
Colonel, Commanding First Enrolled Missouri Militia.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *October 4, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

The commander at New Madrid informs me by telegraph that his scout has returned and reports that General Mower passed Pocahontas last Tuesday and Wednesday and crossed Black River, at Poplar Bluff, last Friday and Saturday, going in the direction of Greenville.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 4, 1864—3.25 p. m.*

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Hermann:

Your dispatch October 1 received. The enemy were not more than 15,000. You see how they are scattered. Smite them sorely. Get me news of General Mower and of your own movements. We are now in strong force at Franklin waiting for news of you and Mower. The enemy must be hurt if possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 4, 1864—4 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Hermann:

Send full report of your situation. What troops have you? What news?

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HERMANN, MO., *October 4, 1864—12 m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have received orders from General Brown to send the mounted men to Castle Rock and to report to Jefferson City with the dismounted cavalry under my command. The train started at 4 o'clock this p. m.

THOS. H. MACKLIND,
Lieutenant, Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., October 4, 1864.

I. Pursuant to paragraph 6, Special Orders, No. 156, current series, from these headquarters, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Rolla during the absence of Brig. Gen. John McNeil.

II. Lieut. H. W. Werth, adjutant Fifth Regiment Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby announced as acting assistant adjutant-general of the District of Rolla.

A. SIGEL,
Colonel Fifth Regiment Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 4, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Messenger from the Gasconade bridge to Saint Auberts brings an official report that the rebels brought there three pieces artillery by a train they had captured, and shelled Hermann last night. Captain Eitzen, Thirty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia, abandoned one of the block-houses at Gasconade bridge and ran away. Onken, in command of the other company, says he will not leave without seeing some of the fun. I have sent a locomotive, with bullet-proof defenses on a car in front, to obtain information. No enemy reported toward the Gasconade east of Castle Rock. General Fisk is here and his troops are beginning to arrive. The hard rains have raised the streams, so that the crossing will be difficult and slow for the enemy. I have four steamboats ready to move. All precautions for the protection of the town have been taken as you suggested. We have a long line to defend, and few troops and but little artillery. A range of hills, about three-fourths of a mile in front of us, overlooks the town; makes it a bad place to defend; yet I have no doubt I can hold the place longer than the enemy can stay to fight us, if it is less than a month. I have 250,000 rations and 250 rounds of ammunition to every gun.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 4, 1864.*
(Received 7.15 p. m. 6th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Report of enemy at Hermann confirmed. No further particulars learned.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 4, 1864—2.50 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The rebels are on the road between me and Saint Louis and have cut off all communication. They attacked Hermann last evening and had three pieces of artillery. They have captured railroad train and three locomotives. It is said that they also captured four steam ferry-boats. If you support me it must be by direct movement down the river as quickly as possible. Am doing all I can to be ready to defend the place, but the situation is bad. I want infantry and artillery. The rebels have a large force. They captured four guns from Ewing, and from last accounts nearly his entire command. The appearances are that the enemy are moving up the river.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 4, 1864.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

General E. B. BROWN:

Price should be checked at the Gasconade River. Bridges and boats on Gasconade and Osage should be beyond all possible use to him. Destroying an eastern span of railroad bridge may be necessary. River too low and boats too scarce for my movements; rains will raise streams, and Price must be captured. Do not allow your forces to be captured; if too small better fall back, but stand as long as you can safely.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 4, 1864—3.55 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The enemy have not made their appearance to the west of the Gasconade in the country toward Vienna. They seem to have possession of all the country east of Hermann. General Fisk's command is moving to my support. When it arrives I shall have 6,000 men and eight small pieces of artillery. The situation is worse than when I was at Springfield.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 4, 1864.*

General BROWN,
Jefferson City:

If bridges over Gasconade are destroyed Price will not cross. Heavy rains past two days will raise streams and obstruct passage. Pressed

from east Price must then go south, keeping east of Gasconade. Be ready to join pursuit. Saint Joseph reports that Mower with 10,000 cavalry has joined Smith's force at Jefferson Barracks. Bushwhackers robbed passenger and burned two freight trains at Hunnewell, Hannibal and Saint Joseph road, yesterday; hope Fisk is near. Give them 8th of January with interest.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
No. 213. } *Jefferson City, Mo., October 4, 1864.*

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5. Col. Frank W. Hickox, Forty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, upon being relieved, will resume command of all the Enrolled Missouri Militia at this post, and organize and drill them for effective service.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 4, 1864.*

Brigadier-General VAUGHAN, *Lexington:*

Do not hesitate to use every man and all facilities to make Lexington safe. No enemy west of the Gasconade, and none heard of west of Washington. I will fully protect the capital. The citizens are turning out nobly; large bodies of militia are collecting. You must take horses from the people to mount your command. The Pacific Railroad has not been disturbed in my district, and the heavy rains will raise the rivers and be a great protection.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, October 4, 1864.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS:

COLONEL: You will immediately fall back across the Osage River with your entire command, and take position on this side, guarding bridges. At the same time you will make such arrangements as will enable you to obtain reliable information of the movements of the enemy. I have ordered tents to be sent to you.

Yours, &c.,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 4, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

General Fisk has arrived at Jefferson City. The rebels have not taken Washington nor crossed the Gasconade or Osage. Is the Second Colorado Cavalry in your command?

Very respectfully,

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 4, 1864.*

Captain HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Joseph:

Ford is at Kansas City in my command. Strange that Price has not taken Washington. General Brown telegraphs me that he attacked Hermann last evening and General Fisk was expected. How is this? My dispatch from Brown was about 4 p. m. to-day.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 4, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Yesterday passenger train on Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad bound east was robbed at Hunnewell. Two freight trains were captured and burnt near the same town. Our lines were only working to Brookfield this morning.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 4, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES CRAIG,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Push out the militia with all possible dispatch. Every available man must be pushed this way with the least possible delay. Suspend business in the towns until organization and the best style of preparation is complete. Vigor and determination are the watchwords. The entire State must rally to drive out the invaders.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Jefferson City, Mo., October 4, 1864.

General DOUGLASS,
Columbia, Mo.:

GENERAL: The troops at Columbia must come to Jefferson City forthwith. The citizens must organize and defend their court-house against guerrillas until the present emergency is over. Suspend all business and organize every man for service. General Rosecrans' orders to me are imperative and must be obeyed. The capital must be protected at all hazards. Vigor and determination are the watchwords. Send all the forage you can raise within striking distance to this post. Direct every farmer to commence hauling at once. The movements of the enemy are not as yet fully developed. He may push a column across the Missouri below this point. If so, we can strike him easily from here. Write me fully.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 4, 1864.*

Major EVANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mexico, Mo.:

Push out the militia with all possible dispatch and forward every available man, horse, and gun to this post. Suspend business in the towns throughout the district, and organize every able-bodied man for service. Collect and forward information daily.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 4, 1864.*

Col. J. T. K. HAYWARD,
Hannibal, Mo.:

Push out all the militia in your sub-district. Suspend business in the towns and organize every man for service in my name and by my authority. Require every citizen to discharge his whole duty. Vigor and determination are the watchwords.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

BROOKFIELD, *October 4, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We are in a bad fix here, no organization that amounts to anything, and the general has sent me a lot of arms and ammunition, but I have no authority, and Colonel De Graw, who commands county, does nothing. I suppose the general has forwarded instructions, which have been captured or miscarried. Shall I assume command and order people out and arm the loyal men and prepare for any emergency? I can equip 600 men in twenty-four hours. For God's sake give me authority to do something regardless of these milk-and-water commands, who dare not move an inch from their block-houses, who say they don't know what to do. If I could get the general by telegraph I know he would give me authority. I have plenty of everything but authority to call out men regardless of De Graw.

E. J. CRANDALL.

BROOKFIELD, *October 4, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The rebels have our road east of Hunnewell. They took Count's train and a freight train and burned them, robbing the men and passengers, and they come all about us every night and have driven out or killed the last Union man south of the road in this vicinity. They have so excited the people that the whole loyal element will leave the State at once unless something is done at once. Captain Shook is here with some sixty men, and he is badly frightened; thinks he will be gobbled up every minute and has telegraphed repeatedly for re-enforcements. There has been a car-load of guns and ammunition sent me from Saint Louis by order of General Rosecrans and no letter or order of instructions with them. The loyal men have begun to get out, and unless we are allowed to do something, and that quickly, the whole will

be gone, soldiers with the balance. We can keep all right if a little energy is used on the part of the Enrolled Missouri Militia officers in getting forces together, but the cursed coppers will not take any steps, as they say if they get caught in the service they are sure to be put to death and think Federals should crush out, do the fighting, and I think it time the people came to the rescue of these noble soldiers who are daily losing their lives for such miserable cowards. All are remaining in their houses, cooped up for fear a bushwhacker or rebel may find out they are for the Union. The rebels have this whole country between us and the river and come within sight of town almost daily.

E. J. CRANDALL.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF NORTH MISSOURI,
No. 159. } *Saint Joseph, Mo., October 4, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Captain Shook, commanding company Forty-second Missouri Infantry, at Brookfield, Mo., will at once direct all loyal citizens of Brookfield and vicinity, Linn County, Mo., to organize themselves into companies, for their mutual protection, at Brookfield, under the supervision and immediate command of Capt. E. J. Crandall, Thirty-eighth Enrolled Missouri Militia. Captain Shook will consult freely with Captain Crandall, and secure concert of action between the volunteer and citizen organizations, in the proper defense of that post. The citizens will use such arms as they may possess, and those owning none will be supplied temporarily by Captain Crandall from such a stock as may now be in his charge. Correct accounts of all issues of arms and ammunition will be kept by Captain Crandall.

III. Capt. R. W. Holland, commanding Company A, of Sixty-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, Linn County, Mo., will concentrate his command at Laclede, Mo., for the defense of that town against guerrillas, and report by letter to Captain Shook, Forty-second Missouri Infantry, at Brookfield, Mo., for further instructions.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Jefferson City, Mo., October 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fulton, Mo.:

Move forthwith with your entire command to this post. Suspend business at Fulton and let the citizens organize to defend their courthouse against guerrillas. Direct every farmer between this point and Fulton to commence hauling forage to this post.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

TROY, MO., *October 4, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

Guerrillas are infesting Lincoln County in considerable force, and at work in pillaging and robbing. Our militia are destitute of arms and we have no means of self-defense. The enrolled militia are ordered

into immediate service with only 130 guns. We must have arms for our protection or we will go to destruction. Let us have at least 200 stand of arms with a good supply of ammunition. Ship by upper Mississippi to Cap-au-Gris Landing. When may we expect the arms? We will provide a force to receive them at the river. Answer by telegraph.

C. W PARKER,
Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 4, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY:

General Brown telegraphs from Jefferson City that Price attacked Hermann last evening. Had three pieces of cannon. Is said to have taken a train and four locomotives. Also that he took four guns from Ewing and most of his troops. Also four ferry-boats. Is preparing to defend Jefferson, but has a poor show. Thinks Price is coming up river. I advise General Brown to take care that boats and bridges on Gasconade, and Hermann are not available to Price. Hermann is east of Gasconade.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 4, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

I have just joined General Brown and concentrated all the troops I can reach from my district. Can you send us a battery of artillery at once? We shall need it much and quickly.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

LAWRENCE, *October 4, 1864.*

Governor THOMAS CARNEY,
Leavenworth:

The militia colonels in Johnson and Miami Counties will not come out unless by your orders. I thought that had been attended to long ago. Will you so arrange that there will be no further trouble?

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Lawrence, October 4, 1864.

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Commanding Sub-District No. 1:

SIR: Indications show that Price is making his way westward from Washington and Franklin, Mo., where he was when last heard from. He may be forced into Kansas by the movements of Rosecrans, or he may attempt to reach Springfield, throwing out bodies of mounted men on his right to forage and pillage. We must be well on our guard, and I desire you to keep all the force you can spare from the defense of Fort Scott ready to come up the country at a moment's notice. I am trying to concentrate militia at Olathe, and shall make that a point of rendezvous if the rebels cross the line north of Harrisonville, Mo. If

you are ordered north bring all the militia with you except those necessary for the defense of Fort Scott and Humboldt. See that they have plenty of ammunition, and take measures to feed them en route. The wagons you may need for this movement should be put in order at once. Guerrillas are reported active in the vicinity of Independence and along the border. I hope everything at Fort Scott is in a condition to withstand any attack from cavalry or bushwhackers, no matter in what force.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Lawrence, October 4, 1864.

Col. T. MOONLIGHT,
Commanding Sub-District No. 2, Paola, Kans.:

SIR: The Governor has been advised of the difficulty with the militia, and I hope that ere this orders have been sent them which will be final. I was under the impression that they had been in service ever since the Governor wrote me he would turn them out, about the 21st September, and did not know the contrary until your recent telegram. Lieutenant Harper was directed to ration them, and wagons, &c., were asked to be sent from the department for their use. I regret that I was not set right in this matter before. If they ever get under arms send them to Olathe and have them drilled and put in the best shape possible. Provisions and ammunition will be sent there, for which the proper U. S. officer will receipt, and they will make the issues to the militia. I do not wish provisions in bulk to be turned over to the militia officers. Your own commissary must issue on proper provision returns for not less or more than five days at a time. As Olathe may be the most important point in your sub-district for the next fortnight, I desire you to change your headquarters there for the present. We have no additional news from Price. The movements of General Rosecrans may force him upon us, though I hardly think he will put his main army so far west of his route back to Arkansas. We must be on the alert for considerable bodies of mounted men, with whom he will undoubtedly cover his right flank, and use them also for forage and pillage. This is the most I think we will have to contend against. I can add nothing to the instructions already given you in reference to keeping your troops in hand and ready to concentrate upon the threatened point. Your wagons should be put in order, and everything so regulated that no delays in your movements or that of your supplies take place. If the rebels cross the line north of Harrisonville, Mo., I design Olathe as the point of concentration, and as the news of their crossing will reach you before it does me you will be governed accordingly. You must provide for the possible interruption of the telegraph and have reliable messengers ready to convey information to these headquarters. If there is but one regiment of militia in Miami County, about 300 of them can be left at Paola for its defense. This will enable you to use your own troops in the field. The two companies of the Eleventh, at Fort Scott, were ordered to report to you before your request was received. You can send for the 24-pounder at Topeka, provided you can man it, horse it, and have ammunition for it.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, *October 4, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

I can get no reliable information as to Price. Small parties of bushwhackers are traveling through this and Cass County. My new horses will be shod and issued to-day. Shall move south in the morning, leaving two companies here and same number at Independence, but they will be ready to move at any time you order.

FORD,
Colonel.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 4, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

Have sent scouts from here east and south, also sent from Pleasant Hill east and south, to give all information possible. Raining very hard. Shall probably move to-morrow.

FORD,
Colonel.

KANSAS CITY, *October 4, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT:

We have not Government stores at Independence. Had I not better take all troops from that station when I move south? Shall leave two companies at this station under Major Pritchard.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 4, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
Kansas City:

Dispatch received. Be prepared to move without leaving stores, except at Kansas City. That place must be held if possible. You are my advance picket as to Price; I am not disposed to move you back or south at present, but may support you if Price approaches. Operator at Sedalia reports Price at Rolla. This is doubtful. If true, he is moving south. Keep me posted.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 4, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
Kansas City:

Dispatches received. Bushwhackers and Price are now our most formidable foes. I must have information from below you. You must send out scouts and spies. Also try to get telegraph news through General Brown's headquarters. If raining, as it does here, you better not move to-day.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 4, 1864.*

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Kansas City:

In view of the dangers below you will allow no boats to pass down without special orders from military authorities below you.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. EASTERN SUB-DIST. OF NEBR., *Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., October 4, 1864.*

I. The colonel commanding regrets to have to call the attention of post commanders to their manifest duty in ridding the great overland mail route of the hostile Indians who infest it. As it is honorable and praiseworthy for officers to attack and drive off any foe, so is it also discreditable to permit a poorly armed, half-naked, and miserably provided enemy to lurk about the neighborhood of their posts in utter defiance of our arms. More dash and activity must be infused in the troops of this command; scouting parties must be kept out to scour the country, and officers must not wait for intelligence of the proximity of Indians to be brought to them by citizens; but on the contrary, with the troops at their command, they are required to ascertain by actual reconnaissance all the news of the enemy's movements for which they are now dependent on citizens. Placed on this route to protect it, they must evince more energy in the discharge of their duty in this respect. While the colonel commanding is not slow to reprove inaction, he will be found quick to award full praise for the development of those soldierly qualities which shall ever distinguish the U. S. officer.

II. All officers of this command are required to acknowledge in writing the receipt of any circulars, general or special orders, sent from these headquarters immediately on receipt of the same.

By order of R. R. Livingston, colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, commanding sub-district:

F. A. McDONALD,
First Lieut., First Nebraska Cavalry, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

DENVER, *October 4, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Yours of yesterday received. Every possible precaution has been taken. Line west of Julesburg perfectly safe.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my return last evening from an official visit to Fort Ripley. While there I minutely inspected the post and found it in pretty good order, but the discipline was quite lax, and I have ordered one of the new companies of the Independent Battalion to that point, and placed Major Thompson, Second [Minnesota] Cav-

alry, in command. My late dispatches from Major Adams, dated Fort Abercrombie, September 27, express an apprehension of a disturbance among the Red Lake Chippewas at the coming annuity payment at Red Lake River Crossing. I suppose the dissatisfaction of these Indians to be based upon the fact that they have learned they are to be paid in Treasury notes instead of specie, and their proximity to our northern line has doubtless afforded Her Majesty's half-breed subjects the opportunity to impress upon them that paper money is only worth one-half as much as coin. It is useless for me to repeat what I have so often brought to your notice in my dispatches for many months past, that, until the evil influences which these half-breeds exert upon the Sioux and Chippewas along our entire northern boundary can be effectually destroyed by cutting off communications with them and forbidding subjects of a foreign power to hunt and trade within our Territories, there will be no permanent peace with these savages. I have ordered an escort of an officer and forty men to guard the Indian Department train to the place of payment, which is all the force I could spare for that purpose, consistently with a due regard for the safety of the posts and stations along the line of communication to Fort Abercrombie. I trust there will be no trouble, but there are evident misgivings on the part of the officials of the Indian Department themselves.

Your dispatch of 30th ultimo informing me that you had ordered an additional force to this district I found on my arrival. I am very glad that you have done so, for there is very serious alarm on the frontier, and Governor Miller yesterday addressed me an official communication urging me to send re-enforcements to the front to avert the threatened raids upon the settlements. I shall dispatch the men forward as soon as they reach here. Major Brown's official report to which I alluded in my letter of 27th ultimo has reached me, and I beg leave to inclose a copy herewith. You will perceive that he is quite emphatic in the expression of a belief that there will be formidable descents upon the border before the setting in of winter.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL MILITARY AGENCY,
Fort Wadsworth, September 18, 1864.

Maj. J. CLOWNEY,
Commanding:

SIR: I have the honor to report the return, day before yesterday, of the messengers dispatched to the Sissetons' camp immediately upon my appointment as military agent at this post. The principal man (Wausukige) is the son of the Burning Earth, an influential Sisseton chief, and is now the chief of the Burning Earth band of Lac Traverse Sissetons. He is reliable and I place much confidence in the reports he brings. He says he found the bands of hostile Wahpetons, Five Lodge, Sleepy Eyes, &c., encamped on the Assinniboine River. The Sissetons, accompanied by White Lodge's band, had gone to Fort Garry. He was received very coolly at the hostile camp, and while he remained there expected every hour to be attacked and abused if not killed. During the last four days he remained frequent threats were made to kill him, and to save himself he left the camp at night. He states that with very few exceptions the entire camp, numbering some 370 lodges, were determined upon continuing hostilities against the whites. Parties are being contin-

nally organized for raids on the frontier, and Crossing River was preparing to start down when the messengers left. As soon as the Sissetons can be got back to the camp a formidable party on horseback is to come down on a raid. The Sissetons are anxious for peace, but the hostile Sioux are determined they shall not separate from the main camp, and White Lodge's band was sent with the Sissetons to Fort Garry to prevent them from crossing over to Devil's Lake. They say the Sissetons are of no use to them and to guard them gives them trouble, but as those who escaped and made peace last spring have joined and are now assisting the whites, they are determined not to allow any more to place themselves in a condition to assist the whites. If war must exist between the friendly and hostile Indians it must be inaugurated on the prairies, where the friendly Sioux must rely solely on their own powers. The hostile Sioux being much the more numerous, the Sissetons are kept down by these threats, although on two occasions they resolved to withdraw at all hazards, and both parties seized their arms for a combat, but without coming to action the Sissetons were induced to succumb. Wausukige thinks, however, when they hear from him, and are satisfied they can come down without danger to themselves and families, that the Sissetons will withdraw. The reports they have had of the harsh treatment received by those who made peace last spring has had a great effect upon those above. He thinks that if they do leave they will have to fight their way out of the camp, as they are constantly guarded. When I inquired why they did not remain away from the main camp now he replied that the hostile Indians were prepared to follow them the moment they should attempt to move down, and White Lodge's band was with them to watch and report any such movement.

Standing Buffalo, Red Feather, and Oyehurza are the only principal chiefs who held out. Some of their bands have left them and joined the hostile bands, while the friendly portion of the bands of the chiefs who made peace last spring have joined the friendly chiefs. The friendly Sissetons number about 170 lodges. Wausukige says that whilst at the camp he heard the history of all the raids, the names of the persons engaged in them, and the success they met with. All the murders and horse-stealing expeditions were spoken of, except that between Georgetown and Abercrombie. He could obtain no information of any such party, and feels satisfied that these murders were not committed by Sioux. Upon leaving the hostile camp he went to a camp of Cut Head Yanktonais. These Indians formed a part of the camp attacked by General Sully. They expressed themselves anxious to remain at peace, declaring they had never had any reason to believe they were regarded as enemies by our Government until they were fired upon by our troops. After the fight in which they lost all their lodges, meat kettles, &c., and some of their men, they moved toward the Missouri, which they crossed. While encamped on that river they saw a boat with fourteen men pass down from the gold mines. They called the men ashore, shook hands with them, and allowed them to depart without molesting them in any manner, either in person or property. Wausukige was at a council in this camp where all the principal men were assembled. After hearing from him the object of his journey, and the treatment he had received after making peace, &c., a young man who appeared to have influence in the council arose and pointing to the chiefs said:

What are you doing? This man has traveled on foot a great distance to carry good news to the Sioux who desire peace. Because the Americans have struck us while we were in the Seton camp are we to be at enmity with them and be hunted

over the prairie like buffaloes? What are you waiting for? This man has come to our camp from afar off, and he brings us good news. We see him before us, and yet we know that he did not come of his own accord. The authorities of the Government have sent him to the Sissetons, to the Cut Heads, to all Indians who will be at peace. Our Great Father holds out his hand to us. Will we permit him to draw it back without taking hold of it? If not, arise. You are chiefs. You have from six to ten horses around your lodges, and you need not walk. Go and take a strong hold of the friendly hand that is extended toward you.

This speech was favorably received, and it was agreed in council that as soon as the lodges could be replaced that the camp would move toward Fort Rice for the purpose of making peace and renewing their friendly intercourse with the whites. In connection with the report of these messengers I would also report that the first messengers that come from the Sissetons (of whom I spoke in a former report) are anxious to return, and I should be gratified they should go, as they have been some weeks with the camp here, and could give a favorable report of the continued care exercised over the Indians who have made peace. Also I think the more frequently communication can be kept up with the Sissetons the greater the probability that the Sissetons will effect their escape from the hostile camp; but, under existing circumstances, I have decided to detain the messengers here. The success of the measures taken to intercept parties of hostile Sioux depends very much in keeping them in ignorance of the position of the forces, stock, &c., here, and if these messengers were to meet a war party there is great danger that they would learn much that they should not know. I feel satisfied that the fall will be devoted to raids by the Sioux, and nothing but the most untiring vigilance will prevent many of these parties from passing down to the settlements. That all can be detected is not within a probability, with the force that can be devoted to that object, but as all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent all other persons from straggling or placing themselves in a position to do mischief, I think it would be highly wrong to send men where there is every chance of their giving information that would be important to the members of a war party.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. BROWN,
Major, &c., Special Military Agent.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 4, 1864.

His Excellency Governor S. MILLER,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to state in reply to your official communication of 3d instant, inclosing Colonel Smith's dispatch and petitions from citizens of Blue Earth County, asking for more effective military protection, that I am using all the means within my reach to check and punish attempted raids upon the border settlements, and that a force of two additional companies of U. S. Volunteers with forty unassigned men is now on its way from Milwaukee, and upon arrival at Fort Snelling will be pushed rapidly to the front to strengthen the defenses both north and south of the Minnesota River. The military authorities of this department and district are in nowise responsible for the failure to have a sufficient number of troops on the Minnesota frontier to obviate all reasonable apprehensions of danger, as the Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, relied on for that purpose pending the absence of the

expeditionary force under Colonel Thomas, was ordered south, against their earnest and repeated remonstrances, in compliance with pressing and reiterated representations from citizens of this State that there was no danger to be feared from hostile Indians and that it was useless and wrong to retain so noble a regiment as the Sixth to guard against mere idle and baseless impressions of peril to the frontier when they should be battling against the rebels in Southern fields. This fact should be known to the settlers who are so ready to cast the blame of any catastrophe upon the military officers of the district, who have done and will continue to do all that can be accomplished with the limited means at their disposal to prevent any recurrence of the bloody scenes to which you allude.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: General Sibley directs me to call your attention to the fact that no dispatch later than 23d ultimo has reached these headquarters from you. He is consequently left in ignorance of all military movements and intelligence in the long interim, as well as of the departure of the trains for Fort Wadsworth, and other information which should be regularly furnished by yourself, or in your absence by the officer left in command at Fort Ridgely. You are instructed to make or cause to be made more frequent reports in the future. His Excellency Governor Miller has addressed an official communication to the brigadier-general commanding containing a dispatch from Colonel Smith, Minnesota State Militia, in which Colonel Smith takes occasion, as does the Governor, to state no allusion was intended to you personally or officially in the somewhat sweeping censures bestowed by the colonel upon the condition of the frontier defenses heretofore. Two companies of the First U. S. Volunteers are on their way to this district with upward of forty unattached men, all of which force will probably reach here to-morrow or the day following, and be at once dispatched to Fort Ridgely to be stationed along the line north and south of that post.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 26th ultimo has been received. Several inspections of the Department of Arkansas have already been made, and a good many irregularities have been corrected. The inefficiency of the cavalry force has been due to a defective organization and a divided responsibility. General West, who is represented to be an excellent officer, is now in charge of the whole, and I anticipate good results from his

administration. The irregularities at Fort Smith have in some measure been corrected. The great difficulty results from the fact that the only inspectors that I have been able to send were comparatively young officers, and the want of power to correct abuses on the spot. I propose to send General Herron, who is familiar with that section of the country, and knows many of the officers serving on that frontier. I shall give him all the power to correct abuses that I can delegate to him. There are still a good many irregularities in the transportation of supplies from Memphis to Devall's Bluff and Little Rock, resulting in great waste of public property. This I propose to correct by putting it under the supervision of an intelligent and experienced officer of the quartermaster's department. I will instruct General Herron to extend his investigations to the route by which supplies reach Fort Smith, as many irregularities are reported on the route between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Smith, but as this extends beyond the limit of my command General Herron will be instructed to limit his investigations to their necessary connection with the service and supply of the troops in this command. Will you advise General Curtis of the nature and extent of the instructions to be given to General Herron or will you give him the authority directly from your office.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Atlanta:

Your dispatch of September 26 has just been received.* Preparations for the occupation of the Apalachicola are being made as rapidly as possible. On your first suggestion I sent ten days ago to New York for steamers suited for that service, as we have very few here that will answer. I am collecting supplies at Pensacola to meet the wants of your army if you should come in at any point on the Gulf.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 146. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 5, 1864.

For the better regulation of the provost-marshal's department, it is ordered:

1. That proper prison reports, conforming to the guard reports required by regulations, shall be made daily by all officers of the provost-marshal's department to their immediate superiors, and forwarded to the provost-marshal-general of the department.

2. In all cases where prisoners are confined, triplicate lists of all property and valuables, papers and money, taken from them shall be made, one of which shall be delivered to such prisoner, one retained by the officer in whose custody such property is, and one forwarded direct to the provost-marshal-general. Each of these triplicates shall be countersigned by the prisoner. In case such prisoner shall be lawfully discharged, all property so listed, not contraband or lawfully ordered to be otherwise disposed of, will be returned to such prisoner.

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* See Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 480.

3. Property lawfully condemned will be disposed of as provided in regulations and orders, by turning over to the proper staff departments such as can be used for the army, and no property will be allowed to be sold at auction by direction of provost-marshals, unless the record is examined and approved and the sale ordered by some general officer in command of a district. All sales so made will at once be reported to the provost-marshal-general and to these headquarters and the proceeds properly accounted for.

4. The acceptance of money or any other valuable thing by officers or employés in connection with their public duties is strictly forbidden. If accepted for performance of a lawful duty it is extortion; if for performance of an unlawful act or omission of a known duty it is bribery; and in either case will be severely punished, and all officers and soldiers are commanded, and citizens requested, to forward information of such wrongful acts to these headquarters.

5. Officers of the inspector-general's department are required to visit all prisons within their limits once in ten days, and to make a trimonthly report of the condition of each, of the official conduct of the keepers, of its sanitary state, and generally to observe and report upon all irregularities. They will verify the lists of prisoners, examine the date of committals and time of sentence, and report promptly all persons unreasonably detained and all who are detained after expiration of sentence. Humanity and good faith require close inspection on all these points. Special attention will be paid to cleanliness and to the character and quality of the provisions furnished.

6. The most rigid accountability must be enforced throughout this department of the public service, in which the temptations to illegal gain are so large, and superior officers will be held to strict supervision of their inferiors.

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE AND PORT HUDSON,
Baton Rouge, La., October 5, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have received a letter from one W. R. Hodges and which was referred from your office September 27, relative to depredations committed by jayhawkers in the parish of Ascension, and also containing a request for a detachment of soldiers to protect the planters. Other letters of a similar character have before been received and after investigation I find that there is no force of the enemy below here on the line of the river, but that the lawless acts complained of are committed by parties of not more than two or three men, who, by reporting others near at hand, get up a scare. I am convinced that the planters can easily protect themselves and rid the country of their presence. I have granted permission to applicants in certain localities and of undoubted loyalty to keep arms for defense. I would not recommend that the troops be diverted from their more important duties by being placed on guard over private property in such cases as this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 209. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, *New Orleans, La., October 5, 1864.*

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3. The Seventy-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers will proceed to New Orleans without delay and be reported to Major-General Hurlbut, commanding Department of the Gulf, for temporary duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 5, 1864.

Col. J. J. GUPPEY,
Commanding Detachment, Saint Francisville:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that in consequence of the reported firing this morning he sends you another regiment. The general also directs that as soon as the detachments sent out by you on the Woodville and Clinton roads return you embark your command and return to Morganza.

Very respectfully,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 114. } HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, 7TH ARMY CORPS, *Little Rock, October 5, 1864.*

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III. Battery E, Second Missouri Light Artillery, is hereby assigned as garrison of Fort Steele. Captain Jackson will enter upon the duties as commanding officer of Fort Steele as soon as he has turned in his old battery.

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By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 5, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

The Carrie Jacobs arrived about 4 p. m. to-day, bringing the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry. No news of importance from the enemy.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 5, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

The infantry re-enforcements arrived this evening. Colonel Ritter's brigade has not arrived. I presume it will be here to-morrow forenoon.

I regret exceedingly that the state of my health will render it impossible for me to take command of the expedition. I am very much debilitated from the effects of a bilious fever. Am scarcely able to leave my room, and not able to ride horseback. The man I expected in from the Saline has not arrived. I am not able to give any further information of the enemy's movements. Do you think I had better direct the movement directly upon Monticello or by the way of Mount Elba, as I indicated in my last dispatch?* If the enemy have a portion of their command still at this side of the Saline Colonel Ritter will have an enviable opportunity of making a brilliant dash. I will telegraph directly upon his arrival.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, October 5, 1864.

Major-General CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have delayed my dispatch to you until the movement of Price was developed. The head of his column appeared near Bloomfield on the 22d; Shelby's column led. There were various rumors that Price was following, but information from the southwest seemed to indicate that he would take the direction of Rolla. On Monday the 26th† he attacked Pilot Knob, in which was a garrison of two light regiments, one newly raised, and a few cavalry. He attempted to carry the fort by storm but was thoroughly repulsed. His attack developed Price's presence with his entire command. General Ewing, after his gallant defense, determined that the enemy's batteries, planted on near dominating heights, would render his position untenable, blew up the magazine and retired through the mountains toward Rolla, closely pursued by the enemy, and after five days' fighting and marching finally reached that place in safety with all his artillery and troops, except the killed and wounded and a few stragglers, who gave out by the way.

The strength of Price is about 15,000 effective fighting men, mostly mounted, to which he is adding by a merciless conscription of every arms-bearing inhabitant who is not in the State or National service. These he paroles as prisoners of war. From Pilot Knob he advanced toward Saint Louis, but was confronted by General Smith's division of 6,000 men and a few cavalry, the only troops at our command. As soon as it became evident that Price's entire force was in Southeast Missouri orders were dispatched to General Sanborn to garrison Springfield with his dismounted force, a new regiment of infantry, and all the militia he could collect, and to move with all his mounted force to Rolla, the garrison of which, including citizens and teamsters, numbered some 3,600. All the troops in the Central District were ordered to concentrate at Jefferson City, and all the spare regiments of new levies in North Missouri ordered to repair to the same place. General Brown was directed to put the city in the best possible state of defense. Meanwhile every effort was made to organize citizens and call out the Enrolled Militia to secure this city and our stores here, enabling General Smith, with whatever force he could bear from his column, to follow Price. To-day General Mower arrived at Cape Girardeau. Boats loaded with supplies and transports have been sent for him, and he

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* See Part I, p. 866. † Tuesday the 27th.

will join General Smith at Franklin as soon as possible. Washburn's cavalry, with all we can gather, will be added to the column in pursuit as soon as practicable. It is probable that General Price will attack Jefferson City, but I do not believe he has any chance of success. He has with him Tom Reynolds, Trusten Polk, Jeff. Thompson, and other politicians, and they declare they will set up and run the government of the State of Missouri. Our means of pursuit are inferior to those of last year and the year before, while the enemy's strength is much greater. I think he will pass out by the way of Kansas, where there is little to resist him; if not, by Springfield, the garrison of which may probably reach 3,200 men. We have called out the militia in North Missouri, where the rebels had created a panic. Part of them are armed, and the remainder soon will be. The citizens and militia here are now organized and armed, making an effective force of some 10,000 muskets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY,
Saint Louis, October 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

SIR: Since the murdering of the unarmed soldiers on our train on Tuesday a week ago and the burning of our cars we have not felt that we could with any safety go beyond Saint Charles with our trains, and the destruction of trains on the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad confirms us in the propriety of not attempting to run trains until the road is guarded by a sufficient military force. In the multitude of matters that you have to think of, I feel that you will not deem it out of place on my part to make suggestions, even if what I suggest is of no value or has been thought of by you. Three thousand cavalry distributed along our line of road and west of the Hannibal and Saint Joseph road, patrolling the road, ever on the march backward and forward, taking sections of fifty miles for 300 or 400, and scouring the country each side, armed with plenty of heavy revolvers as well as the musket, as the guerrilla bands are, would soon enable us in safety to run our trains. If we have not horses press them and mount our infantry, and let our men live as the guerrillas do, off of the country, giving vouchers to the loyal and none to rebel sympathizers. At Wellsville, Mexico, Centralia, or Sturgeon, and at Macon there should be garrisons of infantry, with log-houses or some fortification, so as to defend against a superior force. At Perruque bridge a guard should be kept till all trouble is over; also the bridges just north and south of Mexico should be guarded. We are anxious to move our trains as soon as you can make it safe to do so. I know that you will give us protection as soon as circumstances will admit of it.

Yours, very respectfully,

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and Superintendent.

WELLSVILLE, *October 5, 1864—12 noon.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Courier sent from Danville to Hermann returns; states that Price holds Hermann and is preparing to send raiding parties through this

county. Danville has been deserted by the inhabitants en masse. Price conscripts all, and takes all horses and cattle. This received from De Bars.

C. H. CANFIELD,
Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 188. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 5, 1864.*

I. To prevent supplies from reaching the enemy during the continuance of the present raid, no shipment of goods will be allowed to any point in this State outside the county of Saint Louis without special permission from the duly authorized officers of the Treasury Department, approved, for the shipments from Hannibal or Cape Girardeau, by the post commander; in all other cases by the commanding officer of the District of Saint Louis.

II. All hay received in this city and not used for private purposes is required for the Government service. The shipment of hay from this city on private account is therefore prohibited. Until further orders, regimental and company commanders, and officers of the quartermaster's department, will feed only half rations of hay to the animals under their charge.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 276. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, October 5, 1864.*

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5. The Third and Fourth Regiments City Guard are accepted for service in the defense of the city, with the following field organizations: Third Regiment, H. T. Hesse colonel, W. J. Lemp lieutenant-colonel, George Berg major; Fourth Regiment, E. C. Harrington colonel, Charles Zimmer lieutenant-colonel, Henry Henkel major. They will report for duty to Col. B. Gratz Brown, volunteer aide-de-camp.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 5, 1864—1.25 a. m.*

Major-General SMITH,
Franklin:

If you think you can do them more harm by marching after them than by taking steam-boats to Jefferson City do so. If not, the boats for your command will be near Augusta by to-morrow night. I think it important to know if Mower has arrived at Rolla. If so, the two commands could unite and march on Price; otherwise you ought to see them safe across the Gasconade, and then go by steam to the nearest point to Jefferson City at which you can safely disembark, and then

land and move on Price. Saint John would be a good point to reach for that purpose, but I think it doubtful if anything is to be gained by moving to-morrow farther than Union.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

The movements of Merrill can be directed by you in accordance with your suggestion, if you think best.

FRANKLIN, *October 5, 1864—8.10 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Pike has arrived here with about twenty-five rounds of ammunition to the man and baggage enough for 100,000 men. Please order forward by special train to Gray's Summit 100 boxes caliber .58 for General Pike. Let it be here by 12 m., if possible.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 5, 1864—11.50 a. m.*

Major-General SMITH,
Franklin:

The general commanding has just heard of the arrival at Cape Girardeau of Major-General Mower, and he desires you to hold on.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FRANKLIN, *October 5, 1864—1 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I am happy to learn that Mower is in the vicinity. Send him forward as rapidly as possible; then send me 100 coffee-mills, large, capable of grinding parched corn. I can take my two old divisions and follow Price as long as there is anything to eat, and dispense with all transportation except enough to carry our ammunition. We must depend on the country for fresh meat and supplies after the retreat is commenced.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *October 5, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Have you any pontoon-boats in Saint Louis, and proper wagons to convey them? I hope you can send us some india-rubber boats, as they require but little transportation. The Enrolled Missouri Militia that have reported to me won't stand marching as old troops.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 5, 1864—1.50 p. m.*

Major-General SMITH,
Franklin, Mo.:

General Rosecrans informs me that your movements have been modified by the information which he sent to you this morning. I send to Captain Kley 25,000 rations this afternoon, and will send more to-morrow. I will keep your command fully supplied.

G. SCULL,
Captain and Chief Commissary.

FRANKLIN, *October 5, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have just received your dispatch to General McNeil of 3.50 p. m., through which I infer you have not yet heard of General Mower. I received your dispatch of 11.50 stating General Mower was at Cape Girardeau—this signed by Major Bond. I report this for your information. The dispatch to General McNeil will be forwarded after hearing from you.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 5, 1864—7.15 p. m.*

Major-General SMITH,
Franklin:

That dispatch ought not to go. Substitute the following:

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCNEIL, *Rolla:*

General Mower will reach Cape Girardeau to-night and will be sent to join General Smith. Your cavalry must open communication with General Smith and clean out the rebs and guerrillas this side the Gasconade. Let General Sanborn operate with them as I have indicated. Price has gone to Jefferson City; was on the Gasconade last evening.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, October 5, 1864.

Major-General MOWER,
Girardeau, Mo.:

GENERAL: The dispatch announcing your arrival within reach of Girardeau received this morning. I congratulate you on your safe arrival. There is no enemy worthy of note between you and the Ozark. Price is making his way to Jefferson City; was on the Gasconade last evening. Six boats will leave to-night with forage and subsistence for you, and the remainder in the morning. Please load with all speed and forward to General Smith, who is near Franklin. Direct the commanding officers to maintain strict discipline on board the boats, and take every precaution against surprise. On arriving at Saint Louis the boats will anchor in the stream, and the commanding officer will come on shore and report to headquarters for orders.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

JACKSON, MO., *October 5, 1864.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just arrived here and forwarded dispatch to General Rosecrans from General Mower. I will go to Cape Girardeau to-night to await orders and instructions. General Mower directed me to say that his command consists of 4,500 infantry, two six-gun batteries, and 2,000 cavalry.

L. O'REILLY,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, October 5, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER STEAM-BOAT FLEET:

CAPTAIN: The commanding general directs that you take your boats to Cape Girardeau as rapidly as possible, reporting to the commanding officer at that post. You will wait until General Mower's command arrives at Girardeau and then load him on your boats, working night and day, and bring the command here. Use every precaution against fires, particularly at Cape Girardeau. On your return anchor in the river and report your arrival in person.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DE SOTO, *October 5, 1864—2.15 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I left my entire command safe at Rolla yesterday morning. Will go to Saint Louis on train this afternoon.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 5, 1864.

I. So much of General Orders, No. 35, current series, from these headquarters, dated June 21, 1864, as relates to the First Sub-District, are hereby modified to except the city of Saint Louis.

II. Col. Hugo Wangelin, Twelfth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, will relieve Col. J. H. Baker, Tenth Minnesota Volunteers, in command of the First Sub-District of the Saint Louis District, headquarters in the field.

III. Jefferson County and the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad, in Saint Louis County, are hereby transferred from the First Sub-District in the Third. Brig. Gen. Madison Miller, First Brigade, Enrolled Missouri Militia, is hereby assigned to the command of the Third Sub-District, headquarters in the field.

By command of Major-General Pleasonton:

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
No. 208. } *Saint Louis, Mo., October 5, 1864.*

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3. Colonel Fenn, First Enrolled Missouri Militia, will at once proceed with his command to Fenton Ferry, Meramec [River]. Upon his arrival at that point he will report by letter to General M. Miller for orders.

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By command of Major-General Pleasonton:

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General MILLER,
Carondelet:

Order the Eighty-fifth Enrolled Missouri Militia, Colonel Smith commanding, to proceed via Hillsborough, to report to Col. J. W. Goodwin, at Victoria or wherever he may be. The Mooney bridge must be rebuilt at once; do not wait for timber to be sent down. Colonel Goodwin is ordered to cut timber on the spot and put up a temporary trestle-work. Send him all the mechanics you can. Transfer your headquarters as soon as practicable to Victoria or De Soto. Inform me at once what amount of field transportation your command has now.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General MILLER,
Carondelet:

The major-general commanding directs that you send the company now stationed at De Soto down the Iron Mountain road to occupy and hold the bridge over the North Big River. You will support this company by such troops as may be necessary.

C. THOMSON,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. MILLER,
Carondelet:

Countermand the order for a portion of the One hundred and thirty-sixth [Illinois] to go to North River bridge, and send some of your militia command. Let Colonel Goodwin and his regiment remain where they are until further orders from these headquarters.

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Cape Girardeau:

Order the section of Battery C, Second Missouri Artillery, under command of Sergeant Myers, to proceed by boat to Sulphur Springs, Iron Mountain Railroad, thence by cars to De Soto, or such other point on the railroad as Brigadier-General Miller may order him. Telegraph this office when you know the exact time the section will leave your post.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUSTA, MO., *October 5, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

Arrived here safely. Saw Captain Dinger, Forty-seventh Missouri. He, with many others, was paroled eight miles west from Union, fifteen miles southwest of Washington. Main rebel army moving west, under Price, probable destination Jefferson City. Heavy cannonading heard in direction of Hermann day before yesterday evening.. Several hundred rebels reported to have crossed from Hermann to north side of river on ferry-boat there. I will move to Washington this morning and will await orders. My messenger will await orders at Gray's Summit, Pacific Railroad. Price commanded forces moving through Franklin County. All estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 cavalry and six batteries of artillery. Conscripting and foraging parties everywhere boast that they will winter in North Missouri. Last heard from General Ewing he was retreating to Rolla from Harrison's Station, being hard pressed by Price's army. Colonel Gale, with Franklin County militia, here. His cavalry force will go with me to Washington to scout west of there and report to me at that place. It is reported Major Wilson, Third Missouri State Militia, and five of his men were shot or hung near Union by the rebels.

JOHN W. MAUPIN,
Captain in charge Dispatch Boat.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 5, 1864.

Captain MAUPIN,
In charge of Dispatch Boat:

The commanding general directs that you proceed as far up the river as you can with safety, obtaining all the information of the enemy you can and return to the nearest telegraph communication with these headquarters, reporting information to these headquarters and to General A. J. Smith, and reporting to General Smith for orders. Do not go above the mouth of the Osage.

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 5, 1864.

Col. J. W. GOODWIN,
Commanding, Victoria:

The commanding general directs that you at once proceed to rebuild the Mooney bridge. Do not wait for the timber to be sent by the railroad company. Put up a temporary trestle-work. General Miller will forward all the mechanics he can get. Have the telegraph line repaired as far as De Soto at once.

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP GOODWIN,
Near De Soto, October 5, 1864—3 p. m.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

My regiment has finished the trenches at this camp, and some of the companies refuse to go farther unless the entire regiment goes. They say their time of service has been out for some time, and that they are unwilling to serve longer

J. W. GOODWIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *October 5, 1864.*

Col. C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Your dispatch of October 3 was received at 10 this a. m. Colonel McLane leaves here for Pilot Knob at 3 p. m. with all the ambulances and spring-wagons that I can get. He will have some 300 men with him. I am sending out 1,500 rations for the wounded and such medical supplies as can be had here. I will send a telegraph party through to the Knob to repair the line as they go. Will send a field operator along.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *October 5, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

General McCormick has issued an order this morning by virtue of General Orders, 176, Department of the Missouri, assuming command of all the Enrolled Missouri Militia in this district. He revokes the order placing the Enrolled Missouri Militia under my control, and orders them all to report direct to him. This takes from me the great bulk of all the troops I have here. He advised Colonel McLane, of the Fifty-sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia, this morning to refuse to obey my orders. His conduct has a tendency to paralyze all the efforts I may make for the benefit of this sub-district. I wish you would refer this matter to General Rosecrans immediately.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 5, 1864.*
(Received 12 m. 6th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS:

A dispatch from Brigadier-General McNeil advised me that he is moving to the north to cover the force on the Osage and will be in position to do so to-day. A force of rebels, number unknown, reached the Osage railroad bridge last night. This morning the guard (one company of the Enrolled Missouri Militia) surrendered without firing a gun, and the guard on this side ran away. The rebels crossed and burned buildings. A force has been sent down to drive them back. With General Fisk's command I have now 5,000 men. About 1,000 more are moving from the Northern District. The enlistments are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The behavior of the new troops has made my position more uncertain, but I hope by having them well protected by field-works they will stand when sustained by old troops. I shall put them in the front line of rifle-pits and order them shot if they do not stand. Major-General Curtis telegraphs me encouraging words, but does not send any battalions. General McNeil reports that the main body of Price's army is north of the Southwest Branch, between me and Hermann, but I do not believe it. They must be farther east.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, October 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCNEIL, *Bolton's Ford:*

GENERAL: There is no immediate necessity to move your command to this post. It would be better that it should remain for the present on the Osage or on this bank of it until more definite information is obtained. The scarcity of forage renders it necessary that the commands should remain outside the city for the present toward Shelley's Ford. I have sent Colonel Philips, with about 1,500 men, and he will give you any important information. Please communicate with him if you learn anything of sufficient importance. Can you come in to-morrow? The guard at the Osage bridge behaved badly last night; ran away on a big scare and the bridge was burnt. Enemy not over 100. A report, not deemed reliable, says that the force of rebels were crossing Gasconade, coming this way, four miles above the bridge, during the whole night. Nothing from Saint Louis since the 2d.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, October 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCNEIL,
Commanding in the Field:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to say that a report has just been received from a reliable scout that the enemy are moving in force in this direction to the east of Westphalia.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 214. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Jefferson City, Mo., October 5, 1864.*

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2. Col. D. P. Dyer, commanding Forty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, will immediately move his command to the first rise south of the penitentiary, near the residence of General Minor. Colonel Dyer will proceed at once, with the utmost energy, to construct works of defense, under the direction of Capt. Ed. L. Berthoud, topographical engineer. Captain Fuchs, with his two mountain howitzers, will move to the same position and report to Colonel Dyer for orders. This position is of vital importance and must be defended at all hazards.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews, Third Missouri State Militia, will proceed toward the Osage, on the road to Taos, with his command. Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews, Third Missouri State Militia, will relieve Lieutenant-Colonel King of the command of all the troops. Lieutenant-Colonel King, upon being relieved, will report to Brigadier-General Fisk for duty.

4. Col. L. Zevely will immediately move his command on to College Hill and put it in a complete state of defense. The utmost energy and exertion will be used.

5. Colonel Poser, commanding Thirty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia, upon being relieved by Colonel Zevely, will report with his command to Col. John F. Philips, Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, commanding Ninth Missouri State Militia, will relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews of the command of all the troops moving in to the Osage River on the Taos road. Lieutenant-Colonel Matthews will deliver to Lieutenant-Colonel Draper all instructions.

7. On arriving at the divide between the Osage and Moreau, Col. James McFerran, commanding First Cavalry Missouri State Militia; Col. John F. Philips, commanding Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and Maj. G. W. Kelly, commanding Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will move immediately to the left, toward the Missouri River, with their several commands, unite their forces with those of Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, who moved from this post this morning, attack vigorously a force of the enemy that crossed to the west side of the Osage bridge this morning, and regain possession of the blockhouse and bridge if practicable. Having accomplished this, all of the commands will occupy the west bank of the Osage River as high up as Mike Clark's Ford. Failing in driving the enemy across the Osage, they will contest every foot of ground, fighting them fiercely on their approach toward Jefferson City, holding the banks of the Moreau until the last moment.

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10. Captain Jones, commanding Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, will proceed with his command in the direction of Taos, and report for orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, commanding.

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15. Col. L. Zevely, commanding Twenty-eighth Enrolled Missouri Militia, will draw shelter-tents for his command and immediately move his regiment on to College Hill. Colonel Zevely will provide such tools as may be necessary to place the works on this hill in a complete

state of defense. Colonel Zevely will place a working party of fifty men at labor on this work and provide for a relief every four hours.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *October 5, 1864.*

General E. B. BROWN:

I shall make every man leave this county who will not enroll in some organization for defense. If you have fatigue duty to do I can send them under guard to you.

E. S. FOSTER,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, October 5, 1864.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Commanding in the Field:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you will send the section of artillery to this post under suitable escort, and that you will move, with the First, Fourth, and Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia to Bolton's Ford, on the Osage, and send a heavy reconnaissance toward Vienna. You will endeavor to open communication with General McNeil, who is marching north toward the Osage. You will also establish communication between your command and that of Lieutenant-Colonel Draper, who is ordered to move, via Shelley's Ford, toward Linn. Acknowledge receipt of this order and the [*sic*].

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., October 5, 1864.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Commanding in the Field:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you will move to Shelley's Ford, instead of Bolton's, as directed in dispatch dated 5 o'clock this p. m., General McNeil's force having occupied Bolton's Ford this evening.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., October 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAPER:

Colonel Draper will move his command, together with the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry and detachment of the Third Missouri State Militia, across the Osage River, in the direction [of] Linn. Colonel Draper will attack any small force of the enemy which he may meet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Draper will also take with him the detachment of the Thirteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers. The Enrolled Missouri Militia, now under command of Colonel Draper, will return to this post for the purpose of being uniformed. Col. John F. Philips, Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is at Bolton's Ford, and will move a heavy reconnaissance in the direction of Vienna. Lieutenant-Colonel Draper will communicate to Colonel Philips, at Bolton's Ford, any information he may obtain of the movements of the enemy.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

A. R. CONKLIN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, October 5, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Comdg. First Cav. Missouri State Mil., Mike Clark's Ford:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that the enemy have made their appearance east of the Gasconade, moving in this direction. See that the fords are well guarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OSAGE, *October 5, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BROWN:

I have the honor to report to you that we arrived here safely. Have seen no traces of the enemy, and find the destruction of railroad property complete. The bridge entirely consumed except one span, that is not injured. Mr. McKernan's warehouse and mill also destroyed. Citizens not molested except taking money, &c., from them. Persons that were present say the rebel force did not exceed 100 men, and that not more than fifteen of this number was west of the bridge, and this party did all the damage. I have sent over a party to find some traces of those that were east of the bridge, they not having been seen since the rebels left. Persons present say no resistance was made to the advance of the enemy. There is a flat-boat and skiff here. I am using the skiff at present.

Awaiting your orders, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. POSER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, October 5, 1864.

Col. H. M. MATTHEWS,
Third Missouri State Militia:

COLONEL: You will move your command down the Moreau and drive back the enemy that have been reported crossing the Osage at the railroad bridge. You will send strong guards to the Osage as high as Prince's Shoals (or Ford), and contend every foot of the ground. If compelled to fall back take position on this bank Moreau and defend the passage. Colonel Poser is moving on the railroad forward toward the

Osage bridge. Colonel Philips, with his command and Fourth Missouri State Militia, and Colonel McFerran, with First Missouri State Militia, are falling back from the Osage, and will be ordered to take position on this side of the Moreau to your right. The party that is moving up is light cavalry, and if fought fiercely will retreat.

Yours, truly,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, October 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. J. HART,
Comdg. Forty-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you will move immediately with your command on the road toward Castle Rock. Join your command with the First Cavalry Missouri State Militia and report for orders to Col. James McFerran, commanding.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 5, 1864—9.55 p. m.*

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Rolla:

Have every man in the southwest collected in the forts at Springfield, with such arms as they can get. Price is carrying out the conscription law of the south, taking every man who can bear arms from sixteen to sixty, and paroling only those in the State and U. S. service.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 5, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The rebels burned the Osage railway bridge and depot buildings this morning. Only one span of the bridge saved.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 5, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

We have no definite information of the whereabouts of the main force of the invaders. A portion of Shelby's command occupy the east bank of the Osage, and a party of about 100 raided into Osage this morning. The militia in the block-house behaved shamefully. The company at the east end of the bridge surrendered; the company on this end ran away without firing a gun. The rebels burned the bridge; it is all down but one span; railway buildings are also burned. Our scouts will bring us further information of the enemy to-night. The

streams have raised but little as yet. My troops continue to arrive. The command are hard at work day and night. The guerrillas in North Missouri are co-operating earnestly with Price.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 5, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

McNeil and Sanborn with 2,500 men and ten pieces of artillery are on the Osage within ten miles of the capital. Their scouts report the enemy about 15,000 strong advancing upon us from the Gasconade. We are ready for them.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 5, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

I have joined General Brown and concentrated all the forces I can raise from my district. Can you send us a battery of artillery at once? We shall need it much and quickly.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Jefferson City:

Have none near to send. Has Price crossed Gasconade? Been raining three days here. Streams must check Price. Keep me posted. Can collect 20,000 militia very quickly if necessary.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 5, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Shelby's troops are at the Osage. I hardly think Price has crossed the Gasconade with his main force. We shall know to-night and will keep you posted. Streams have risen but little.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 5, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

The rebels occupy up to the Osage. They destroyed the Osage railroad bridge this morning. Our troops are at the principal fords of the Osage. We are pushing the spades and concentrating troops. May the good Lord hurry up Smith and Mower.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 5, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

Don't allow yourself to be gobbled up by overwhelming numbers. If Saint Louis forces cannot overpower Price you are not strong enough, and better be ready to fight and fall back. Rains continue and streams are rising rapidly. I called on Governor for 20,000 militia. Look out for a storm from this quarter. Pray God the Big Muddy will rise so boats can move rapidly. Keep boats convenient for your retreat, but be ready to resist any feint by Shelby. My counsels are on the supposition you are cut off from Saint Louis and believing I am an older soldier if not a better.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 5, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Thanks for the kindly words of admonition from my old chief. McNeil and Sanborn are within ten miles of me with 2,500 men and ten pieces of artillery. We shall be in better condition to-morrow to meet the invaders. I have great fears that thousands of the Missouri Lane traitors from my district will rush to Price if he meets with any success here. Ewing is safe. His entire loss less than 100. His guns are safe in McNeil's columns. My mounted troops are well out on the Osage to-night. I will keep you posted while we have any line.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES CRAIG,
Saint Joseph, Mo.:

Price's forces occupy the east bank of the Osage. They burned the Pacific Railroad bridge over the Osage this morning. I do not think they are in force this side the Gasconade. We shall know to-night. Drauer is on a reconnaissance. The Denver is here all right.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

WESTON, *October 5, 1864.*

Captain HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Lieutenant Buck has not been ordered by the general to remain at Saint Joseph. He is wanted here very much; will you so inform him. It is rumored that Todd and his guerrillas are approaching from above Liberty. I have taken measures to ascertain the truth in regard to the matter. Should he advance in any force I will try to meet them half way or a little more.

H. HILLIARD,
Major, &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Jefferson City, October 5, 1864.

Captain CAMPBELL, *Fulton:*

CAPTAIN: You will remain at Fulton with your entire company until Friday morning, 7th instant. You will then move to this post with all possible dispatch, leaving Lieutenant Campbell and ten good men as a nucleus around which the citizens of Fulton must rally and organize for the defense of the town and the State institution. Order all business suspended and direct that every citizen discharge his whole duty. Inspire confidence. Let the court-house and other buildings be barricaded. The people of Callaway County have had an opportunity since June last of organizing 200 men, under General Orders, No. 107, for just such an emergency as is now upon them. The State capital must be defended at all hazards, and no time must be lost. Move promptly at 6 a. m. on Friday morning unless otherwise ordered. Meantime vigor and determination must be the watchwords of all the people until the invaders and bushwhackers are driven out.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Jefferson City, October 5, 1864—1.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. B. DOUGLASS, *Columbia:*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of yesterday. Meantime you have doubtless received my order to move the Iowa troops to this point. The enemy are now on the Osage at different fords. They burned the Osage railroad bridge this morning at sunrise. Price's entire command is doubtless moving on Jefferson City. We are straining every nerve in preparing defenses, and hope to hold the enemy at bay, at least until our troops can fall upon his rear. Every man that can be sent here from your district should move without delay. I have directed Major Evans to push forward the Enrolled Missouri Militia troops with the least possible delay. I have ordered Captain Campbell here from Fulton, and directed the citizens of that place to protect the court-house and State institution. Let every man devote himself to the country until the emergency is over. It would be well for you to go to Fulton and push the citizen organization.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 5, 1864—2.35 p. m.*

Col. J. T. K. HAYWARD, *Hannibal:*

You will see that the militia must, and if properly spirited and energetic will, suffice to secure your town and depot from capture. The arms and ammunition asked have been sent you. Be very careful to impress the necessity of order and vigilance on your troops. Have pains taken to learn if any citizens take advantage of the urgent times to rob and lay it to guerrillas. Better keep your road open by the use of the militia along the line. Confer with General Craig. General Fisk has gone to Jefferson.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, October 5, 1864.

His Excellency Governor THOMAS CARNEY:

The rebel forces under General Price have made a farther advance westward, crossing the Gasconade, and are now at the railroad bridge on the Osage, about fifteen miles below Jefferson City. Large Federal forces about Saint Louis and below tend to drive him toward Kansas. Other motives also will induce his fiendish followers to seek spoils and vengeance in this State. To prevent this and join in efforts to expel these invaders from the country I desire that you will call out the entire militia force, with their best arms and ammunition, for a period of thirty days. Each man should be provided with two blankets or a buffalo robe for comfort and a haversack for carrying provisions. No change of clothing is necessary. I want this force assembled on the border, mainly at Olathe, as soon as possible. For that purpose let farmers' teams with provisions and forage be employed to hurry them forward. I will do all in my power to provide provisions and public transportation, but hope every man will be as self-sustaining as possible, and ready to join me in privations, hardships, and dangers, to aid our comrades in Missouri in destroying these rebel forces before they again desolate the fair fields of Kansas. It is necessary to suspend business and labor until we are assured our property and earnings are not within the grasp of unscrupulous marauders and murderers.

Confidently believing, Governor, that Your Excellency and all loyal citizens will concur with me in the propriety of this very important demand, and give me your hearty co-operation and assistance,

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 5, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY:

General Fisk telegraphs that he has reached Jefferson City, concentrating with Brown. Wants me to send him a battery, which he says we shall need much and quickly. I have answered that I cannot send battery. Have also inquired as to Price's having crossed Gasconade. I do not see how Price can progress if bridges are destroyed, since the rains must have rendered all streams impassable.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, October 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE SYKES:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of two letters from you, one of which inquires as to payment by us of 5 per cent. on last year's salary. I have in vain sought a copy of the resolutions of Congress, but from all accounts such is the case. It seems the most unreasonable mode of taxation ever invented, going back, as it does, and asking part of what we have expended. I suppose the payment is not required till November, and I hope we will not be charged the penalty prescribed for not making returns. I am also informed that hereafter the Treasury

Department will collect 1 per cent. tax, but of this I am not fully certain. In regard to cattle, you suggest the mode I tried when I came to this command. I stopped several droves and found all my troops busy as herdsmen, and the most of them trading in cattle worse than anybody else. You will see my Orders, No. 51, which I hope will give the Interior Department what they claim, the entire management of the matter, and at the same time give you and other officers an occasion to aid as far as you can to prevent fraud, and prevent a false use of our slender military strength on the border. Price on the south side and bushwhackers on the north side of Missouri seem to have their own way within thirty miles of Saint Louis. Generals Brown and Fisk are apprehensive Jefferson City will be attacked, and they are fortifying for defense with about 6,000 troops at that place. A scout of mine just in reports Price's force at 35,000, with some prospect of accessions. The same man reports Smith's force 15,000 and Mower's at 17,000. If these latter are united they are more than sufficient for Price, who must move west or south to get out of their way. These heavy rains will materially retard Price's movements, and I hope enable our troops to get position around him. Ford's command is still in Missouri, reporting to me. Governor Carney called yesterday to confer as to the militia being called out. He desires a call may impose more of the burden on interior as well as border counties, the latter having been very frequently called from their labors during the season, and I have agreed to defer the further call till I get further news, when upon my presentation the Governor will call out from most of the counties as may seem necessary. While it rains as it has done for three days past it is needless to call; nobody would answer. I am going to send down four siege guns, two for Olathe and two for Paola, understanding, as I do, that the forts at these places are about completed. Lieutenant Robinson informs me that he found matters at Lawrence fort very poorly arranged. The troops had built an oven close by the magazine and ammunition was exceedingly scarce, the infantry not having enough to fill their cartridge-boxes; that Captain McLain left no officer or sergeant acquainted with drill or ammunition, and therefore no competent person to use the arms in the fort. Your attention is especially called to this matter not only there but everywhere throughout your command. Arms and ammunition always require special inspection to keep them ready. There is nothing in the service so often calls for correction. We have but very small force and must try to have it in the best possible position. Officer at Lexington informs me he has ordered his stores up to Kansas City, but hears of no enemy near.

I remain, general, yours, respectfully,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 5, 1864.*

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Mound City:

Price is all along the Pacific road from Franklin to Hermann with about 15,000 men. Ewing is the only man that has had a fight with him, and that was not much. He must come farther west before we go for him.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

MOUND CITY, *October 5, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

Watch well your southern border. A surprise will be disastrous to us.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel.

MOUND CITY, *October 5, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

Hold your command in readiness to march at any moment. Indications are that all the troops will be ordered east soon.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha, October 5, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

I have just arrived from the west. I have troops stationed every fifteen miles from Plum Creek to Julesburg. There is no trouble to run coaches through with a little care. Guards are furnished all coaches that desire them as far as Julesburg. The attack on the 29th was evidently made by white men on a train from Bannock, which was transporting a large amount of gold. I will furnish you a full report of my campaign after leaving you at an early day.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha City, Nebr. Ter., October 5, 1864.

I. The Western and Eastern Sub-Districts having been created by General Field Orders, Nos. 1 and 3, current series, respectively, the limits of such sub-districts and the commanding officers thereof are announced for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The Eastern Sub-District, commanded by Col. R. R. Livingston, First Nebraska Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, headquarters Fort Kearny, Nebr. Ter., comprising all that portion of the district lying west and south of Omaha, Nebr. Ter., and east of Julesburg, Colo. Ter., excluding the first and including the latter-named post.

2. Western Sub-District, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. O. Collins, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, comprising all that portion of this district lying west of and excluding Julesburg, Colo. Ter., upon both lines of communication.

II. The commanding officers of these sub-districts will exercise general military supervision and command within the limits of their respective sub-districts, but will promptly report to district headquarters, for approval, all orders changing the disposition of troops.

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By command of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 5, 1864.

Maj. J. M. THOMPSON,
Commanding Fort Ripley:

MAJOR: Your attention is particularly directed, by order of General Sibley, to some decided changes required in the conduct of matters at the post of which you have been placed in command, which he has ascertained by personal observation and inspection:

First. The discipline has been exceedingly lax, the men being permitted to be absent at any time without restraint, only being expected to be present at roll-call. In the Indian country a garrison should be always on the alert, irrespective of the opinions that may be held of the friendly feelings or the contrary of the savages. A military post is not usually established unless there is good reason for the supposition on the part of the superior authorities that it is actually necessary for the protection of the frontier. To be able to perform this effectually there must be no relaxation of vigilance or discipline, and no officer or enlisted man should absent himself without your express permission.

Second. Some increase is needed in the number of sentinels heretofore posted. There should never be less than five, and whenever the garrison shall be increased, as it probably will be, two or three more should be added, so that the post itself and the large amount of public property outside of the stockade may be rendered comparatively secure. The river front should never be without at least one man on post on that side.

Third. Captain Carver, assistant quartermaster, was instructed by the general to make such repairs to the men's quarters as would render them comfortable, avoiding at the same time all unnecessary expense. As Captain Carver is under orders for Saint Paul, you are instructed to see that his successor carries out these instructions.

Fourth. During the fall and winter, when the weather will permit, there should be daily drill, which seems to have been entirely intermitted by your predecessor. With regard to the visits of Indians, they should not be encouraged, as the Indian agency is not far from the post, and all governmental questions should be referred by them to the U. S. agent, who has these matters in his particular charge. If, however, the chief or the principal men of the Chippewas should desire to see you, they should be treated with proper courtesy and kindness while at the fort.

Very much depends upon the commanding officer in enforcing economy in the management of the different departments at such a post as Fort Ripley, and you are enjoined to give this subject your frequent personal supervision. You will also be expected to make frequent reports to these headquarters of the condition of things generally, conveying any intelligence of movements, &c., among the Indians, as the brigadier-general commanding must, of course, depend mainly upon you for correct information on all topics which are of sufficient importance and interest to effect his action.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 270. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, October 6, 1864.*

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3. In accordance with instructions from the major-general commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers will proceed at once to Natchez, Miss., relieving the Twenty-ninth Illinois, under orders for Morganza. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *October 6, 1864—9 p. m.*
(Received 8.30 a. m. 7th.)

Major-General HURLBUT:

I have just received a dispatch from General Lee stating that he occupied Clinton this morning at 9 o'clock, capturing 30 prisoners, officers and privates, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Hinckley, provost-marshal-general of that district. The telegraph office and mail and considerable stores also fell into his hands. General Hodge and Colonel Scott left yesterday in the direction of Bayou Sara and Tunica, taking most of their force. General Lee will follow in that direction and also send a force.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., October 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department of the Arkansas:

GENERAL: Your telegram dated Little Rock, Ark., October 4, 1864, was received at 9 this a. m. The following-named troops have been selected as the re-enforcements called for: Detachment of Seventh Kentucky Infantry, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry. Total effective force, 1,100 men, Lieut. Col. John J. Jones, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, commanding. There is but one steam-boat here at present. Two others are expected to-day, and the troops will leave this point at daylight to-morrow morning the 7th instant. Should no other boats come to-day I will send the largest regiment, Forty-sixth Illinois, immediately, and let the others follow as soon as transportation can be secured. I will just here state that one brigade of my command (effective strength 2,300 men), commanded by Col. J. R. Slack, now occupies Saint Charles, Ark. Should you deem it safe to trust that point with a smaller force a portion of Colonel Slack's command might be sent to your assistance. Captain Crane, of my staff, will accompany the troops to Devall's Bluff, and report their arrival to you by telegraph. He will then proceed in person to your headquarters.

I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., October 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find copy of a telegram* received from Major-General Steele this a. m., and deeming the request of an urgent nature, I have selected the following-named troops to supply the call, and they will leave for Devall's Bluff at daylight to-morrow morning, the 7th instant: Detachment Seventh Kentucky Infantry, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Forty-second Ohio Infantry, and Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry. Total effective force, 1,100 men.

Trusting this action on my part may be satisfactory to you, I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *October 6, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Williams, Eleventh Missouri, returned this afternoon with about 300 head of cattle. He was within about fifteen miles of the Arkansas River. He brought no news of interest except that four rebel regiments were reported on the south side of the Arkansas. He brought in 4 prisoners and lost 2 men by desertion.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

Colonel Ritter has not yet arrived. A Mrs. Thompson, living fifteen miles below Warren, came to the picket-post on the Monticello road and reported the following: The rebel forces from Monticello have gone to Camden and are en route for Red River. She was at Warren when they passed through that place. The last brigade crossed the Saline yesterday. She has a husband living in Pine Bluff, and a woman is with her who has two brothers in the service.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

Colonel Ritter has arrived with 750 men. I will start the command toward Monticello as soon as they have fed and rested, unless I receive further orders from you. If it is true that the enemy have withdrawn their troops from Monticello, it may be that some detachments that have not already crossed can be picked up.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* See Steele to Dennis, October 4, p. 605.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 6, 1864.*
(Received 12th.)

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Your dispatch of September 28 is received. I think that General Sherman is able to take care of any force in his rear, but I will relieve your cavalry now in Arkansas at the earliest possible moment, and will detach some from Vicksburg if it can be spared.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 6, 1864—3.40 p. m.
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The delay of reports of affairs here through division headquarters will make a brief report of military affairs here. Until Price attacked Pilot Knob we were uncertain whether he would not come by Rolla, sending Shelby by the Knob. Since then we have been doing everything to concentrate at Jefferson City, Rolla, and Saint Louis. Here the citizen exempts have organized some 6,000 men, who are armed. General Smith covered this place from Price with one division, until the latter crossed the Ozark into the Meramec. Ewing, with about 1,000 men and a battery of six field pieces, evacuated Pilot Knob on the 27th, and, pursued by two divisions of rebel cavalry, made good his retreat to Rolla, losing only a few stragglers and the killed and wounded by the way, which were very few. From the number of the wounded left at the Knob, the enemy's loss will not fall much short of a thousand hors de combat. Price is now advancing on Jefferson City, where we have now nearly 8,000 men. General Mower reached Girardeau last night, and will be up to-morrow. General Smith is at Gray's Summit, with his troops and 3,000 militia, waiting the arrival of General Mower. All of our cavalry force not at Jefferson City, and about 700 in North Missouri, is with General Smith. It greatly crippled us that the Missouri State Militia Cavalry was not supplied with horses during the summer. Only one-half or two-thirds of the force is effectively mounted. North Missouri is quiet, except along the river counties and the railroad lines, where robbers and guerrillas are at work terribly, in spite of all we can do.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 6, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

General Brown telegraphs that McNeil and Sanborn have joined him at Jefferson City. Reports of enemy advancing to attack but not yet seen. General Fisk had previously arrived. What news have you as to Price's movements? I desire to regulate mine to suit his.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, October 6, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS:

You will wish to know our latest news. Ewing blew up Pilot Knob and made good retreat to Rolla with his battery, losing only killed, wounded, and stragglers by the way. Price was reported crossing the Gasconade yesterday on the old State road to Jefferson City. McNeil and Sanborn finding their aim moved with their mounted force to Jefferson City. Will hurt General Price decidedly.*

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, October 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

General not in. Price is crossing the Osage; his advance is skirmishing with cavalry from Jefferson City. Can you patrol the river with light-draught boats to prevent parties of guerrillas from crossing north? If you can spare cavalry they can be of great service west of Jefferson City; if infantry they can be sent by boat to Jefferson City. McNeil has 2,500 cavalry near Jefferson City to-day. We will send 9,000 infantry up the river to-morrow or next day.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 6, 1864—11 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Few boats and low water prevent my doing much. Have armed boat on river; will start another in the morning. Have called out militia and will do all I can. Fisk telegraphs that he holds the enemy at the Moreau to-night. A few killed and wounded. Push forward your forces to-night. Delay is disastrous.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

[OCTOBER 6, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 189, headquarters Department of the Missouri, complimenting General Ewing and his command for the defense of Pilot Knob, see Part I, p. 452.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 277. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, October 6, 1864.

* * * * * * *

10. The Fifth Regiment City Guard is accepted for service in the defense of the city, with the following field organization: D. T. Kirby colonel, James H. Blood lieutenant-colonel, Robert J. Rombauer major, and will report for duty to Col. B. Gratz Brown, volunteer aide-de-camp.

* * * * * * *

* See dispatch as quoted by Curtis, Part I, p. 467.

12. From testimony which cannot be doubted, the commanding general learns that Maj. James Wilson, Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and six enlisted men of his command, prisoners of war, were given up by Maj. Gen. Sterling Price to the guerrilla Tim. Reves for execution. The provost-marshal-general of the department will send a major and six enlisted men of the rebel army in irons to the military prison at Alton, Ill., to be kept in solitary confinement until the fate of Major Wilson and his men is known. These men will receive the same treatment Major Wilson and his men receive. The provost-marshal is held responsible for the execution of this order.

* * * * * * * *

14. Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton will at once proceed to Jefferson City, Mo., and assume temporary command of all troops now operating from that place against the army of General Sterling Price.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 6, 1864—8 a. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS, *Chief of Staff:*

A report from the advance cavalry scouts on Boeuf Creek says Price is crossing, fording the Gasconade seventeen miles from Boeuf Creek, and Marmaduke gone up the river road, so reported by prisoners taken belonging to his command.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 6, 1864—8.20 a. m.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Saint Louis, Mo.:

How much longer am I to hold on before I can move to the front? When and where will Mower join me? Two brigades of General Pike's command are here waiting for rations and ammunition. Please answer immediately. I want to move Colonel Shaw to the front, as there is no water at the Summit.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 6, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS, *Chief of Staff:*

General Pike has telegraphed General Miller to come forward. Do you require him on the line he now occupies?

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 6, 1864—10.25 a. m.*

General A. J. SMITH:

General Pike has no authority to order except through you. General Miller cannot be spared.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 6, 1864—11.12 a. m.*

General A. J. SMITH:

Steam-boats left last night for Mower. He has been asked to use every effort to get here soon. Mower will join by river and rail; Pike should have received ammunition last night. Camp anywhere near river where you can find water. When the general comes will telegraph fully.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

FRANKLIN, *October 6, 1864—9 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Saint Louis:

Colonel Catherwood reports from Union that he has heard of a large column of rebel cavalry moving from Saint Clair toward the Jefferson City road, and that he is just starting for them. A number of citizens on the Franklin and Potosi road are flocking into town and bring a report that a large number of Indians are approaching this place. It is the column alluded to by Colonel Catherwood I have no doubt.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 6, 1864—10.45 p. m.*

Major-General SMITH,
Gray's Summit:

I have waited till news came of the enemy's crossing the Osage. We have no bridge train. If you now move to Linn you can at least command all the country this side of the Osage, and Mower's boats can ascend the Missouri to near its mouth from Linn. You can form a junction with Mower, and by means of the steam-boats cross the Osage. I will send some barges up with Mower to form a bridge. Try and keep open communication with me so that I can give you the news. I will have the telegraph repaired and the cars to run as far as Boeuf Creek. You can move as early as you please to-morrow. Mower will be in Missouri by to-morrow night, and will ascend as far as Hermann in twenty hours at latest. Dispatches from Jefferson City say the rebels forced the passage of the Osage at Rock Castle this afternoon. The whole force cannot, however, have crossed.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *October 6, 1864—8.15 p. m.*

Colonel SHAW,
Gray's Summit:

All the citizens on the Franklin and Potosi road are flocking into town and bring a report that a large body of Indians are approaching this place. I can hardly believe the report, but it is well to be on your guard and have everything in readiness for a warm reception. In case you should hear firing at this point send a portion of your command here at once with artillery. Have a cavalry picket out on the Union road.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 82. } *Gray's Summit, Mo., October 6, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

VI. The detachment of the Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, at present serving with the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, are hereby ordered to proceed to Saint Louis, Mo., reporting to the adjutant-general of the State of Missouri for assignment to duty in such regiments as the general commanding department may direct. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By order of Col. William T. Shaw:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

I have just arrived with my command at this place. I have 4,500 infantry, 1,500 cavalry, and two batteries of artillery. Will you send me boats to transport my command to Saint Louis. I sent you a dispatch on the 3d instant, asking for necessary transportation to carry my command to Saint Louis if you thought it necessary. Have you received it? Lieutenant Christensen, my aide-de-camp, is at Centralia, Ill. Please answer at that place.

J. A. MOWER,
Major-General.

OCTOBER 6, 1864—9.35 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. A. MOWER,
Cape Girardeau:

Your dispatch received. Boats have been sent for you. You are wanted badly.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General MOWER,
Commanding Army:

GENERAL: There are five steamers now lying at the levee ready to receive troops. The capacity of each is equal to 400 men without horses, or 200 men each with 125 horses each. You can, therefore, ship 2,000 men and equipments, or 1,000 men and 600 horses. If the boats can start by daylight they can make Saint Louis before dark. The Shamrock will afford you personally the best accommodation and the quickest passage.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

C. THOMSON,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. MILLER,
Mooney's Bridge:

Send the One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, with as little delay as possible, to Franklin, Pacific Railroad. Inform these headquarters when the regiment will arrive in this city. A train will be sent down to bring it up to the city.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General MILLER,
Carondelet:

Colonel Wangelin reports that he sent a sufficient force to Fenton Ferry last evening, so you can dispose of Fenn's regiment as you think best. Has Smith's regiment gone to the front? What progress with the bridge? You had better arrange to send Fenn's regiment down the road as soon as the bridge is done.

C. W. MARSH.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CARONDELET, *October 6, 1864.*

Col. C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The bridge will be finished some time to-morrow. Colonel Smith has been unable to get off on account of transportation and supplies. If you will allow me I will have him here and send him by rail so as to be at the bridge by the time it is finished, and can send him directly on down the road to the next break, about sixty miles from Saint Louis.

M. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. MILLER,
Commanding, Carondelet:

Have Smith's regiment ready to take cars for the front as soon as the bridge is done. Let the One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois stay where they now are and push the Eightieth, Eighty-fifth, and First Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia on down the road as fast as you can rebuild the bridges. Think you had better keep Smith's regiment in the advance.

By order:

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, MO., *October 6, 1864.*

Col. C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Rebel rear-guard ten miles from here. Cavalry scouting force sent to feel them. As soon as scout returns, if possible and practicable, will proceed up as far as Miller's Landing or Hermann. Will send further reports as soon as information is received.

J. W. MAUPIN,
Captain, Commanding Dispatch Boat.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 6, 1864.

Col. J. W. GOODWIN,
Mooney's Bridge, Iron Mountain, Railroad:

Report progress in rebuilding bridge and any information you may have of the enemy to these headquarters.

By order:

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp Goodwin, De Soto, October 6, 1864.

Col. C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Bridge will be done to-morrow. No rebels reported in this vicinity. Major Montgomery, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, started on scout this forenoon. No news of importance. Give my respects to General Miller. Please make your orders in your general's name.

J. W. GOODWIN,
Col. 138th Illinois Volunteers, Commanding Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 6, 1864—3.40 p. m.*

Brigadier-General MCNEIL,
Jefferson City:

I am satisfied that our cavalry can whip equal numbers of the enemy. I want you to take the best of care of your animals consistently with your primary one of fighting them and keeping them together. We have 3,000 splendid men which we want to join yours from Mower and ours at Union. Our troops will be up in three days.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 6, 1864—7.45 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your telegram of this date received. We are assailed now, or shall be, by the entire rebel force in the State. I think to-morrow will settle the matter, but at any rate you had better press your re-enforcements.

JOHN MCNEIL,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 6, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS:

The enemy are crossing the Osage above and below Castle Rock. Our advance is skirmishing with them.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 6, 1864—3 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Jefferson City:

Tell your raw men not to shame the Union cause by doing less than was done by Fletcher's men at Pilot Knob. There 1,000 whipped Price's whole force, except Shelby, killing and wounding about 1,000. They then marched upward of eighty miles, pursued and attacked by Shelby and Marmaduke, whom they beat off. If they will only keep cool, let the enemy come within deadly range, and then fire low, you will cover the enemy with blood and confusion and secure to yourselves safety and glory.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 6, 1864—3.20 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Do you intend that Brigadier-General Fisk shall relieve me from this command?

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 6, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General BROWN:

The senior officer must assume command always. The general commanding does not doubt that perfect harmony will always prevail. Each general will command his own troops, but the senior commands all. If the enemy assault you you can hurt him more than in [any] other way. Tell Thurber to do me credit.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 6, 1864—12 p. m.*

General BROWN:

Be as economical as you can with ammunition. We may not be able to communicate with you long. Be particularly careful of your artillery ammunition. Everything is satisfactory. I am afraid to use the cipher since you lost the key.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS, *Fort Leavenworth:*

Please advise General Rosecrans that Brigadier-Generals McNeil and Sanborn have joined me with their commands. Reports of the advance of the enemy have reached me, but he has not shown himself in force.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 6, 1864.*

General BROWN, *Jefferson City:*

Sent your dispatch round by Chicago? Got no news from Saint Louis for several days. Is the enemy advancing against you? Have you news as to Price's position? My movements must depend on information from your location. All quiet in this region. Rains over.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS, *Fort Leavenworth:*

Price's advance has cavalry and artillery, and is pressing the fighting. My wounded are coming in from the front. There is no question but he is moving in force. What you do should be done quickly. Telegraph and our communications to the west will probably be cut off to-night. I have only to say if we do not make a successful defense he will be into Kansas in a short time with large re-enforcements.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, October 6, 1864.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS:

GENERAL: I fear that the ford across the Moreau, some ways up, is not guarded, as I have not learned until this moment that Major Kelly was at the mouth of the river. Your and his dispatches failed to inform me of the position. General Sanborn is on the Castle Rock road. A force will be sent out on the other road, but you had better send a force back by the upper road to occupy the crossing. Instruct them to look out for our troops on this side. General Sanborn has had some skirmishing. The enemy have not appeared in force.

Yours, truly,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

Large re-enforcements arriving, with plenty of artillery.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 6, 1864.*

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS, *Commanding in the Field:*

General commanding directs to carry out previous instructions and hold the banks of the Moreau until the last moment. Information to him that a force of infantry will be down the railroad to-night.

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 6, 1864.*

Colonel CRAWFORD,
Sedalia:

The enemy appear to be advancing in force and are across the Osage with their advance. They will probably cut the lines to-night, and you must depend on scouts and spies for information. You should move your command in this direction, skirmish with small parties, and keep in the field so as to harass them and not be gobbled up. Live on the country and hide valuables.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

STOCKTON, *October 6, 1864.*

Colonel BRUTSCHE:

DEAR SIR: I am in possession of reliable reports that a rebel and bushwhacking force of 400, scattered from the Osage River above Osceola to opposite Mount Vernon and Carthage, are awaiting and holding themselves in readiness, when they get some artillery help of Stand Watie, Wheeler, or others, to capture and burn this post. I send you a copy of an intercepted letter* I got hold of several days ago. Daily evidence since that confirms my opinions. I shall defend to the best of my ability and have but little fears unless they bring cannon. Could you or General Holland send us a small piece or two of artillery and a company to man it?

In haste, your most obedient servant,

D. H. CONNAWAY,
Capt. Co. M, 7th Prov. Regt. Enrolled Mo. Mil., in U. S. Service.

P. S.—The Vernon County records are here. I have sent out most of ours.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 6, 1864—12.30 a. m.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

The enemy's main force camped Sunday night at Union; Monday, twelve miles beyond; Tuesday, twenty-two miles beyond Union; Wednesday, probably at the Gasconade. You have not the whole force to contend with yet. Smash the heads of their columns. They ciphered around Pilot Knob a day and half before they got ready to attack. You can hold them longer, and if we can get them between the Meramec and the Osage they will fare badly.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 6, 1864—10.10 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

McNeil and Sanborn with 2,500 men and ten pieces of artillery on the Osage within ten miles of the capital. Their scouts report the enemy about 15,000 strong advancing on us from the Gasconade. We are ready for them.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

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* Not found as inclosure.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 6, 1864—11 a. m.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Saint Louis, Mo.:

We yet hold the Moreau, on the Bolton and Shipley Ferry roads. The enemy, with a battery of five guns, are gradually pressing our forces on the Bolton road. They are expending a good deal of artillery ammunition this morning. No casualties reported. The enemy's main force camped on both sides the Osage last night at Bolton's. I have scouts well out in the direction of Tuscumbia, watching every movement that may be made toward Boonville. We are growing stronger in our defenses every hour. The commands are in the best of condition and spirits.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 6, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

McNeil and Sanborn have joined me. The enemy are steadily advancing to the Osage. We shall vigorously contest the passage of the Osage and the Moreau with cavalry and mountain howitzers, and fight over every inch of the ground. The increasing hordes of guerrillas in North Missouri prevent re-enforcements from prompt response in that direction. We have no information of your movements upon the enemy's rear. If possible, please advise me what aid we may expect from your pursuing force.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 6, 1864—2 p. m.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Several dispatches giving the general commanding our situation have been sent to headquarters by different routes within the last day or two. They have not reached you. The rebels burned the Osage railway bridge and buildings yesterday morning. McNeil and Sanborn, with 2,500 men and eight pieces of artillery, have joined us. They report the enemy in strong force approaching the Osage from Linn. Our scouts report their advance at several fords on the Osage. A body of rebels, 1,000 strong, occupied Westphalia at 8 o'clock this morning. We shall contest the passage of the Osage and Moreau, and fight over every inch of the ground back to our trenches. The utmost economy in the use of ammunition will be exercised. We are entirely without information as to movements upon the enemy's rear by forces from below.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 6, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The rebels burned the Osage railway bridge and depot buildings this morning. Only one span of bridge saved.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

OCTOBER 6, 1864—3.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General FISK,
Jefferson City:

You are doing well. Say to Generals McNeil and Sanborn what I telegraphed General Brown. Take advantage of everything; strike the hardest kind of blows. The great object is to get them where we can hurt them, and then mow them. The last, not less than 800 to 1,000, put off the fight at Pilot Knob, and did not dare storm Ewing's little breast-works at Leasburg.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 6, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have received your telegram of this date. The enemy crossed the Osage in large force at Prince's Ferry, under cover of artillery, at noon to-day. Colonel Philips, Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, was guarding the crossing at that point and fought their superior force as best he could. A few killed and wounded on both sides. Sanborn has moved to meet the enemy between Moreau and Osage, on the route to Prince's Ferry. McNeil will contest their advance on the right. I assumed command of our combined forces to-day and organized them into brigades under Brown, McNeil, Sanborn, and Colonel Hickox. General Brown is particularly charged with the completion of the defenses and preparing for one last stand in the trenches. Officers and men are a unit, all pushing in harmony. The story will soon be told. We shall fight. I trust the troops from below are close upon the foe.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 6, 1864—6.20 p. m.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Jefferson City:

You will be senior in rank until a senior joins you. After hurting the rebels all you can outside, your next step will be to secure everything for an assault. It may be made with some vim, but after getting whipped at Pilot Knob and backing out from Ewing's little intrenchment at Leasburg, I am satisfied that all you need is coolness and determination to slaughter them. The best would be to get them to try two or three terrible assaults, and slaughter them so that our cavalry could sally on them while they are demoralized, and rout them. We will. What is the best route for myself or General Pleasonton to come with staff and escort?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 6, 1864.*
(Received 12.30 a. m. 7th.)

General FISK:

General Pleasonton will leave Saint Louis for Jefferson City to-night. Send out a sufficient escort of cavalry to meet him on the Fulton and Mexico road, and escort him to Jefferson City and a train of artillery ammunition.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The best route for yourself or General Pleasonton would be via Mexico, but your escort should be strong. Four hundred or 500 guerrillas could concentrate against you. The enemy are gradually crossing the Osage, and our boys are peppering them sharply. The rebels approach with the most infernal yells, but the Missouri boys are not to be frightened. Brown, McNeil, Sanborn, and myself have just closed a council of war; one that fights, too. The position of every man, when we have to take the trenches, has been agreed upon. The infantry forces and dismounted cavalry are now moving to their assigned places. McNeil has the right from the river, at College Hill, one-third the line; Brown chooses the left; Sanborn takes the center. Your telegram has been published in general orders, and the boys toss up their hats for old "Rosey."

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK:

We arrived here a few minutes since. Price in bad condition. Shall reach you some time. I can get orders by telegraph.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, October 6, 1864—8.50 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Virginia Hotel:

GENERAL: By the messenger that brought the inclosed I learn that Major Kelly is at the mouth of the Moreau. If this is so, the road between him and General Sanborn, where it crosses the Moreau, is not guarded, and the enemy may pass Colonel Philips and get between him and General Sanborn. I have sent a messenger to Major Kelly with a dispatch to Colonel Philips, advising him of the situation.

I am, truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Jefferson City, October 6, 1864.

GENERAL: The general commanding has just received the following from Colonel Philips, dated 6.30 p. m., near Taos:

No fighting now; enemy advancing slowly at 5 p. m. Think the artillery went to Bolton's Ford. Major Mullins not heard from since he fell back at Prince's place. He has my ambulances. Have them ordered to me if he can be found. Send us something to eat at the Moreau bridge. We are very hungry and worn out. No rations reached us to-day. What news have you from Bolton's Ford?

JNO. F. PHILIPS,
Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

I am, general, very respectfully,

W. T. CLARKE,
First Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, October 6, 1864.

Lieut. W. T. CLARKE,
Aide-de-Camp, Jefferson City:

In answer to your communication of this date, as to what troops are now at the front, &c., I would inform the general commanding that there are 1,500 cavalry under Col. John F. Philips, Seventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, with instructions to fight the advance of the enemy fiercely, and when compelled to fall back and take position on the west bank of the Moreau. Generals McNeil and Sanborn are ordered to move in the direction of Castle Rock with light troops and mountain howitzers, with the same instructions that have been given to Colonel Philips.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

Push out the militia with all possible dispatch; every available man must be sent this way with the least possible delay. Suspend all business in the towns until the best of protection is complete. Vigor and determination are the words. The entire State must rally to meet the invaders.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 6, 1864—5.20 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Mexico, Mo.:

What force have you at Mexico? Can you furnish a cavalry escort through to Jefferson City, and how strong? Are the roads safe, and how long will it take to go through?

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

MEXICO, MO., *October 6, 1864—6 p. m.*

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

I have 218 men, infantry. I have no cavalry. Roads fair; fifty miles distant.

S. M. WIRT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

MACON, *October 6, 1864.*

General FISK:

I have about 500 men of Colonel Woodruff's command and about 200 of Colonel Phillips'. Shall I send Colonel Phillips to Glasgow as you directed and keep him on the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad? These men have no arms, &c.; will take some time to arm them. Thrailkill, with about 300 men, is at the Mussel Ford; they have killed Captain Stanley, so reported.

WM. FORBES,
Colonel Forty-second Missouri Volunteers.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 6, 1864.*

Col. WILLIAM FORBES,
Macon, Mo.:

Colonel Phillips must be armed before going to Glasgow. He should hurry forward with all possible dispatch. The 200 men of Keytesville I fear will be too light a force for the increasing hordes of guerrillas. You must use your own judgment as to sending them. The enemy are steadily advancing upon the capital. Their advance is only four miles distant. We are fighting them on the Moreau to-night. To-morrow they will probably invest us.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

MOUTH OF CEDAR, *October 6, 1864.*

General C. B. FISK:

GENERAL: Captain Whisenand, First Iowa Cavalry, reports to me that he reconnoitered down the Missouri River to-day about ten miles and learned from citizens that there was a rebel force in Portland yesterday, said to be 200 men, and commanded by Bill Anderson. Should this be so and he has not crossed the river I will have to fight him, Gordon, Todd & Co., as soon as the fight commences at Jefferson City.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

GLASGOW, *October 6, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

JACK CONGDEN:

U. S. line between Sedalia and Jefferson City was cut at 5 p. m. yesterday. Operator at Sedalia tells me that he hears cannonading in direction of Jefferson City this morning. Cannonading was heard in that direction from here early this morning.

BANCROFT.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 6, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY:

Dispatch from Jefferson at 5 p. m. of no consequence. Broken dispatch from General Rosecrans says reported yesterday that Price was crossing Gasconade on old road to Jefferson City.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

The enemy are steadily advancing and closing in upon us. They crossed the Osage in force at Prince's Ferry at noon to-day. We hold them at the Moreau to-night on the road to Castle Rock. Shall contest their advance inch by inch. A few killed and wounded on both sides to-day. We have no force pressing the enemy's rear. We shall fight them to-morrow and hope to give you a good report.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I have arrived here and leave in the morning to join Colonel Ford's command at Pleasant Hill, thirty-four miles southeast of Kansas City. I learn from reliable source that General Price has detached a portion of his army (5,000) under Marmaduke to make a raid in this neighborhood and Southern Kansas, where he will be joined by Price, after the capture of General Brown's forces, which he seems confident of taking. Yesterday there was a band of guerrillas on Fire Prairie, seven miles east of this place, on a reconnaissance, and returned going east. No news of them to-day. I will learn more in the morning about Price's movements.

HERMAN,
Scout.

PAOLA, KANS., *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES,
Lawrence:

Five hundred men of Colonel Pennock's militia regiment have reported at Olathe on my first order. All want to go home, but I say no.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

LAWRENCE, *October 6, 1864.*

Colonel MOONLIGHT,
Paola:

Pennock's militia regiment has not been called out by the Governor. Let them go home.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

PAOLA, KANS., *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES,
Lawrence:

The following telegram from Colonel Plumb:

Government teams from Kansas City are in this vicinity, taking corn by force from citizens for the Colorado troops. There is plenty of corn to be purchased. Complaints are being made. What shall I do?

Answer.

Government may send agents to purchase corn, but not to take it by force. Loyal citizens must be protected. You will, therefore, order across the line all teams on pillaging excursions, and arrest those who disobey.

Am I right.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

PAOLA, KANS., *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES,
Lawrence:

No order from the Governor to turn out militia. It will take three days at least to get them into shape after the call, and circumstances demand no delay. I shall call out my command, militia or no militia, face the enemy, and let the State look after itself.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Lawrence, October 6, 1864.

Col. T. MOONLIGHT,
Commanding Sub-District No. 2:

COLONEL: I have received your telegram saying you "would call out your command, face the enemy," &c. I hardly know how to understand it. Governor Carney and General Curtis having settled that the militia were not to be called out just now I so informed you. The concentration at Olathe, &c., was based upon the belief that the State forces were to join with ours. That not being thought expedient, things resume their former status. From your telegram I am led to think that the enemy are in your vicinity and that you are after them. Let me know how matters are by return messenger. I inclose your telegram in the shape that it reached me. You were advised last evening that you need not change your headquarters. Permit no forage to be taken by force from citizens living within the limits of your command, and order all Missouri troops peremptorily within their own lines.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SUB-DIST. NO. 2, DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, October 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE SYKES,
Lawrence:

GENERAL: Your communication by special messenger is received. I am sorry the ambiguity of my dispatch caused so much confusion and

led to a misunderstanding. I meant simply this: that in my judgment the militia should be in camp preparing for the worst; not only of the border counties but of at least three tiers westward. As they now stand, without any drill and discipline, with scarcely any ammunition, they are little better than a rabble, which might be made very serviceable in a few days. There are no troops between us and the Osage River, where Shelby is reported with cavalry, and I cannot see what is to prevent him from making a dash at Fort Scott, due west of him but two days' march. I judge of the enemy's movements, or rather intentions, by my own feelings, supposing myself in Shelby's place. The Union forces seem to be all on the east of Price and only concentrating as yet for the defense of certain points, leaving his cavalry to look westward for pillage on the people they long to plunder. There seems to be no disposition on the part of the State authorities to render a hearty co-operation to the military on this border, but rather desire to be consulted and caressed on the subject, for fear a misstep politically might be taken in calling out the militia suddenly. I speak as I feel, with all due respect to the State powers that be, hence my resolve to "call out my command, face the enemy, and let the State take care of herself." I do not mean by this that the enemy is now on the border, but in case he threatens us (as I would do were I in his place) I would not wait for the militia to turn out. I would not make any positive move or concentration without promptly notifying you, and I will be more careful in future as to language. I received a telegram to-day from Colonel Ford, commanding adjoining counties of Missouri, in answer to an inquiry, that he had eight companies of the Second Colorado at Pleasant Hill, two at Kansas City, and two at Independence, thus strengthening Olathe. In my opinion Fort Scott would be the point, if any. I have had no further report from Colonel Plumb regarding the foragers, but will have your instructions carried out should it be necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Commanding.

PAOLA, KANS., *October 6, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. P. B. PLUMB,
Olathe, Kans.:

Place the militia in camp and have rations issued to them for five days at a time. Have your quartermaster provide shelter-tents and cooking utensils for each company, and set the companies right to work drilling.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 6, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

How are matters in your vicinity? Rebel forces have steadily advanced up the Missouri to the Osage. If they come an inch farther the whole militia-force of Kansas will be called out, and I hope they will shut up shop and join in movements to clean out the surrounding country. Not a word from Saint Louis for several days. Jefferson City is pretty strong, preparing to resist anticipated attack, but I must

watch for rebels below. Some talk of Shelby hanging around Saint Louis while Price turns up westward. Have good scouts going and coming south and east. Ford, of my command, is now in Missouri at Pleasant Hill.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *October 6, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

My scouts extend fifty miles east and seventy south and are going night and day. My whole command is ready to march at a moment's notice whenever the word is given. The militia here will turn out to a man. There are some 200 or 300 men of the command below whom Colonel Jennison talks of sending below. They are dismounted and but half of them armed. Had they not better be kept here and have infantry arms issued to them for use while here. It is scarcely safe for them to try to get back, as Cooper's force is only twenty miles south of Gibson. You may depend that I shall not be found asleep, but will be ready in all respects when the time of action comes. Everything quiet here.

C. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 6, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

What has Jennison to do with sending troops below? Are they Thayer's troops? If they are they should await to escort a train which I want to send as soon as I get Thayer's approval and my own. I wish no movement south till we get the east all right. Glad to hear the militia will turn out. Thurston says they will also at Humboldt. Have public informed of probable coming events; every man's haversack and cartridge-box ready to sling.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

All right. I will have the militia organized and ready as far as possible before the call. Many thanks.

C. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS FORT SCOTT, KANS.,
October 6, 1864.

Lieut. WILLIAM GALLAHER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

SIR: The troops now at this post that belong to your command will start from here as soon as it is thought safe for them to go, which will be in a few days. Price is near Jefferson City.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, Commanding Post.

WARRENSBURG, *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT:

We fell back to-night toward Pleasant Hill. I have ascertained to a certainty that it is Jeff. Thompson who took Sedalia. Shelby is in here, though from all accounts they are advanced at Dresden, reported 700 in the advance. Will make arrangements with the authorities here and at Pleasant Hill to post you in the usual manner.

M. ANDERSON,
Major, Commanding Scouts.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 6, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

Just arrived. I have eight companies here, two at Kansas City, and two at Independence. I shall send out scouting parties in the morning.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 6, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Greene's scouts of sixty men left Independence yesterday at daylight; just arrived; traveled due east to line of La Fayette County, and then scouted thoroughly to this place. Found signs of small parties but got no information.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel.

LAWRENCE, *October 6, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

It is rumored that General Blunt is to supersede General Sykes in this district. General Sykes has the confidence of this entire community, knows the strength and disposition of his troops, and is vigilant. Our people deprecate any change and respectfully urge that none be made.

GEO. W. DEITZLER.
R. W. LUDINGTON,
Mayor.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter., October 6, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy* of telegram just received from Maj. John S. Wood, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, commanding Fort Laramie, concerning effects to be apprehended from rigid enforcement of General Field Orders, No. 2, current series, Department of Kansas, in the cases of certain friendly Indians in the vicinity of that post. In addition to the statements of Major Wood I would add that while at

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*Not found.

Fort Laramie recently I induced these bands to make war upon the hostile Indians, promising them a reward for each scalp taken. I approve the request of Major Wood from my own recent personal observations on the spot.

I am, major, your very obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 6, 1864.

Col. JOHN C. MCFERRAN,
Chief Quartermaster:

COLONEL: I have official information that agreeably with instructions the post and sub-depot at Tucson, Ariz., have by this time been broken up. The property and material generally have been distributed to the posts of Tubac, Fort Bowie, and Fort Goodwin. As soon as the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers have marched away from Fort Goodwin, as will be ordered on the 8th instant, the garrisons of the three posts above named will, until further orders, be as follows: Tubac, Ariz., one company of First Cavalry California Volunteers; Fort Goodwin, Ariz., one company of cavalry, California Volunteers, and one company of infantry, New Mexico Volunteers; Fort Bowie, one company of infantry, New Mexico Volunteers; Fort Cummings, at Cook's Springs, N. Mex., will be garrisoned by one company of infantry, New Mexico Volunteers.

This information is given that you may give the necessary instructions with regard to the employés, means of transportation, &c., which it may be necessary to have retained at each of these posts. Fort Bowie and Fort Cummings are building, and the troops at Tubac and Fort Goodwin will necessarily have a great deal of scouting to do and a reasonable amount of express service.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, *October 6, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN COOK:
(Care General Sibley, Saint Paul, Minn.)

You are assigned to command District of Illinois, and are accordingly relieved from court-martial and will report to these headquarters without delay.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, *October 6, 1864.*

General H. E. PAINE,
Springfield, Ill.:

General Cook, now at Saint Paul, cannot possibly reach Springfield before Monday. I telegraphed him to-day to lose no time in reporting.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, October 6, 1864.

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
A. A. A. G., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

MAJOR: The two additional companies of the U. S. Volunteers with fifty-five of the sixty-eight unassigned enlisted and drafted men named in the two special orders from headquarters District of Wisconsin arrived here last evening and were directed to proceed immediately to Fort Snelling. I have ordered them to Fort Ridgely to re-enforce the outposts on the line north and south of that post. While there are some good men in the small detachments of rebel deserters which have been sent to this district during the past season, there are many desperate characters among them who do not hesitate at the commission of any crime or outrage, and who desert whenever they have the chance. These men could be controlled and made serviceable in large garrisons, but the peculiar nature of the service in this district requires the force to be divided into numerous small parties, and these deserters cannot generally be trusted in such situations. I respectfully request that no more of this class be sent here. I have now between 200 and 300 of them, and it requires about an equal force of other men to guard and keep order among them. Many even of the companies of the U. S. Volunteers are said to be outspoken traitors who do not attempt to conceal their sentiments. Nor do all of these companies appear to be under the proper control of their line officers. I have been unofficially informed that Company A, which was detailed as a part of the escort to a train of supplies from Fort Ridgely to Fort Wadsworth, pillaged one of the wagons, containing commissary stores, during the first night out from the former post, of articles to the value of $200 or more. I shall direct an investigation into the facts. These men can only be managed by the exercise of iron determination and discipline, and so long as our general courts-martial are content to visit high military crimes with the trivial penalties which have hitherto characterized their proceedings in this district no good effect will be produced by the trial of offenders, but the contrary. A few of the most refractory should be shot without hesitation, when they evince insubordination in the slightest degree, in order to produce a proper impression on the remainder.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, October 12, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Halleck for his information.

Most of the troops sent here which have been enlisted from rebel deserters and refugees are untrustworthy and entirely amenable to the charges contained in this letter.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 7, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Military Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans:

GENERAL: I regret exceedingly that I had not the pleasure of meeting you again before leaving the squadron from which the Government

has detached me to take the command of the North Atlantic Squadron. I take this occasion to express to you my thanks for your general courtesies, and also to say how gratified I feel that our co-operations have all been conducted in the most friendly manner and for the benefit of the Government. I am sure that the same spirit of cordiality would continue to exist between us, for I think we both have nothing in view but the public good. It will afford me great pleasure, I assure you, to be associated with you at some future time, and if this war lasts the chances are that we will be thrown together, when I will take an opportunity to express to you personally the high esteem I feel for you.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER, MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISS.,
New Orleans, October 7, 1864.

Apalachicola River and its branches.—Additional information from Mr. Pitfield:

In reference to the Narrows, vaguely referred to by Harrison Lewis, they are sixty miles up the river from Apalachicola City, at the head of the Cypress Swamp, are fifteen miles long, afford abundance of water (over twelve feet) at all seasons. The channel is narrow but not intricate, permitting full speed except at a few very short bends.

Oocha Shoals admit easily any boat that can navigate the river up to them. The Coosa River, a branch of the Alabama, rising in the same basin with the Chattahoochee, and running through the same red clay region; whenever the red, fresh water appears either in Apalachicola or Mobile Bays, the latter river can be relied upon as at a high stage of water. It is probable that all the river steamers are, or will be, concentrated at Apalachicola City, ready to carry off rapidly persons and private and public property there existing, in the event of any demonstration from seaward. These steamers could, in this case, be stopped and captured at Iola by a force coming over good roads twenty-five miles from Saint Joseph City, which city can be reached from the gulf with three fathoms water. The force ought, of course, to be within at farthest one day's march of Iola at the time the seaward demonstration becomes known in Apalachicola City. Mr. P. has traveled from Saint Joseph to Iola. The road was at that time very good. Chipola River is navigated by small steamers at high water to Marianna. Saint Joseph's Bay is a splendid harbor for ships. There is or was a telegraph line from Apalachicola City to Columbus, following the river pretty closely.

M. D. MCALESTER,
Captain of Engineers and Chief Engineer.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 271. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, October 7, 1864.

* * * * * * *

9. The Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers is relieved from the execution of paragraph 3, of Special Orders, No. 270, current series, from these

headquarters, ordering it to Natchez, Miss., till such time as it is relieved by the Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteers, under orders to proceed to this city from Morganza.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, *October 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

Major-General Herron went to New Orleans last night as requested by General Canby. Just as he was starting a dispatch was received from Brigadier-General Lee, at Clinton, La., announcing that he had captured that place at 9 a. m. yesterday, 6th instant, with many stores, mails, and prisoners, among them one colonel. General Herron heard at the same time of the withdrawal of your force from Bayou Sara, and directed me to notify you and request that you send a small force with cavalry to [*sic*]. Lee will send out a detachment east from Clinton and also one toward the river. He has men enough to take care of Scott's force. I sent this by letter per steamer Colonel Cowles to-day, the lines being down. As they are now working I take the liberty to repeat the same. Information states Woodville, Miss., is occupied by the forces of Major-General Dana.

W. H. CLARK,
Chief of Staff.

BATON ROUGE, *October 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

I am in receipt of a dispatch from Major-General Herron, at New Orleans, in answer to one of mine I sent some hours ago informing him that the wires were down and asking if I should send his message to you by steamer Cowles. He says: "I have just arrived. You need not send the dispatch."

W. H. CLARK,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 7, 1864.

General DANIEL ULLMANN,
Commanding U. S. Colored Forces:

I am directed by the brigadier-general commanding to call your attention to the fact that the pickets or grand guards of your command on the Fordoche road have at three or four different times challenged parties provided with passes from these headquarters, and compelled them to go 200 yards from the road to have their papers examined by the lieutenant of the guard. The general directs that you at once cause your guard to be instructed not to interfere in anywise with parties passing on that road. The regular pickets of the command are beyond your guards with instructions deemed sufficient for all cases and for the safety of the command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 7, 1864.

Col. E. J. DAVIS,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you send what you deem a sufficient force down as far as Livonia, starting to-morrow morning, to reconnoiter the country for the purpose of ascertaining if the enemy are crossing at Lyon's Ferry, or making any movement indicating such an intention on their part. The party will return as soon as they determine these facts. I inclose you a statement* made by a scout who came from beyond the Atchafalaya to-day.

Respectfully,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PORT HUDSON, *October 7, 1864.*
(Received 4.50 p. m.)

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is no brigade organization at Port Hudson. The regiments and batteries there are the Seventy-sixth, Seventy-eighth, Eighty-first Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry, the Fourth U. S. Colored Cavalry, the Twelfth Massachusetts and Second Vermont Batteries. There are two brigades of U. S. Colored Troops at Morganza, viz, Provisional Brigade, consisting of the Sixty-second and Sixty-fifth and Sixty-seventh Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry; the First Brigade, Corps d'Afrique, consisting of the Seventy-third, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-second Regiments U. S. Colored Infantry. The Ninety-ninth Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry is also there as engineer troops. The whole is taken as Ullmann's division, U. S. Colored Troops, but I am not aware that the division is organized by any authority. Col. A. J. Edgerton, of Sixty-seventh, commanding the Provisional Brigade, Colonel Frisbie, of the Ninety-second, commanding the First Brigade. All regiments and batteries at Port Hudson report direct to me.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 245. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, October 7, 1864.

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VIII. The detachment of the First Nebraska Cavalry Volunteers is hereby relieved from duty in this department and will report without delay to the headquarters of the regiment, now in the Department of Kansas, with as little delay as possible. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., October 7, 1864.

Maj. W. H. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: A communication signed by Robert Townsend, commander of the U. S. iron-clad Essex, in which he complained of the neglect said to exist in regard to the forwarding of freight from this point up White River, was received this p. m. Allow me to say in reply that for a time there was considerable trouble in this respect, and for which the assistant quartermasters at Memphis and other points above are alone responsible. Until within a few days past the water in White River has been extremely low, scarcely more than three feet on some of the bars. The quartermasters at Memphis, as I have been informed by steam-boat captains, well knew this, but instead of profiting by it have without almost a single exception overloaded every boat bound up White River. The consequence has been that a portion of their freight necessarily had to be left on the river-bank at this point, or on the banks at different points along White River, where there was an insufficiency of water to allow them to pass over. For a time there was considerable freight strewn along that stream, but as fast as steamers came out of White River light they have almost without exception been sent back to gather up the freight and carry it to its destination, and now the river is entirely clear. There is still quite a quantity of freight on the bank here, also several barges awaiting transportation, but it is being gotten off as fast as possible. Boats out of White River report five feet of water; therefore there need be no further trouble. It was necessary for me to detain two boats and several barges here yesterday because of my having to send one brigade of troops to General Steele, as per his request. Hoping the explanation I have given will be satisfactory,

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. DIST. OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., October 7, 1864.

Having received orders from the War Department which compel my temporary absence from this district, I hereby turn over the command to Col. William Crooks, Sixth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers.

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *October 7, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER.

I have no news whatever. In the Cotton Plant country I presume 100 colored recruits might be procured, and some good horses. If any force goes there it should be before the Cache River rises. I have no adequate force to send, having in cavalry only seventy-six privates in the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry for duty. The cavalry force has never been so small here before, I believe. It is apparent that I have not the means to undertake the most ordinary military enterprise.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., October 7, 1864.

Colonel MIZNER,
Commanding, Brownsville Station, Ark.:

A part of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry is ordered to report to you, and will arrive to-night. You will take 600 men of your own regiment and the Ninth Kansas Cavalry and move to-morrow morning for Lewisburg, where you will receive further orders. Should the Ninth Kansas Cavalry not arrive you will leave orders for it to follow. You should take as many rations as possible, at least ten days'. Should you hear of any considerable force of the enemy while on your route you will march against and attack them, sending information to these headquarters; but you will not allow yourself to be drawn out of your way by any small bodies of bushwhackers.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 7, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. CLAYTON:

Poe's battalion is operating on the Saline below Mount Elba and Benton. At 8 o'clock this morning they had Dobbs' spy company surrounded about twenty-five miles from here south on the Benton road. Please watch the movements of the enemy; they may move up the other side of the Saline for the purpose of assisting Price. A man just from Missouri says Price was moving toward Sedalia and that Shelby had been defeated and his troops dispersed at Pilot Knob. Did you send Ritter to Mount Elba?

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 7, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

Ritter and Erskine started for Monticello at daylight this morning. I ordered Ritter, in case he found no enemy at Monticello, to cross Bayou Bartholomew and come up between it and the Arkansas River, if practicable; if not, to come back by Mount Elba.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 7, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Operator at Jefferson City reports firing heard in front; probably Price's advance fighting our advance. Also, operator at Lexington reports Anderson with about 500 men advancing within five miles of this place. Citizens armed to resist him. I have Colonel Ford advanced to Pleasant Hill, but Lexington and Jefferson too far for my forces to operate. Any news of Mower or Smith against Price's rear?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 7, 1864.*

Pursuant to instructions from department headquarters I reassume command of the Saint Louis District. Maj. H. H. Williams, Tenth Kansas Veteran Volunteers, and Lieut. David Murphy, Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry, are assigned temporarily on the staff as acting aides-de-camp. The remainder of the staff will be as it was on the 30th ultimo.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 7, 1864.

Colonel BONNEVILLE,
Benton Barracks:

A train for Franklin will be ready to start at 2 p. m. Can the One hundred and thirty-second Illinois be at the depot at that time? If it cannot, answer at once what time it can be there.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BENTON BARRACKS, *October 7, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The One hundred and thirty-second will be at the Fourteenth-street Depot at 6 o'clock this evening.

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
U. S. Army, Commanding.

CARONDELET, *October 7, 1864.*

Lieut. H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Owing to the removal of my headquarters I did not get your telegram of yesterday until this moment. Colonel Stafford, with his regiment, occupies the ford on the Meramec, on the Ternay Rock road, and at the different block-houses on railroad north of Victoria. The Eighth Enrolled Missouri Militia is guarding bridges from that point south. Colonel Fenn, First Enrolled Missouri Militia, and Colonel Smith are at De Soto furnishing guard for railroad trains, and working parties further down the line and scouting. Will send a detailed report to-morrow. I am on the way to De Soto now.

M. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

CARONDELET, *October 7, 1864.*

Colonel MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received word that the rebels, about 300 strong, have burned the bridge next beyond the Big River bridge. I will go down there this morning and try to stop their further depredations.

M. MILLER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MOONEY'S BRIDGE, *October 7, 1864.*

Col. C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have issued the order just received at this place ordering the One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois to Franklin. Colonel Goodwin informs me, and desires that I should notify you, that it will be impossible for him to take his men beyond Saint Louis, their time having expired. He thinks that if left here they would be quiet for a time.

M. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General MILLER, *Mooney's Bridge:*

If you prefer you can send a regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia to Franklin instead of the One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois. It is desirable to get it off as soon as possible this p. m. Answer when you send, and at what time it will be likely to arrive in the city.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DE SOTO, *October 7, 1864.*

Col. C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am here, having crossed Mooney's Bridge. Have sent a train down the road with a guard and will report progress.

M. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

CARONDELET, *October 7, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

The One hundred and thirty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers will be at Saint Louis about 11 p. m.

M. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP GOODWIN,
Mooney's Bridge, October 7, 1864.

Colonel MARSH, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Bridge at this camp finished. Engine will cross in a few moments.

J. W. GOODWIN,
Colonel, Commanding Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 7, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER 138TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Mooney's Bridge, Iron Mountain Railroad:

Have your command in readiness as soon as possible to embark on train for Franklin. The train will leave Carondelet at 1.30 p. m. to

bring up your regiment. General Miller has been telegraphed to give the necessary orders, but let nothing delay you. Embark as soon as possible after the train arrives.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP GOODWIN, *October 7, 1864.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI:

My regiment is ordered to Franklin via Saint Louis. The men are determined to go no farther, but back to Illinois. I am unwilling to be held accountable for their act.

J. W. GOODWIN,
Colonel 138th Illinois Volunteers.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 7, 1864—7 a. m.*

Colonel DU BOIS:

I leave here one regiment and a battery as a guard at this point; also one company of cavalry, with orders for the regiment to follow when relieved. The battery and cavalry will form a part of the garrison for the protection of the place, and will report to the commanding officer of troops coming.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 7, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I move forward this morning to Union and will continue on to the points you have designated. I have ordered General Pike to follow, leaving one regiment and Company I, Second Missouri Artillery, now here, to garrison this place until relieved by other troops; also one company of cavalry. Colonel Catherwood was in Saint Clair last night, but found no enemy in that direction. The report of the heavy column seen in that direction was gotten up for a big scare.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *October 7, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS:

The Merrill Horse yet form a line of connection toward Saint Louis as far as Manchester. Can you dispense with them? I must have them with me. Please answer quick.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 7, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

Troops ordered to Franklin.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 7, 1864—11.17 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

Two regiments ordered to relieve your troops at Franklin. Take the Second Missouri Cavalry (Merrill's) with you. The other portion of your command not here yet.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

FRANKLIN, *October 7, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS, *Chief of Staff:*

What has become of Mower's cavalry, and what way does it come to join us?

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 7, 1864—2.15 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH, *Franklin:*

General Mower will be shipped from Girardeau as fast as he can get aboard; part of his forces are doubtless now on the way. The shortest, and the most sure way, will be for the boats to ascend the Missouri River at once, land the cavalry, and put himself in communication with you, moving his forces by water to that point which will best meet the exigencies of the future. In my dispatch of last evening I assumed that you could reach Linn, and then Mower could come to near the mouth of the Osage, and from there you could both move on Price by that route which should be found best. Price will probably attack Jefferson to-day or to-morrow. We have force enough to give him a terrible repulse. Pleasonton will be there to-night if nothing sinister occurs. If we beat Price, he will move west, and Mower can then proceed up the river. I will have boats in the Missouri ready for your use. I think your movement plenty early enough to the Gasconade. How long will it take you to reach that river, and what news have you?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GRAY'S SUMMIT, *October 7, 1864—2.20 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS:

I will reach the Gasconade by Sunday evening, the 9th, and probably earlier, if we find no opposition to our progress. I believe I have nothing new that I have not telegraphed you this morning. If you have anything of importance for me, telegraph to this office until 3 a. m. the 8th, and after that to Washington and other advanced offices as they open. Adios, amigo.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 7, 1864—10.20 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

Mower is probably on the river now coming up. We have no cavalry, but will send some if it can be found. Let us know what you want, and if in the department shall have it. Adios.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pacific, Mo., October 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. C. PIKE,
Commanding First Division, Enrolled Missouri Militia:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that your command be in readiness to move at 10 a. m. to-day. They will be supplied with five days' rations (three in haversacks and two in regimental wagons). You will cause the cartridge-boxes of the men to be filled and will take forty additional rounds per man in wagons. One regiment of your command will be left here to garrison this post.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

IN CAMP AT JEFFERSON CITY,
October 7, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCNEIL:

SIR: The enemy is swinging around our line on the west at this place. My pickets are skirmishing with him. Part of them have been driven in. I have made the best disposition of my command along our line, but deem it too weak. It should be strengthened by about 400 or 500 riflemen, if possible. I will do my best at any rate.

I remain, yours, respectfully,

JOS. A. EPPSTEIN,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Fifth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

[Indorsement.]

General BROWN:

Send 500 men to the support of General McNeil.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 7, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Capt. W. W. BROWN,
Post Commissary, Jefferson City, Mo.:

General Rosecrans deems it advisable to reduce the rations one-fourth at Jefferson City, until further supplies reach you. Should there be flour enough in the town, or wheat and facilities for grinding it, and enough beef-cattle to preclude all danger of running short, these parts of the rations might be excepted. Please see the commanding general and request him to issue the necessary orders.

G. SCULL,
Captain and Chief Commissary.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 7, 1864.*

ALL COMMANDING OFFICERS:

Direct that camp-fires be put out at 10 this p. m., strong lines of pickets be thrown well to the front, and each line to be promptly in line at 5 a. m. to-morrow, the 8th instant. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

RUFUS CAMPION,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 270. } *Springfield, Mo., October 7, 1864.*

I. Capt. Samuel E. Roberts, commanding Company B, Seventh Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, at Springfield, Mo., will move with his command and camp and garrison equipage to-morrow morning to Mount Vernon, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

II. Capt. E. J. Morris, commanding Company E, Seventh Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, at Mount Vernon, Mo., will move at once with his command and camp and garrison equipage to Springfield, Mo., and report to the commanding officer of the post for duty.

III. Lieut. G. B. Shubert, regimental quartermaster Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will immediately upon receipt of this order proceed to Rolla, Mo., and report to Brigadier-General McNeil, commanding District of Rolla, Mo. Commanding officer of Lebanon, Mo., will furnish Lieutenant Shubert, regimental quartermaster Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, an escort of one commissioned officer and fifty enlisted men.

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By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 7, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Rolla, Mo.:

Please send on the news. Had none for a week.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEOSHO, *October 7, 1864.*

Colonel BRUTSCHE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Southwest District, Springfield:

COLONEL: I have the honor of informing you that Major Piercey has passed down south. He passed down on the night of the 3d instant, and is reported to be camped down on Cowskin River. I am going to start a scout down to ascertain his whereabouts and the whereabouts of Stand Watie. I do not think there is a very heavy force near here; only guerrilla parties. I am now engaged moving the hay from Granby to Newtonia, and when that is completed and Companies B and M, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, are moved down here, I shall be able to get up a scout heavy enough to whip any force of rebels within striking distance of this place. I will report to you any and every move of any force of rebels south of this post at the earliest opportunity.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILTON BURCH,
Major Eighth Regiment Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 7, 1864.

Maj. JOHN COSGROVE, *Lebanon:*

How many arms do you need? I will try to supply them. Call the home guards into service the moment you can arm and use them. You are hereby authorized to issue rations and forage to them and Colonel Palmer's regiment. Look out for rations and ammunition, and make your rations hold out till 20th instant; if necessary issue two-thirds or less and all beef. Four hundred rebels reported west of here. Reports say Stand Watie is concentrating. I do not believe it.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 7, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The enemy have not as yet made any assault upon us. They advanced in force from the Moreau at 10 o'clock this morning on the Bolton Ferry road, pushing us within our intrenchments. They were until night-fall extending their lines around us. They are evidently massing on our right and center with the intention of assaulting in the morning. Their line is about four miles and strong. We are making every preparation to meet them at any point on our lines. Our troops stood up bravely against their advance to-day. Our casualties are less than 4 killed and wounded. Our artillery was well handled, as the dead and wounded of the enemy gave evidence. An assault will cost the enemy dearly. They may move right on and strike the river at some point above this. We are also ready for such movement.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 7, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

I am just in from the front. The ball is opening earnestly. We have fought them sharply from the Moreau bridge, on the Bolton road, killing and wounding a large number. Our loss as yet inconsiderable. Our men are now forming in the trenches. The enemy are in full view just beyond the Fair Grounds. Our artillery is playing upon them effectively.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, U. S. FORCES,
Jefferson City, October 7, 1864.

[Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:]

GENERAL: From my headquarters I notice considerable of a movement of the enemy toward your right on the hill beyond the valley in front of General Sanborn. I have ordered strong lines of skirmishers.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Jefferson City, October 7, 1864—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Jefferson City:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my advance has been thrown one mile and a half beyond the lines, and report no enemy found except a picket of four men.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 7, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

We have fought the enemy sharply from the Moreau bridge on the Bolton Ferry road, doing him considerable damage. Our loss as yet inconsiderable. We are now withdrawing into the trenches. A large force investing us. No news from re-enforcements. Will give them the best fight we can, and may God give us victory.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 7, 1864—7.35 p. m.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
In the Field:

Can you arrange for escorting any ammunition that we may want to send from Mexico, or some other convenient point on the North Missouri Railroad, to Jefferson City during the next two days?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
HANNIBAL AND SAINT JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY,
Hannibal, Mo., October 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

GENERAL: In company with others I yesterday sent you a dispatch suggesting that some help could be obtained from Iowa if needed. I would now say more particularly that if the forces now south of the Missouri River are not allowed to cross I think we can raise force enough north of the river to take care of the rebel bands now with us. But if Price's force should in part cross to the north of the Missouri and seek to overrun or occupy this country, there is no adequate available force to check him, as we are now situated. We have soldiers, largely raw militia, posted at various points between here and Saint Joseph, and also on the North Missouri Railroad. Now, if the rebel bands now in our midst were to destroy communication on the line of these roads, as I think they could easily do, there is not a post between here and Saint Joseph which these villains could not capture in detail, unless it be Macon, and I think they could take that. These men have mostly sought plunder, but if in connection with Price's raid they

should mean fight, our troops might soon share the fate of our men at Centralia. Where you are you can best judge of the situation and the necessities of our case prospectively. I am no alarmist and have no personal fears with the militia called out. I can take care of my sub-district so far as I can see into the future, but the central part of the State is more exposed and worse off. Anticipating the state of affairs now existing some months since, Governor Stone told others and myself that he would be prepared to aid us if needed. I will say further, that the largest part of the arms-bearing population now at home north of the river are of that class who have in so many instances of late, when in service, surrendered to the enemy without a fight, and in many cases have joined them. We do not wish to repeat the folly of arming any more such men, and Union men in many places are disheartened and leaving the country, so that the reliable men left with us are not very numerous. Others with whom I have conversed are most urgent that a large force shall be thrown in, who can clear up this country speedily. If this can be done and root out the old seed we need never have another like crop of traitors.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. T. K. HAYWARD.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 7, 1864—4.10 p. m.*

Colonel FORBES, *Macon City:*

Open telegraphic communication to Allen, and if possible keep it open. Keep open the North Missouri and Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroads.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MEXICO, *October 7, 1864—8 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have had no communication with General Douglass for fifteen days. No cavalry in reach of this post to my knowledge. Two hundred of the Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry and four companies of colored soldiers stationed here.

FRANK D. EVANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OCTOBER 7, 1864—11.33 a. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Mexico:*

The general commanding directs that you keep him advised of whatever is going on in your vicinity, and report promptly any news that you may have.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 7, 1864—8.20 p. m.*

Maj. F. D. EVANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mexico:

Who commands the post of Mexico? Do you know where General Douglass is?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MEXICO, *October 7, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Lieutenant-Colonel Wirt, Thirty-ninth Infantry Missouri Volunteers, commands the post. I have no knowledge of General Douglass' whereabouts.

FRANK D. EVANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *October 7, 1864—1.20 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Arrived here at 2.30. Train was detained at Saint Charles in crossing the river. Will leave here in one hour.

PLEASONTON.

SAINT CHARLES, MO., *October 7, 1864—11 a. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I was verbally ordered by General Pleasonton to stop here with ammunition for Jefferson City and report to you for orders. Answer to this place.

JOHN W. RABB,
Major Second Missouri Artillery.

SAINT CHARLES, MO., *October 7, 1864—11.40 a. m.*

Captain ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There are 150 men of Forty-second Missouri waiting here to go to Macon City.

JOHN W. RABB,
Major, &c.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 7, 1864—11.59 a. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Saint Charles, Mo.:

The 150 men of the Forty-second Missouri will be sent by train to Mexico as an escort to the ammunition in charge of Major Rabb, Second Missouri Artillery. These men will remain with the ammunition until it can be safely forwarded. Information will be sent to Mexico from Jefferson City.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT CHARLES, *October 7, 1864—3 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS:

Shall I take the 150 men of Forty-second Missouri from Mexico to Jefferson City, or let them go to Macon City?

JOHN W. RABB,
Major Second Missouri Artillery.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 7, 1864—4 p. m.*

Major RABB,
Saint Charles, Mo.:

Hold the Forty-second Missouri at Mexico as guards for the ammunition until they get word from General Pleasonton, at Jefferson City, or from some one in authority. Meanwhile inquire for General Douglass, and communicate with him. Keep me informed of military matters within your knowledge.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HANNIBAL, *October 7, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Representatives from several counties between here and Saint Joseph have conferred together and believe there is urgent need of help north of the river. Should communication on the Hannibal and Saint Joseph road be cut, as may be easily done, there are but few points where the force is strong enough to resist Anderson and Todd's gang, who could massacre in detail. Governor Stone, of Iowa, some time since promised to aid Missouri in this emergency. We urge you to call on him for 500 men (militia) to operate in North Missouri at once. Our reliable Union men are springing to arms (none can live in the country), but they are too few. Reply whether anything can be done.

J. T. K. HAYWARD,
W. R. FOX,
M. P. GREEN,
A. L. GILSTRAP,
Macon County.
W. R. LOVE,
Linn County.
D. W. WILSON,
Knox County.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *October 7, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Chief of Staff:*

General Blunt came upon a party of Arapahoes and other hostile Indians, supposed to be 4,000, with 1,500 warriors, on the 25th ultimo. This was about 100 miles west of Larned on the Pawnee Fork. The Indians overpowered the advance, but the main force coming up routed and pursued them. Nine dead Indians were left, and we lost 2 killed and 7 wounded. General Blunt's force was less than 500. He pursued for several days.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, October 7, 1864.

His Excellency Governor T. CARNEY, *Leavenworth City:*

GOVERNOR: On full consideration I do not think it advisable to apply for the Ninth Kansas, as it was the last to leave, and is now farther away than other Kansas regiments, and quite inaccessible. If ordered it would be of no use to us, probably, for months, and during that time, if ordered, it would impair our influence in securing available

troops. We certainly need more troops, and therefore should not ask for unavailable but available force, as by asking for the former we may not secure the latter. I will very willingly join in an effort to get any of the regiments stationed at Fort Gibson or Fort Smith, as that force could soon reach us, and, in my judgment, now ought to be within my command.

I have the honor to be, Governor, your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 7, 1864*

His Excellency Governor T. CARNEY:

Operator at Jefferson City says he hears fighting has begun. This I understand is outside city with our cavalry.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 7, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY:

I have nothing more by telegraph. I have Saint Louis papers of the 3d. They all show Price has some 20,000 men and must now be on this side of Osage. His movements, therefore, threaten Kansas. If beaten at Jefferson his retreating hordes will flood this region if we do not rally to resist them. Send me copy of your message early. I will use the telegraph to give immediate notice of its purport.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General FISK,
Jefferson City:

Dispatches from Saint Louis last night say troops are being sent from Saint Louis to your relief.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 7, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS,
Steamer Benton, Leavenworth City:

Operator says, "Reported rebel forces near Lexington." I have a report also that Marmaduke has been detached by Price for operations in that region. Your boats must not go below Kansas City without great caution.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 7, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Operator at Lexington reports that Anderson, with 500 rebels, is approaching the place. Citizens under arms. Commandant has sent out scouts and will report further on their return.

1 p. m.—Operator at Jefferson hears heavy guns four miles out.
5.30 p. m.—Operator says fighting has ceased. Had been out. Troops in good spirits. Expect hard fighting to-morrow.

OPERATOR.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 7, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I arrived here to-night from Independence and start southeast in the morning. The bushwhackers in Northwest Missouri are to cross the river between Rocheport and Glasgow, and leaving men enough in that country to destroy the railroad tracks and prevent troops going into your department, and also the Pacific Railroad, between Jefferson City and Warrensburg. As soon as the command at Independence is withdrawn, or only one company left there, Captain Taylor will dash in and attempt to take the town while Captain Hope cuts the Pacific Railroad and holds Independence, so as to prevent concentration of troops in this quarter. There are no bushwhackers now in the Sni Hills; there are about forty in the Fire Prairie country twelve miles east of Independence.

HERMAN.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 7, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

The operator at Jefferson City says fighting has ceased for the day. Our troops are in good spirits. Expect a desperate fight to-morrow.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Same to Colonel Blair.)

FORT SCOTT, *October 7, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Have just received a letter from Colonel Wattles, at Gibson, dated October 4 at 4 p. m. Gano has gone with the captured train and prisoners to Tyler, Tex., sending his battery and part of his command to Cooper. Colonel Wattles says Cooper is undoubtedly north of the Arkansas, and it is his opinion that he will strike up near the Kansas border to attack the next train. Two prisoners who escaped from them at Red River and have got into Gibson report that the rebels say they will have that point in two months. Wattles don't want any train sent at present.

C. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 7, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill:

It is reported Anderson, with 500, is within five miles of Lexington. Colonel Harding has gone down with his regiment on steam-boat. Ought to reach Lexington about this time. I suppose you get the news of fighting at Jefferson to-day; keep on the lookout.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 7, 1864.*

Colonel FORD,
Pleasant Plain:

Stand as you are and keep me posted. I suppose they are fighting at Jefferson City. The whole militia of Kansas will turn out. They ought to do so in Missouri, especially in Kansas City.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 7, 1864.*

General DEITZLER,
Lawrence:

Dispatch received. We are all likely to have enough to do, and I am only sorry I have not more help. Fighting several hours to-day in front of Jefferson City; our troops now coming into trenches. Have your militia all ready.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT KEARNY, *October 7, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Atchison coach passengers just in; all right. No trouble on the road. Start west in half hour. Have two scouting parties out. Will report on return.

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 7, 1864.*

Colonel CHIVINGTON,
Denver City:

General Blunt came on camp of Indians near head of Pawnee September 25, 3,000 or 4,000 strong. Routed and pursued them several days. Nine Indians killed. Our loss 2 killed and 7 wounded. The Indians went toward head of Smoky. These are probably [the Indians whom] Colonel Wynkoop represents erroneously and unfortunately out of his command.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FERNANDEZ DE TAOS, N. MEX., *October 7, 1864.*

General JAMES H. CARLETON,
Comdg. Department of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: To-morrow morning, the 8th, I will leave for the Cimarron, and while there will try to gather up all the Indians that I possibly can to accompany me on the intended campaign, and will advise you in due time of the number that will go with me. At the same time please don't forget to remember Capt. E. H. Bergmann in the appointment for majorship, as I consider him fully entitled to the position.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. CARSON,
Colonel First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Sumner, N. Mex, October 7, 1864.

Capt. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of New Mexico:

CAPTAIN: I would respectfully state that I have made some progress in allotting the lands to the different bands and families of Indians located on the Indian reservation at Bosque Redondo, and in selecting sites for the villages, and that I will by the next mail make a full report of my doings in that respect. I have to-day endeavored by actual count to ascertain the number of Indians on the reservation with the following result: Apaches 427 and Navajoes 7,634. It is very difficult to make an accurate count, but I think this is very nearly correct. The work of clearing new lands and enlarging the farm is progressing. The great work of clearing out and enlarging the main acequia that runs round the entire farm is about completed, but this work cannot be carried on successfully without the services of a practical farmer to superintend it, and I hope that one will be procured and sent here as soon as possible. I wish to be informed whether the general commanding desires that I should assume direct command of the post at this place. If in accordance with his views, I would much prefer to assume command of the troops and take upon myself the general superintendence of the Indians, but leave the command of the post with Captain Bristol, and have him make his reports, requisitions, &c., as heretofore and without those papers passing through my hands. I do not desire to be understood as wishing to avoid the labor of commanding the post, but as I stated in a former communication I believe that Captain Bristol, from his familiarity with the command, can perform the duties better than I could, and by remaining in command he would leave me more time to attend to matters pertaining to the welfare of the Indians. Please inform me of the general's wishes in this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. CROCKER,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have had the honor to telegraph you to-day that the Minnesota Brigade, under Colonel Thomas, will arrive at Fort Ridgely on the 9th instant. It is composed of eight companies Eighth Minnesota Volunteers, one and one-half companies Second [Minnesota] Cavalry, and two sections of the Third Minnesota Battery, two companies of Eighth and about 100 men of the Second [Minnesota] Cavalry having been dispatched with other troops under Colonel Dill to the relief of Captain Fisk's train, which was beset by the savages about 180 miles from Fort Rice. I would respectfully suggest that a furlough of fifteen days be granted to the Eighth Regiment to enable them to recruit from their fatigues before they depart for the South. Four companies of Second [Minnesota] Cavalry, under Major Rose, relieved the battalion of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers, under the command of Major Clowney, at Fort Wadsworth, and the latter is now en route to this city, and will be dispatched immediately on their arrival in obedience to your orders. With the force now under my immediate command I trust to be able to render the frontier secure against any demonstrations on the

part of the hostile Indians this fall without the co-operation of Brackett's battalion; so that if it can be advantageously posted on the Missouri I can dispense with its services in this district. No Indians were discovered between Forts Rice and Wadsworth by Colonel Thomas' command, but prairie fires in different directions denoted their proximity to the column on the march. I have been informed unofficially that on the return of Colonel Dill's detachment to Fort Rice it was General Sully's intention to dispatch the remaining Minnesota troops belonging to this district to Sioux City, and thence to this point. Should that arrangement be carried out the two companies of the Eighth may not reach here before the close of navigation. Latest dispatches from Forts Wadsworth, Abercrombie, and Ridgely report all quiet. A few straggling Indians have been seen south of the Minnesota River, not far from the last-named post, within the last fortnight, but they managed to evade pursuit.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Camp No. 76, opposite Farm Island, Dak. Ter., October 7, 1864.

ASST. ADJT. GEN., DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST:

SIR: On my march to this place I found that a party of Indians had crossed the Missouri about fifteen miles south of Beaver Creek, and had proceeded west to a lake called Wood Lake. I sent Captain Miner's company Dakota cavalry with sixty men in that direction. He returned to my camp that night on Burdache Creek, bringing thirteen Indians with him; two of them were Yanktonais chiefs, Two Bears and Little Soldier. Both of these chiefs I knew very well as having always been strong friends to the whites. They stated they had with them some fifty lodges, or that number of people, for they had lost their lodges. They were in the fight of July last, and say they don't know how many were killed, but between 400 and 500 wounded Indians were brought away. After this fight they left the hostile camp. I had a long talk with these chiefs. They told me they had no wish to go to war with the whites, but that nearly all the Indians out west had banded together to fight me. Some of them backed out when they heard the troops were coming; that they and a great many others wanted to do the same, but that they were guarded by the Indian soldiers in camp, who would cut up their lodges, seize all their property, horses, everything, if they attempted to leave. They admitted that they had some curiosity to see how the Indians would fight who had always talked so loud about fighting, and that they are satisfied. They stated they had been to the garrison near Fort Pierre last winter, to see if the commanding officer could help them, but he could not, and that therefore they had no alternative but to starve with their families on the prairies or live with them in the hostile camp. They could not live around a garrison begging for their food. They wished to visit Fort Rice and join the band of friendly Indians. I gave them a letter to the commanding officer, with orders to treat them well, for Two Bears can be made of great use. He is a very influential man in his nation; a very brave and very shrewd Indian. And now comes the question about the best mode of settling the present Indian difficulties in the Northwest.

It is no doubt, as the Indians say, there is a very large number in the Indian camp who would come in if they could, but the hostile Indians will not let them. I have heard this from many sources. They can leave, it is true, but only as beggars. Their horses and all their property will be taken from them, and I have not the means at my disposal to hold out any inducement to them to do so. I would not propose to support all Indians who come in at Government expense, but to assist them, feed their families a short time, give them a few blankets, and lend them a few horses, if they were without them, so that the men could go out and hunt. This country is filled with game, and in a short time they could make enough to support themselves.

If a war of extermination is called for, it will be necessary to shoot everything that wears a blanket; but it would be very expensive, and I know such is not the wish of the Government. The cheapest and easiest way to exterminate the wild Indian is to bring him into a civilized country in contact with the whites (the women would soon become prostitutes and the men drunkards).

Already I have 300 lodges of these Sioux. I do not include Two Bears, fifty lodges. They have taken no part in the troubles, and are looked upon by the hostile nations in the same light as the whites.

I sent a small party of them against some few of their own nation who had stolen some of my horses. They pursued them, brought in two scalps and one horse. I mention this to show their sincerity. I have with them two white men as interpreters. I pay them $40 each per month. They live with the Indians and report to me all their actions. Out of this band I have organized a company of fifty soldiers, who remain with the band to keep order in camp. I have issued to them a small amount of clothing—damaged clothing—when I could find it, and some ammunition, and have directed the commanding officers of posts to issue them a few days' rations when they visit their posts. I have fifty soldiers in the same way among the Yanktons, who have been of very good service to the Government this year. I have directed the band of friendly Yanktonais to furnish me fifty more men as soldiers, who, with their squaws, will move to Fort Rice and remain there this winter. They will report to the commanding officer, and be used by him as pickets and scouts. They will erect a stockade outside the fort in which they will pitch their lodges. I have directed that two rations be issued each soldier, and a small amount of ammunition, only when they require it. These Indian soldiers, besides being of great use to give information in case hostile Indians are near, will serve well as a nucleus or place of refuge for such of the friendly Sioux as escape from the hostile camp, and I have no doubt before spring it will be found that a very large number have come in, a sufficient number to force the hostile ones to make peace on any terms; at least I think it worth the trial. All of this will require some expenditure, but not much; certainly much less than keeping large bodies of troops up in this country.

I am not in favor of the establishing of Indian agencies. They are very expensive. Ten times the good could be done with half the expense of any agency I have seen. I would propose that a small party of friendly Indians in this way be maintained at each military post in this district, composed of the tribes who inhabit the section of the country where the post is located. It would not do to exact of them the same discipline as is required of our soldiers; that could be done after a few years, after they become accustomed to the ways of the whites; and, moreover, after they felt themselves somewhat depended on by the garrison. After this there would be no difficulty in the mat-

ter, and they would make the best frontier troops we could find. I speak from experience, for I have Indian troops in my present command. I have no trouble in making them obey my orders strictly. I have now in front of my tent an Indian soldier on duty as sentinel.

These Indian troops would be the cause of many Indian families collecting around the garrison. This I would encourage, and when a sufficient number were located near a post, I would begin the work of civilizing, and, finally, Christianizing them. Let missionaries be sent to each post, not to preach the Gospel; they can't understand that yet, but to establish schools, teach a certain number of the young children, and support them, and clothe them; teach the boys a trade or to farm, and the girls to cook, sew, and, above all, to be cleanly in their habits. I would expect more from the educating of the female children than from what could be done for the boys, for the Indian women are propably the most industrious, hard-working beings in the world. Elevate the female portion of this race and you civilize the male. But little improvement could be expected of this generation, but the generation to come would be civilized. An Indian, in some respects, is like a child, a few kind words of praise, a small reward for a brave or worthy act, has a great effect on them, and when he is your friend he is a staunch one.

The great trouble with most missionaries sent among the Indians is, they commence by preaching to them and trying to Christianize them. A comparatively few of a tribe will join the church, or say so, but frequently they are but hypocrites. A savage is more easily reached by the belly than by the mind. First improve his social position.

The Indians on the Missouri north of Fort Rice—the Rees, Gros Ventres, Crows, and others, not Sioux—are living well, have large fields well cultivated, plenty of game, and appear contented and happy. They are, moreover, brave and friends to the whites; but as regards their morals they are in a terrible state. In this respect I think the Rees are as bad as it is possible for a human being to be. If a truly upright man with good common sense, one who would take an interest in his work, who would, moreover, learn their language so that he would not have to use an interpreter, who frequently may be a scoundrel, who will interpret anything he is paid to interpret, as is I know frequently done, he could do great good and reclaim a brave, industrious race, who are now fast dying off. I would propose that our missionary societies furnish the necessary missionaries and support them, and the Government pay all other expenses. Let the present annuity appropriations furnish the funds. I have no doubt, could this matter be brought properly to the notice of our people, so that they could fully appreciate the good that might be done, it would be cheerfully undertaken. How much better would it be for our missionary societies, instead of spending large sums of money to Christianize savages thousands of miles from our country, to first attend to those who live close to us, and whose savage nature, ignorance, or the contemptible cupidity of unprincipled white men, cause so many horrible massacres of our own people. They would have the satisfaction of feeling that while they were reclaiming the savage they were at the same time doing a great benefit to the welfare of their country.

There is difficulty in procuring the proper sort of troops to garrison these military posts, and, above all, in getting a suitable officer to command them. Of course, at present, we have to depend on our volunteer troops, who, though they may be composed of as good material, may be better than old regular troops, yet they lack the discipline. Generally neither officers or men have had the chance to become by experience perfectly acquainted with the Indian character and mode of warfare.

Officers and men both may have plenty of personal bravery, and on that account, perhaps, and not being under very strict restraint, they, despising the Indian and becoming careless, they wander off alone, or in small parties hunting or on duties connected with their post, getting wood, hay, or herding animals, sometimes even unarmed and are not aware there is any danger, or any hostile Indians near till they suddenly find their animals driven away before their face, or, may be, some of their party killed, and by the time the garrison can be informed of it, and get ready, the Indians are off and out of reach. It requires the constant care and attention on the part of a commanding officer to prevent this, and I would therefore propose, at all these exposed posts, some officer be selected without regard to the regiment the garrison may be composed of as the permanent commander of that post.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., October 8, 1864.*

Capt. H. R. Putnam, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, having reported at these headquarters in obedience to Special Orders, No. 273, paragraph 4, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, August 17, 1864, is hereby assigned to duty as acting aide-de-camp to the major-general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 272. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, October 8, 1864.*

1. The Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteers, having arrived in this city, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 209, Nineteenth Army Corps, will be reported to the commanding officer Defenses of New Orleans, to relieve the Forty-eighth Ohio of its present duties.

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By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRASHEAR CITY, LA., *October 8, 1864.*

Capt. FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Defenses of New Orleans:

In obedience to your orders I would state that while on my return from an expedition through Belle River and Bayou Go to Hell [Gotvellé], I landed at the Gross plantation for the purpose of killing beef for my command. I took two companies, in all, about forty-five men, and went to the dwelling, a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the river. I halted my command at the house and went in to make some inquiries. The proprietor stated that he was a good loyal citizen, showing me the oath of allegiance that he had taken; also a safeguard stating that no officer or soldier should molest anything belonging to him. On looking over the place I found about thirty pounds of mess pork, several kegs of nails and spikes, and several boxes of dried fish, none of which I

allowed my men to touch. The negro quarters were well supplied with U. S. blankets, but believing that I had no right to touch anything on the place I marched my men back on the boat. While getting the beef on board I questioned several of the negroes, one of whom informed me that his master was like all the rest of the citizens of that vicinity, a rebel who had taken the oath of allegiance for his own benefit, as it enabled him to get provisions that he could not otherwise get. This statement was corroborated by negroes on Widow Knight's plantation, a few miles farther down the river. I would state that my reasons for neglecting to report these facts were in my official report to you on the 1st instant.* At that time I did not deem them of much importance. I reported the facts verbally to Colonel Harris. I afterward found that I should have reported them to you. At the request of Lieutenant-Colonel Whittlesey I made a statement of facts not knowing what use he intended to make of them, and it was through him they were sent to General Canby.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DUDLEY C. WYMAN,
Captain Company G, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., October 8, 1864.

Colonel HARRIS,
Commanding Post, Brashear City:

You will request Lieutenant-Commander Washburne, of the Navy, to send a gun-boat up Belle or Grand River, who will meet on Grand River in the rear of Lake Verret and act in conjunction with a party of cavalry from Napoleonville at noon of the 11th instant. You will send a party of seventy-five infantry under command of a competent officer. They will take with them three days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition. The object is: First. To capture any of the enemy who may be found. Second. To make a thorough exploration of the whole island behind Lake Verret to ascertain the place of rendezvous and haunts of rebel guerrillas and jayhawkers and to arrest all persons who are known to assist or harbor the enemy. Third. To assist the Navy by a close and united co-operation in cleaning out Grand or Belle River and removing torpedoes and other obstructions. Fourth. The placing of Grand or Belle River in a condition of navigation from Brashear to Lake Natchez is one of the most important objects. Particular care will be taken by the commanding officer in charge to prevent straggling or marauding, and any parties—officers or enlisted men—engaged in anything of the kind will be immediately arrested and charges preferred against them. Great care will be taken to prevent surprise, and the movement and direction will be kept as secret as possible. As soon as the expedition returns the commanding officer will make out a full and complete report and forward to these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier-General Cameron:

B. B. CAMPBELL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar letter to Major Burt, commanding Third Rhode Island Cavalry, Napoleonville, instructing him to organize and send out under charge of a competent officer an expedition of at least 125 men.)

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*See Part I, p. 824.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

Send about 1,000 infantry and 200 cavalry to Bayou Sara, and communicate with General Dana if practicable. He has had an engagement at or near Woodville and captured a battery. It is feared your forces returned too soon.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

MORGANZA, *October 8, 1864.*
(Received 4.20 p. m.)

Major-General REYNOLDS:

Your telegram* to General Dennis is on the tug going up the river. I have dispatched Colonel Spicely with 1,000 infantry, 200 cavalry, and one section of artillery to Bayou Sara as ordered in your telegram this a. m. Colonel Guppey landed with his command at that point within six hours of the time appointed by General Dennis and demonstrated for three days on the Clinton and Woodville road. He returned to this place the evening of the 5th, and Dana's troops captured Woodville at daylight on the morning of the 6th, so that the object of the demonstrations must have been fully accomplished. Colonel Spicely is instructed to go to Woodville, if it is still occupied by our forces. If it is not, he will return as soon as he ascertains that fact.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., October 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS,
Comdg. Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your communication of September 29, inclosing telegram from General Steele, received this a. m. You will communicate with General Steele at the earliest moment practicable, and move the First Brigade of your division to Devall's Bluff. Receive and execute orders from General Steele with reference to your whole command. I regret that you did not commence the movement on [receipt of] General Steele's telegram. It will probably be best to leave your battery and transportation at mouth of White River with the Thirty-seventh Illinois and Forty-second Ohio. Send a detachment of troops by first boat to Devall's Bluff and consult with General Steele by telegraph from that point.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 8, 1864.

Col. W. T. SPICELY,
Commanding Expedition:

You will immediately embark with your command and proceed to Bayou Sara, and communicate with our forces at Woodville if practi-

* See next, *post.*

cable. Three days' rations and sixty rounds of ammunition per man will be taken. It is desirable that you should get off as soon as possible. One section of artillery and 200 cavalry will report to you.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, October 8, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM MCE. DYE,
Commanding at Simsport:

You will return to camp at this place with your command, starting to-morrow morning early. Take your own time for making the return march, but be careful not to permit your men to straggle or be captured.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *October 8, 1864—6 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Eleven hundred men of General Dennis' division, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, have arrived. The command is designated as a brigade.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 8, 1864—7.25 p. m.*

Brigadier-General ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

Colonel Jones, with his brigade, of General Dennis' division, is ordered to report to you. The general commanding directs that you place his command in camp at Devall's Bluff.

Respectfully,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 8, 1864.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Little Rock:

The Annie Jacobs left here for Little Rock this afternoon. No news of importance from the enemy.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 8, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade:

SIR: Your dispatches of October 4, 10 a. m., were received here October 5 at 2 p. m. Find out the position of the enemy if you can and inform me. My scouts sent in the direction of Perryville have not returned.

Very respectfully,

JNO. M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 8, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade:

SIR: General Steele has again ordered me to send the Eleventh U. S. Colored Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Steele commanding, to Little Rock, and will send in return the Second Arkansas Infantry. You will, therefore, upon the arrival of the refugee train, under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Sixth Kansas Cavalry, send the Eleventh Colored to this place, directing Lieutenant-Colonel Steele to escort here Captain Durbin's train, which goes to Fort Gibson after the corn stored there.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 167. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 8, 1864.

I. Col. S. J. Crawford, Second Kansas Colored Infantry, having received sixty days' leave of absence from the War Department, is relieved from command of detachment of Second Brigade, Frontier Division, Seventh Army Corps.

II. Col. John E. Cone, Fifty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, will, upon receipt of this order, assume command of the detachment Second Brigade, Frontier Division, Seventh Army Corps, stationed at Fort Smith, Ark.

By command of Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer:

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Natchez, Miss., October 8, 1864—6 a. m.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Military Div. of West Mississippi:

The dispatch of the major-general commanding, in cipher, of the 29th ultimo reached me through the U. S. military telegraph at Vicksburg only this moment. It reached Vicksburg at 9 a. m. yester.

day by the steam-boat Ida Handy. This boat had been necessarily detained by me for military operations, as reported, during the 3d, 4th, and 5th, but what delayed the dispatch prior to that I do not know. It being in cipher was not handed to me here, and I knew nothing of it. My troops are at this moment in the field below here, and so soon as they return, probably to-morrow morning, the future operations which I had projected will be postponed, and they will be held in readiness for embarkation when called for. I shall immediately designate for field service, in accordance with the telegraphic instruction, the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry from this post, previously attached to the Nineteenth Corps, and the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and a battery from Vicksburg. I shall myself immediately return to Vicksburg on the arrival of the force under Colonel Osband, now absent below here.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis.

Telegraph lines cut everywhere east of Sedalia; also to Lexington. I direct scouts to reconnoiter. Bushwhackers burned Government hay at Lamar, Mo., on 5th. General Thayer, Fort Smith, all right; has supplies for present necessities, and holding on.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 279. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, October 8, 1864.*

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2. Col. J. W. Goodwin, One hundred and thirty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, will proceed with his regiment to Springfield, Ill., and report to Col. James Oakes, superintendent of the volunteer recruiting service for the State of Illinois, for muster out, the term of service of the regiment having expired.

* * * * * * *

7. The One hundred and thirty-second Illinois Volunteers is hereby relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed with as little delay as practicable to Chicago, Ill., to be mustered out of service, the term of service of the regiment having expired. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 210. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 8, 1864.*

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5. Brigadier-General McCormick, Enrolled Missouri Militia, now in active service, will collect the militia of his district on the line of the

Iron Mountain Railroad and to protect the line when reopened and the telegraph line when re-established and occupy the several posts and block-houses along the road.

6. Capt. H. B. Milks, Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, will proceed to such points as in his judgment it may be necessary, and collect and rendezvous at Schofield Barracks the stragglers from the Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry, Second Missouri Artillery, Third Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia, First Infantry Missouri State Militia, Fiftieth Missouri Infantry, and Fourteenth Iowa, who were separated from their commands during the battle at Pilot Knob and on the march from that post to Rolla, Mo. Commanding officers are requested to furnish Captain Milks such assistance in the performance of this duty as he may need. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing, jr.:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, *October 8, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

The bridges are all guarded at this place, and two companies at Gray's Summit. By order of Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, 1,000 men here.

HUGO WANGELIN,
Colonel, Commanding First Sub-District of Saint Louis.

NEW MADRID, MO., *October 8, 1864.*

Colonel HILLER,
Commanding, Cape Girardeau:

I sent a scout, under Lieutenant Davis, of twenty men, Tuesday morning, up the country around Wolf Island and vicinity. They returned Thursday evening, having scouted the whole country within six miles of Charleston and also on the river. They succeeded in breaking up a large gang of smugglers, killed three authorized Confederate smugglers and three noted guerrillas; they broke up seven skiffs and one flat-boat that were used by the smugglers; just opposite Columbus captured two horses and some contraband goods. I think it has been a severe lesson to them. The guerrillas murdered John Gardner, Tuesday morning, near Fugitt's. They shot him sixteen times and robbed him of his money and horses. Neute Massey and four of his gang did it. Lieutenant Davis killed John Hancock, who was Massey's right-hand man and was a regular authorized Confederate smuggler. I think the scout did well.

J. W. EDWARDS,
Captain, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 8, 1864—7.17 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH:

General Mower is here. Will be forwarded as soon as they can be made efficient.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

What shall I send you?

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 8, 1864—5 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Please send me battery Second Missouri Light Artillery now in Saint Louis, Mo.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 8, 1864—6 a. m.*

Colonel DU BOIS, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: I have just arrived here and find that Price has moved up the Pacific Railroad toward Sedalia. His rear is reported six miles off. I have ordered all the available force to proceed under the orders of Brigadier-General Sanborn, and battery of 3-inch guns to follow them up and harass them as much as possible. This will impede their progress, and I will endeavor to send some infantry to Boonville and Lexington to defend those places. If General Curtis could send a mounted force from Kansas to meet Price in the western part of this State, while Sanborn follows him up, it may turn out an advantage. A great mistake was made here in not attempting to hold Price in check at the Osage and Moreau Creek in a more determined manner. The enemy has now too much of a start to promise the same result as if it had been done. Please have the ammunition sent to Saint Charles forwarded by boat as soon as possible. I would suggest that some of Major-General Smith's troops be sent to this place to enable Generals Fisk and McNeil's commands to return to their respective districts.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 8, 1864—2.40 p. m.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS, *Chief of Staff:*

The following information has just been received here [from] Colonel Philips, Seventh Missouri State Militia, at the front, six miles out on the Columbia road:

General Price is in front of me with a considerable force north passing to the west. We are skirmishing with their rear, and driving them slowly.

All accounts show that Price's main body is moving rather south of west from this place. I have sent General Fisk with two regiments infantry and section of artillery by boat to Lexington, and a regiment and four pieces light artillery to Boonville.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Jefferson City, Mo., October 8, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, U. S. Volunteers, will assume command of the Thirty-ninth and Forty-ninth Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and will immediately occupy that portion of the intrenched lines now held by Brigadier-General Sanborn.

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VI. Brigadier-General Sanborn, commanding Third Brigade, will immediately proceed with all the available cavalry of his command and one battery of light artillery, in the direction of the enemy.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Pleasonton:

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 8, 1864—5.20 p. m*

Lieut. L. STORZ,
Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry:

Tell Colonel Sigel to keep his command in readiness to move at a moment's notice; to report often all he hears; keep communication open, and to preserve all the Government property in his possession.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Jefferson City, October 8, 1864—3 a. m.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: Dispatches received during the night from General McNeil's front indicate that the enemy are concentrating on the right, about two miles and a half southwest from Lieutenant-Colonel Eppstein's position. Let every preparation be made to receive an assault this morning. Every man within our lines who can shoulder a musket should be on duty at 6 o'clock this morning. Have you any information from your front or the country between us and the Osage? I shall be out to the front on the right at 4 o'clock. The telegraph line gave way at midnight.

My last dispatch from General Rosecrans was as follows:

Brigadier-General FISK:

Your dispatch received. Smith and Mower will be pushed up as rapidly as possible. Tell our men to fire low at the enemy's shins and at close range. You will whip them thoroughly if they come close enough. Let cowards, if there are any, know that they will be shot if they run.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

We must expect no immediate aid from re-enforcements, but depend upon what we have and strike a hard and successful blow for liberty and union.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Jefferson City, Mo., October 8, 1864—3.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General BROWN:

I find from the returns that McNeil's brigade has but 1,431 effective men. Yours with Hickox's numbers 2,450. Order Hickox's command

to the right and center as reserves at daylight, unless you have information that the enemy are massing on your front. Let Hickox's brigade be so located that they can be easily [moved] to the right or center.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 215½. HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, U. S. FORCES, *Jefferson City, Mo., October 8, 1864.*

1. Maj. Douglas Dale, Fourth Cavalry Missouri State Militia, is hereby assigned to the command of the mounted force of Enrolled Missouri Militia at this post, and will immediately report to Col. Frank. W. Hickox, commanding Second Military District. The force will be thoroughly drilled and disciplined with as much dispatch as possible.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
October 8, 1864—9.30 p. m. (Received midnight.)

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Commanding Forces:

GENERAL: Communication received. I had already sent you two dispatches giving you all the information. The enemy attempted to camp to-night at the mill in my front. He was running it. I attacked him vigorously, and he abandoned it and moved west of Moreau and is encamped at Gordon's and Thomson's. His train to-night is reported by my pickets to be moving northward toward the Jefferson City and California road. Colonel Phelps' command reached here to-night and have gone into camp. The enemy's train crossed Moreau this morning above this. Where is the First Iowa Cavalry, and when will it report to me? Thurber's battery, I presume, is on your road. I need guns very much.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. PHILIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 8, 1864.

Major COSGROVE:

Yours received. General Holland has called Palmer's regiment into service, armed and furnished camp equipage. Have no startling news from the southwest. Guerrillas are active. Send all the news you get; have none here.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 8, 1864.

Maj. JOHN COSGROVE:

Send a scout at once to ascertain if Linn Creek is taken.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 8, 1864.

Maj. JOHN COSGROVE:

Let me know at once how many arms you need and I will start them this evening. You send fifty men at once to meet the train and relieve my escort and send them back. Keep the wagons and send them with next train to this place. Answer immediately.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 8, 1864.

Maj. JOHN COSGROVE,
Commanding, Lebanon:

Send fifty men at once for arms; can furnish you 150. I will furnish transportation. Let the wagon return with next train.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 8, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have the honor to report that the enemy massed against our right in force this morning, but withdrew without making an assault. Our cavalry are now pounding the rear of their column. The enemy were badly punished in the fight yesterday. A large number killed and wounded. We dismounted and captured one piece of artillery and hold several prisoners. We spent the entire night in strengthening our works. Never have men accomplished more in the same period of time than the fragments of district commands, militia and citizens, who have gathered here for the defense of the capital. The command deserves great praise for their industry, energy, and determination. We were less than 7,000 strong, all told, soldiers and citizens. Price's army is much larger than you have estimated it; only a portion of it was at Pilot Knob. General Cabell is along and commanded his brigade in the action yesterday. General Pleasonton has assumed command and will give you the situation as he finds it.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

All lines being cut beyond Pleasant Hill. Try to get news from Jefferson City by sending scouts from Hannibal and Saint Joseph and North Missouri Railroads. I am sending scouts forward for same purpose.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

If the guns which I loaned General Fisk have not been distributed I wish you would send them by express. I wish to aid in arming militia in Kansas City.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

Rebels seem to be destroying Pacific Railroad, having burned three depots east of Sedalia to-day and expected to attack Sedalia to-night.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 8, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Thanks for you dispatches. Please keep me posted from below.

JAMES CRAIG,
Brigadier-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 8, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

Your dispatches authorizing me to call out the militia to the Iowa line have been received. I have sent notice up country for all to be ready at a moment's notice, but have not yet ordered in. When the troops you have ordered reach here it will be enough unless Price sends a column across the river; in that case all will be required, or do you mean for me to order them in at once?

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, &c.

HAMILTON, MO., *October 8, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

I have just received information from Major Grimes that Shelby is marching on to Lexington with a heavy force. The commanding officer of the post has transferred all Government property to this side of the river. I sent Shanklin 100 men to-day.

W. D. McDONALD,
Major, &c.

MEXICO, MO., *October 8, 1864—7 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

There is no communication with Jefferson City. I have no orders, and do not think that General Pleasonton knows I am here, as he left me to remain at Saint Charles.

JOHN W. RABB.

MEXICO, *October 8, 1864—7 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Telegraph was cut six miles below here this afternoon and 150 yards of wire were carried off. I sent down locomotive with power to put up the line. They found evidence of guerrillas, fifteen horsemen about the place.

S. M. WIRT,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

Governor CARNEY,
Leavenworth:

There was news yesterday of Anderson being near and coming down on Lexington. I now have news that telegraph line between Sedalia and Lexington is cut. When will your call be out? No communication with Jefferson this morning. Our loss yesterday less than 40.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

Governor CARNEY:

The line is now cut this side Sedalia. All this indicates a rebel move by somebody west or south. Hurry out the militia.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, *October 8, 1864—9.20 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

General Deitzler will be here to-morrow morning. On his arrival I will call upon you with him. Meanwhile, if an emergency should arise calling your troops to the border I will supply their places with militia. I will be ready whenever action is needed.

T. CARNEY,
Governor.

[OCTOBER 8, 1864.—For Curtis to Carney, in regard to calling out State militia, see Part I, p. 468.]

LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864—12 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I shall call as you desire.

THOS. CARNEY.

KANSAS CITY, *October 8, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

We have just arrived. Shall go ahead probably to Lexington. We have cord-wood breast-works, so that we do not fear musketry. Give me your latest news.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

Maj. S. S. CURTIS,
Kansas City:

Fighting ceased about 5.30 last evening. Enemy was closing round Jefferson, probably for assault this morning. Our total losses less than 40. Our troops in good spirits. Lines closed this morning. Anderson reported near Lexington yesterday.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

Maj. H. H. HEATH,
Des Moines, Iowa:

Better make a speech and hurry down. You can do more good here every way. Price is fighting at Jefferson City and must be driven west. Kansas militia will all be called out. Lane wants you connected with press. Rebels closed on Lexington when wire cut this morning. Much excitement in this region but danger remote.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The operator at Sedalia thinks he may have to leave there soon. If guerrillas, they can whip them. If Price, he will leave, and if he has time will notify this office.

OPERATOR.

SEDALIA, *October 8, 1864—9 p. m.*

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR,
Fort Leavenworth:

Rebels burned Syracuse Depot and La Mine and tank, and also Otterville Depot to-day. We expect to fight here to-night. We are prepared and ready. We do not know force of rebels. I sent out to find break. Ran into their pickets near railroad track, and from their story I give this information. Other scouts report their coming but give no reliable account of their force. We are in the dark about it. Will know soon. You may miss me at any moment.

OPERATOR.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES, *Lawrence:*

Lines all cut east of Pleasant Hill. Have your troops at Olathe and Paola on lookout for a raid. Governor is going to call out militia. Anderson, you know, was reported near Lexington yesterday. It may be Marmaduke.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *October 8, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

General Thayer thinks no train should go down till it has 2,500 men and six pieces of artillery. He has supplies for two months, and feels pretty safe. Says he will hold out to the last extremity. He desires all men of his command gathered at this post to go when the train does. Received his letter to-day.

C. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

MOUND CITY, *October 8, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I am much obliged for the information in your message of yesterday evening. Would like very much to march toward Jefferson City. My command and myself are thoroughly acquainted with the route.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel.

MOUND CITY, *October 8, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Government hay burnt on the night of 5th at Lamar, by guerrillas, twenty-five miles southwest of Fort Scott, south and east of my subdistrict. The whole country swarms with small bands of guerrillas. I keep my scouts out twenty-five miles in all directions. Cannot be surprised. Can hold Fort Scott against any cavalry or guerrilla force.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel.

MOUND CITY, *October 8, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I am anxious to hear from General Fisk, as much depends on his success in regard to our eastern border. Is there anything from him that I can get?

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Mound City, October 8, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade:

SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 2d instant. The dispatches to General Halleck and Colonel Blair have been forwarded as per your

request. We have reports here to the 7th that Price is moving north. At last accounts he was as far north as Jefferson City. General Fisk is doing very good work. His force is, however, too small to hold Price in check for any considerable time. The probability is that he will be re-enforced by General McNeil within the next forty-eight hours, and in that event the combined forces of Fisk and McNeil will be sufficient to contend with the rebels wherever they may meet. I expect to be ordered into Missouri to assist in checking the rebels in their progress north, and if that be the case I think the Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry will not be the last to strike when called upon to do so. I am anxiously awaiting the order for the last two days. I shall be ever pleased to co-operate with you and render any assistance in my power.

Yours, truly,

C. R. JENNISON,
Col. 15th Kans. Vol. Cav., Comdg. 1st Sub-Dist. of South Kans.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 8, 1864.

Col. C. R. JENNISON, or
Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Commanding, Fort Scott, Kans.:

SIR: I still desire that no train should leave Fort Scott till further advices from me, for I am still of the opinion that it will be the intention of the enemy to attack the first train down. But the enemy cannot remain much longer north of the Arkansas. The want of supplies and grass dying will compel him, probably by the 1st of November, to retire south. Then it will be comparatively safe for the train.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 8, 1864—1 p. m.*

Major CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have sent one scout from Independence direct east; one of sixty men from here northeast toward Lexington; one of sixty-five east toward Warrensburg (Herman went with them); one of twenty south to Harrisonville. Scout that returned last evening brings no news of importance.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 8, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major CHARLOT,
Fort Leavenworth:

Shall I keep the two companies at Independence or move them here?

J. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

Colonel FORD, *Pleasant Hill:*

Dislike to move away that force, but you must judge. You are on outpost duty, and all your force must fall back if large force moves against you.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

Colonel FORD, *Pleasant Hill:*

What was reported Anderson near Lexington may be Marmaduke. If very heavy force approach you will, of course, fall back. Lines may be cut everywhere, and this precaution is given for you in case we are not in communication.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 8, 1864—9.25 p. m.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT, *Fort Leavenworth:*

Enemy marching on Sedalia. If the telegraph is cut would it not be well to keep up an express between here and Olathe? Express started from here and Olathe in the morning, meeting half way and returning.

FORD,
Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

Colonel FORD, *Pleasant Hill:*

Good idea. The moment wires are cut behind you start expresses to supply them.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

Col. R. T. VAN HORN, *Kansas City:*

I understand Colonel Ford has arms which can be used by your militia. If not I will do the best I can to help you. Those at Saint Joseph are in charge of General Craig in absence of General Fisk, and, like others, will be for use as fast as men turn out. All your people should be organized and drilling.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *October 8, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Colonel Ford has no arms. I have all I can procure in use. Can you send me any by to-morrow's boat—say 250, with accouterments and ammunition, say 50,000 rounds? Citizens out this evening, but two-thirds armed.

R. T. VAN HORN.

KANSAS CITY, *October 8, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I believe I can go to Liberty Arsenal without attack. Citizens wish me to stay here, fearing attack. Will you give instructions? If not I shall push on.

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

Col. CHESTER HARDING:

You can judge best as to your progress. Colonel Ford on the look out from Pleasant Hill. I hope the stores will be brought away from Lexington. I know of no force but Anderson's this side Jefferson City. Anderson was reported as having 500, but you can get telegraphic news as to dangers at Lexington, and act with prudence and your own best judgment.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

Major HILLIARD,
Weston:

Fighting all day yesterday outside of Jefferson; our loss, killed and wounded, not exceeding 40. Fighting ceased about 6 o'clock last night; is expected to proceed to-day. Lines down this morning. Our troops in good spirits and forces moving to strengthen them.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

J. L. THOMPSON,
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Atchison:

Direct ferry-boat to have pilot-house and engine room protected against rifle-balls. I require all boats on the river to do so. Our troops at Jefferson did well up to dark last night. Lexington was threatened by guerrillas yesterday. Lines cut this morning. All the State militia will be called out to meet any emergency.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 8, 1864.*

CAPTAIN OF STEAMER EMILIE,
Weston:

Have the pilot-house and engine room of your boat well protected against rifle-balls and be on the alert for rebels. I shall require all boats running in my command to do this. Rebels are burning depots east of Sedalia, and an attack is anticipated on that place to-night. Nothing from Jefferson City to-day.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Copy to commanding officer at Weston.)

LAWRENCE, *October 8, 1864—12 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Pickets have been firing about twenty shots in a southeastern and south direction. Drums have been beating and citizens turning out. Troops are marching by. I will go out and see and let you know. We expect to be attacked to-night.

OPERATOR,
Lawrence.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
No. 101. } *Omaha, Nebr. Ter., October 8, 1864.*

I. Lieut. Col. William Baumer, First Nebraska Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the post of Omaha, Nebr. Ter., relieving Capt. H. F. C. Krumme, Company D, First Battalion Nebraska Veteran Cavalry, who will turn over all post records and property to Lieutenant-Colonel Baumer, and return to duty with his company.

By command of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, October 8, 1864.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have no hesitancy in stating that there has existed such a state of Indian hostilities on the route from here to Atchison, Kans., during the last two months, as to render it utterly impossible for the Overland Mail Line to continue its trips; and while I in common with this entire country have suffered great inconvenience by reason of the suspension of the mails, I cannot as a just man say that any blame whatever attaches to the carrier. I have lived in this country from its settlement; have been now two years in command of this military district, and consequently I feel competent to judge in this matter, and I do it the more freely because over 200 miles of the line has been all the time under my protection, and most of the time twice as much as that named above.

I am, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel First Cavalry of Colorado, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
No. 38. } *Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 8, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

V. The march of the expedition against Apache Indians, ordered to go under Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett, and then under Colonel Brown, if it has not already commenced, is suspended until further orders. Captain Cooke's company (F) First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, complete, will proceed without delay via the San Diego Crossing to Fort Cummings, N. Mex., and there take post. On the arrival of this com-

pany at Fort Cummings all of the troops of the Fifth Infantry California Volunteers now at that station will proceed to Las Cruces, N. Mex., and there take post.

VI. Now the Navajo war is done, the post of Fort Canby will be evacuated and discontinued as a military post, and Major Shaw will move all supplies and materials which will be of further service to Fort Wingate, N. Mex., to which point he will march with the garrison of Fort Canby without delay. It is presumed that all this can be done within one week after the receipt of this order. Major Shaw will report the exact date of the abandonment of the post. He will then proceed to and assume command of Fort Cummings, N. Mex.

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VIII. Maj. Joseph Smith, Fifth Infantry California Volunteers, with all the troops of that regiment now serving at Fort Goodwin, Ariz., will proceed at once to Las Cruces, N. Mex., where they will take post preparatory to being mustered out of service. All quartermaster employés not needed at Fort Goodwin, when the strength of its garrison is thus reduced to one cavalry and one of infantry, will come with the troops to Las Cruces and there be discharged. The chief quartermaster will give detailed instructions with reference to what employés may be retained.

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By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

BEN. C. CUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 8, 1864.

Maj. R. H. ROSE,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth:

MAJOR: You are respectfully informed that your dispatch of 28th ultimo announcing the fact of your having relieved Major Clowney in the command of Fort Wadsworth, according to the order of the brigadier-general commanding, has been received. It is to be regretted that the buildings have not been more rapidly advanced than your letter intimates. General Sibley depends upon your known energy to push them forward to completion as rapidly as practicable. You are instructed to send down under safe guard all the horses of the companies of cavalry now at Fort Wadsworth to Fort Ridgely, where orders will be given for the proper disposition of them with the exception of those for mounting one company for scout and other duty. Grain for 100 animals for the winter has been forwarded by the last train and this must be husbanded with great care and be fed only in half allowances for the present to the animals called to perform active service or hard labor. The 100 mentioned will embrace the post teams and such horses as will be retained at the post for such service as may be indispensable during the winter months. The cost of grain and other articles of every description is so high and the price of transportation to the post under your command so enormous that you are instructed to exercise the most vigilant supervision over all the branches of the service, so as to prevent every unnecessary expenditure and to enforce the most stringent economy. The orders for the issue of rations, &c., have been given in detail to Major Clowney in previous dispatches,

and you will be governed thereby. You will also report frequently all the information you may obtain relating to the movements of Indians and all other matters of importance, including the progress of the work at the post.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, Minn., October 8, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that on the arrival of the expeditionary force, under Colonel Thomas, to-day, I ordered Lieutenant Darrow and his detachment to proceed to Fort Snelling and report to the commanding officer of that post. My reasons for doing so are that some of the men under his command will have to be mustered out of the service soon, and as the necessity of his remaining here has ceased since the arrival of the troops under Colonel Thomas, while the scattered condition of Company K makes it desirable that Lieutenant Darrow should return to it, I hope that my action will have the approval of the commanding general.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., October 9, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of affairs at this post: Everything has been quiet since the date of my last report, the enemy not having been seen. I have received information from Mr. Pierce, consul at Matamoras, also from other sources, that the rebels are greatly disappointed at the turn which Mexican affairs have taken at Matamoras. They had expected that they would be able to purchase, or by some means obtain possession of, a part of the artillery which was at that place from Cortina. The surrender of Cortina to Mejia and his acknowledgment of the authority of Maximilian of course destroyed all such anticipations. I have understood that many tempting proposals were made by Ford to Cortina with a view to obtain part of the artillery, all of which were steadily refused. On the 29th of September Mejia took possession of Matamoras on the following terms: No French were to be allowed to enter the city, and all French troops were to leave Bagdad and the surrender made to Mexican troops alone. These terms were carried out. The French troops at Bagdad have been withdrawn to their vessels and the place occupied by Mexican forces. I am unable to determine whether this state of affairs is favorable to the interests of the United States or not. I have been informed by some Mexican refugees lately from Matamoras that a Confederate flag was

flying at that place, and that Confederate officers are received with great cordiality by the party of Mejia. The instructions received by me through department headquarters with regard to the Mexican refugees have been carried out. The refugees appear to be very well pleased with the manner in which they have been treated, and many are enlisting in the U. S. service for the period of one year. All the officers and most of the men, however, have a desire to return to their homes as peaceable citizens of Mexico, and I anticipate a request from Mejia that they be allowed to do so. If such a request be made I shall allow them to return unarmed, on condition that we secure some remuneration for the subsistence furnished. The health of the troops under my command is steadily improving, and I am confident that ere long all symptoms of scurvy will disappear. The steamer Alliance arrived here last Monday morning, the 3d instant. During the night of the same day she experienced a severe norther and was blown on shore. Her not being able to get off until this morning accounts for the delay of my dispatches.

Hoping that this will meet with your approval, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding U. S. Forces, Brazos Santiago, Tex.

MORGANZA, *October 9, 1864.*
(Received 5 p. m.)

Major-General REYNOLDS:

I have just received the following. Shall I send a force to attempt to seize the cattle?

STEAMER MAGENTA, *October 9, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Morganza:

While passing Jackson's Point, about fifty miles above Morganza, an hour ago, we observed a large lot of cattle, probably 400 or more, which had just been driven over the river from the Louisiana to the Mississippi shore. There were seven skiffs on the Louisiana shore and two on the Mississippi shore at the time of our passing. After passing the two skiffs started back toward the right Louisiana bank as if to rejoin the seven and bring more cattle over. Have just advised a gun-boat of the above at this place. Is probably ten miles below Jackson's Point. We have no force on this steamer which could be of any avail in arresting this movement.

Very respectfully,

JNO. LEVERING,
Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-General Reynolds.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER,
Morganza:

The major-general commanding directs that you take the cattle, if you can; at all events, endeavor to prevent more crossing. If practicable send word to Dana or your troops on east side of river to look out for the cattle already over.

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 9, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

Colonel Ritter has just returned to Pine Bluff from a reconnaissance to Monticello and reports that the rebels have withdrawn to the south side of the Saline, and he thinks they have gone to Camden. The cavalry crossed at Mount Elba and the infantry and artillery at Warren. When Monticello was evacuated a brigade was bridging the Arkansas, but they have withdrawn also. I do not know the cause of their sudden movement, but shall watch them closely. I have ordered one brigade of General Dennis' division to Devall's Bluff, where they reported, 1,100 strong, last night. I have sent the detachment of my veteran regiments, which have been detained, north to join their regiments. The Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, now guarding the railroad, will go out of service by expiration of term on the 5th of November. Am I to have any troops in the place of those that have been taken from me?

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS:

I have ordered General Clayton to send the Third Minnesota up. The rebels have withdrawn to the south side of the Saline. Colonel Ritter thinks they have gone to Camden. I do not know what they are about, but shall be on the *qui vive* for them. I am told that they are very much alarmed for the safety of Price and Shelby. We must look for them to return soon.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 9, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

Colonel Ritter has returned. He confirms what I formerly reported. The enemy have withdrawn their troops from this side of the Saline. Colonel Ritter believes they have gone to Camden. The cavalry crossed at Mount Elba and the infantry and artillery at Warren. At the time the evacuation of Monticello took place a brigade was upon the Arkansas preparing to bridge the river. It has also been withdrawn. I suppose you desire Colonel Ritter to return to Little Rock. The Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry can also be spared. Shall I order them up on the first boat? Is there any news from General Grant?

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 9, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CLAYTON:

Send Colonel Ritter with his cavalry to Little Rock. Retain the Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry and send up the Third Minnesota Infantry. The surgeons recommend this as a sanitary measure for the Third Minnesota.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 272. } HDQRS. U. S. FORCES AT PINE BLUFF, *Pine Bluff, Ark., October 9, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. The Third Minnesota Veteran Volunteer Infantry are hereby relieved from duty. The commanding officer of the regiment will turn over to E. J. Barnes, captain and acting assistant quartermaster, all tents belonging to his command, and will have his regiment in readiness to proceed to Little Rock by the first boat. All enlisted men of the regiment on detached duty at this post, except those on duty at these headquarters, are also relieved from duty and will report to their company commanders without delay.

By order of Brigadier-General Clayton:

S. MONTE CAMBERN,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 9, 1864—12 p. m.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding at Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that a flag of truce has been received by him this day from General Cooper, and from information received from a woman taken prisoner at Cabin Creek on the 19th instant, is satisfied that Cooper with his whole force is moving this way. Gano and Watie are with him, and on the 5th instant were encamped near Perryville. Is the river fordable at, above, or below Gibson at this date? Send out scouts on the roads leading east, south, and west, and see whether you can learn anything of the movements of Cooper or of any portion of his army. The movements of and information from the enemy indicate an attack on Fort Smith, yet it may be only a feint on this place, while the real design is to attack you. You are directed therefore to be vigilant and gain if possible some reliable and positive information relative to their designs.

Respectfully,

OWEN A. BASSETT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864—3.20 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Are we in danger here from Price? Inform me.

THOS. CARNEY,
Governor.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 9, 1864—5.05 p. m.*

Governor THOMAS CARNEY,
Leavenworth:

I think no effort should be spared to secure yourselves from Price, who will move west. But if you all combine with General Curtis in arming, and thus free his force to attack the advance, or marauding parties Price sends ahead, he will be hindered in his movements and overtaken by our infantry and what mounted force we have, and compelled to forego his desire of plundering Kansas.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 9, 1864—3.50 p. m.*

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, Saint Louis:

The commanding general has information that the heavy body of bushwhackers have crossed the river and gone south. He desires the road to be opened at the earliest practicable moment. General Douglass wishes a train sent through to Macon to-morrow, under suitable guard. Telegraph General Douglass when the train will leave, and when it will be likely to arrive at Macon.

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 192. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 9, 1864.*

I. General Orders, No. 107, current series, from these headquarters, having been promulgated to provide for local defense against bands of bushwhackers and other disturbers of the public peace, and for the maintenance of law and order more effectually than could be done by calling out the Enrolled Militia, as well as to engage all good citizens in the work, it is therefore ordered that all citizen organizations for local defense in this State conform to the provisions of that order.

II. These organizations will be legalized both for State and U. S. service by being denominated Provisional Enrolled Militia, and the company and regimental rolls will state in the heading the object of the organization.

III. All company or regimental rolls must in future be indorsed as follows, viz: It is hereby certified on honor that all the within-named persons are loyal men who may be safely intrusted with arms and relied on to use them in obedience to law and the orders of the U. S. or State officers placed over them, and that the officers herein named are the choice of a majority of the men of the company (or regiment) and worthy of command. This certificate must be signed by the commissioned officers of the State or the U. S. service, highest in rank, on duty in the locality in which the company or regiment is raised, or by the county committee of public safety, and when practicable should be sent through the U. S. district commander, who will indorse thereon his opinion and such recommendation respecting the organization, arming, or calling into service of the company as he may deem best for the public good. When the rolls cannot be sent to the district commander by reason of distance, or other serious obstacles, they will be sent to these headquarters direct with the letter of explanation.

IV. Each commissioned officer must forward to these headquarters with the rolls of his company (or regiment) a copy of the oath required by the State laws from officers of the Enrolled Militia, duly taken and subscribed by him.

V. When arms, ammunition, and equipments are to be drawn, to save time, proper requisitions for them should be made, signed, and sent with the rolls.

VI. When these organizations are thus formed, and the rolls approved by the general commanding, the companies will be accepted and their officers commissioned as Provisional Enrolled Militia, for the special purpose of local defense and the preservation of law and order.

VII. Except in cases of extreme public danger no organization thus called out will be ordered to go beyond the limits of its own county, nor will it be permitted to go into neighboring counties, unless to pursue or meet marauders or other public enemies, or to arrest fugitive criminals from its own county.

VIII. To legalize the issue of arms, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, &c., to the organization of exempts, formed during the recent raid, they may be considered as having been formed under General Orders, No. 107, and their rolls will be entered at the State headquarters, where they will be placed on the records for such organizations.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 9, 1864.*

Col. C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reached here to-day from mouth of Gasconade River. A small force of rebels near that place yesterday morning. Reported fighting at Castle Rock yesterday, thirty miles from the mouth of the Osage River. I shall await further orders at this place.

J. W. MAUPIN,
Captain, Commanding Dispatch Boat.

HERMANN, *October 9, 1864—2.40 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

I have just arrived here on steamer Denver by order of Major-General Pleasonton. The Denver draws three feet and a half of water and was aground once; rubbed several times. Boats of two feet and a half can run from Washington to Jefferson City. There are no guerrillas to be seen on the river. General Pleasonton desired me to return with the dispatch boat Isabella; he needs it at Jefferson City. I did not leave Jefferson City till 7 a. m. owing to various detentions at Jefferson City. There was nothing new from the front at 6.30 o'clock this morning. The bridge over the Moreau Creek, some four miles from Jefferson City, is burned and is a total wreck. The block-house is uninjured. Osage bridge is burned; one span near the center still standing, but seems to have been fired. The bridge at Bear Creek seems good; also two near Saint Aubert Landing. The Gasconade is entirely gone; some of the track and two culverts east of Gasconade destroyed. Two engines, Nos. 29 and 34, and thirty-four cars were burned about five miles from Hermann; three cattle-cars and two flat-cars still there apparently good. The bridge at that point is destroyed. A portion of the telegraph wire is gone between here and Gasconade. General Pleasonton desires to know where General A. J. Smith now is. I shall go on steamer to Washington and leave for Jefferson City on Isabella as soon as practicable. Please telegraph to that point any information or instructions as I intend to make Jefferson City to-morrow p. m. if possible.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

BOEUF CREEK, HUTTON'S FARM,
October 9, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I am seventeen miles from the Gasconade and will go from here to Hermann unless I hear good accounts from the front to-day. If I should cross the Gasconade it will be impracticable for us to cross the Osage, as I have no means of crossing, and the enemy holding the west bank. I will meet Mower at Hermann. Send up on the boats plenty of rations, field. General Pike is eight miles behind us. I have no reliable news from Jefferson City. Colonel Catherwood is on the Gasconade with orders to send a reconnoitering [force] as far as Linn, also to examine the fords.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 9, 1864—8.37 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
In Field:

Price left Jefferson City and moved toward Sedalia. The general wishes you to send your cavalry to report to Pleasonton at Jefferson City. General Pleasonton will take the cavalry advance. Where shall I send your fleet of boats? Mower will join you in a few hours D. V.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 9, 1864—2 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
In the Field:

The head of Mower's column leaves here on steam-boat this evening via the Missouri, and will reach Hermann to-morrow night. Staff officers will accompany it and await your orders. Mower will stay here until his ammunition and transportation arrive, and will then proceed by the quickest route to Jefferson City and such other points as may seem best. My present information as telegraphed you by Colonel Du Bois this a. m. leads to the belief that one ought to push the enemy and gain the Warsaw route. Were you on boats Boonville would be the best point, for from there you could reach Sedalia in one day and compel a fight or retreat; that would secure the country north of it from plunder. As you are not you can possibly reach Jefferson sooner by land. Use the best information and form your judgment as to that way which will most rapidly advance you. Two hundred and fifty supply wagons are at Rolla for use.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Boeuf Creek, October 9, 1864—11 p. m.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Recent news just received prompts me to go forward. I will leave for Jefferson City in the morning, and reach it if I have to swim the Osage.

I have ordered forward the cavalry to report to General Pleasonton, or if he has left to follow him up. I have ordered Mower forward to Jefferson City, where I will join him. Price has undoubtedly gone to Sedalia, and will not strike the Missouri River again. Send the boats to Jefferson City, and if I follow by land I will discharge them. I have just received a copy of Pleasonton's and Fisk's dispatch to you, dated 8th instant. I have ordered General Pike to Washington, to return to Saint Louis with his command. Please order transportation by rail to carry him down, one battery and about 2,500 men.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Boeuf Creek, Mo., October 9, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Merrill Horse:

You will proceed early to-morrow morning, with your command (leaving one squadron to report to me), on the road to Jefferson City, and report to Colonel Catherwood should you overtake him before reaching Jefferson City; if not, follow him up and report to him wherever he may be found. Get what supplies you may need at Jefferson City.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Boeuf Creek, Mo., October 9, 1864.

Colonel CATHERWOOD,
Commanding Cavalry in Field:

You will immediately collect your command and proceed with it as rapidly as possible to Jefferson City and report to Major-General Pleasonton. In case General Pleasonton has left no instructions for you, you will follow and report to him wherever he may be found. Get your supplies at Jefferson City.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 9, 1864—6.50 p. m.*

Colonel GALE,
Fifty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia, Washington:

March with your regiment to Franklin. Report this order to General Smith and any superior officer with you before you obey it.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *October 9, 1864—7.25 p. m.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Your order by dispatch is received. Will march by Tuesday. Have reported to General Smith and commander of the post at Franklin.

D. Q. GALE,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER,
Commanding Division, &c., Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: You will proceed without delay on steamers, with such of your infantry and artillery troops as you may have prepared for field service, to Hermann., Mo., on the Missouri River, and report your command to Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith. Such of your troops as remain here will be forwarded to you by the same route, with the exception of the cavalry. A fleet of steamers are at Saint Charles. They are ordered to Hermann to report to General Smith. You will assume control over this fleet if necessary. Please furnish a guard for 2,500 rounds of artillery ammunition on board of one of the steamers at Saint Charles for Jefferson City. The officer in charge has orders to report to you. Communicate frequently and freely to these headquarters on all subjects.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 9, 1864—9.15 a. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Jefferson City:

Dispatch of 6 a. m. 8th instant received. General Smith will send you his cavalry, Mower his cavalry, and with them the general wishes you to hurt Price as much as you can. Communicate with Curtis at Leavenworth. Please tell General Fisk the general thanks the officers and men, who with so much labor and courage have saved Jefferson City. Their efforts are fully appreciated. Will send all you ask for.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 9, 1864—3 p. m.*

General PLEASONTON,
Jefferson City:

I don't desire the troops to go home. I want every available man under McNeil and Sanborn put after the rebels to harass and delay their march. When Mower's cavalry comes up you will have 5,000 or 6,000 men who will fight. You will have command of the whole, and will push and hurt the enemy to the utmost.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 9, 1864—4.55 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Please send me Battery K, Second Missouri Light Artillery, now in Saint Louis, Mo.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 9, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Jefferson City:

It may have been well to send troops to Boonville, but I think not to Lexington. If the enemy goes north, so much the better for us; we gain time to intercept him. If he moves rapidly with a battery he can intercept your boat power; if he finds your garrison weakened he can turn on you and do you mischief before we can reach you. Having a good garrison you can push your cavalry out after them vigorously and fearlessly. They will soon know your status, and the non-arrival of General Smith might not be well for you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 9, 1864—9.40 a. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Rolla:

Send word to Springfield to draw in all supplies of forage and provisions, and prepare to fight. I expect to hear a good report from the troops there if they are attacked.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 162. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., October 9, 1864.

Col. Thomas C. Fletcher, Forty-seventh [Missouri] Infantry Volunteers, is hereby ordered to proceed to Saint Louis and report to the general commanding Department of the Missouri. He will give to the same all information he has about military affairs in the Rolla and Southwest Districts, and deliver official papers from these to department headquarters. On arriving at Franklin he will see that telegraphic communication is restored between that place and Rolla, and our efforts in this regard properly met with.

By order of Col. Albert Sigel:

H. W. WERTH,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Jefferson City, October 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jefferson City:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report for the information of the major-general commanding that I have sent Captain Steger with the party who went west to find the dead of my command, with orders to obtain all the information he could, particularly relative to the movements of General Smith, and report as soon as practicable. He left about 1 p. m.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 9, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Cassville:

Price is carrying out the conscript act. Collects all from sixteen to sixty with such arms as they can get. Look out for rations. If you can get corn meal and flour get all you can use.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 271. } *Springfield, Mo., October 9, 1864.*

I. Col. John D. Allen, commanding Seventh Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, will establish his headquarters at Springfield, Mo.

By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTH PROV. REGT. ENROLLED MISSOURI MIL.,
Mount Vernon, Mo., October 9, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I received a dispatch from Lieutenant Christian, of my regiment, stating that he with a scout of twenty-seven men and Lieutenant Hutchison, of Company G, ran on a bunch of rebels about twenty-five in number, fifteen miles southwest of Neosho; killed 6 dead on the ground and wounded several others, capturing some 10 or 12 horses, 10 stand of arms, together with a quantity of household plunder, a negro woman and child. I am destitute of any reliable information. I have a scout out west who has not returned. Will be in to-day. As soon as they arrive Captain Morris will move immediately to Springfield, in pursuance of orders, &c. I will endeavor to keep you posted as to the rebels in this section. Please inform me, if you can, of the raid east.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. ALLEN,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 9, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Your guns issued. We expect a supply every hour; will send you some if possible. My scouts report Shelby approaching Lexington in force. Stores being sent across the river by post commander. If this is true he probably intends a dash in this direction. Can you help me in case of an emergency?

JAS. CRAIG,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES CRAIG:

There was little or no force at Lexington, and the provost-marshal was ordered to ship stores up river. I sent steamers down to bring them away, and about that time approaching rebels were reported near Lexington 500 strong. This probably induced provost-marshal to send stores to north side before Colonel Harding got there. Operator at Independence reports Lexington taken and enemy advancing on that place. Operator at Sedalia reports the mischief in his front yesterday done by seventeen bushwhackers and no news this morning. Will help you if I can.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HAMILTON, *October 9, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

No news from Lexington to-day. All quiet. The operator is sober and very accommodating to me. The militia are all notified to be ready at a moment's notice. On account of forage I do not think it advisable to place any more on duty unless the necessity is greater than I now think it is.

W. D. McDONALD,
Major Thirty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 9, 1864—11.17 a. m.*

Captain MAYO,
Glasgow:

The general commanding wishes you to send out scouts and get all the information you can and report the same here.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

MEXICO, *October 9, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I arrived at Mexico at 4 o'clock this morning. Left Jefferson City at 4 p. m. yesterday. Traveled fifty miles last night, and ready this morning to receive and obey any orders you may find necessary to make for the protection of North Missouri.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, *October 9, 1864—10 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Ammunition for Jefferson City is on down train from Saint Charles in charge of Captain Flanigan with escort of 150 men. He has dispatches for you from General Pleasonton. I have ordered one engine to meet him at Saint Charles, that he need not be delayed in reaching your headquarters.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 9, 1864—11.25 a. m.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS:

The general commanding wants from you a full report of the condition of affairs in your sub-district.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

MEXICO, MO., *October 9, 1864.*

Maj. FRANK ENO,
Aide-de-Camp:

I have been in the field four weeks. Traveled fifty miles last night and got to my headquarters this morning. The information I have in regard to the organization of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, received from Major Evans on my return, is that they are rapidly organizing and entering the field. In a few days I will have a very effective force to put down bushwhackers. My information in regard to the armed bands in my district leads me to believe that a very large portion of them have crossed the river to the south side of the river. Cy. Gordon, George Todd, and Thrailkill crossed the Missouri River near Portland. Bill Anderson and company crossed near Boonville. I can hear of no large bodies in my district. Small bands are still committing depredations in the country. As soon as I can get the number of my forces and their whereabouts I will drive the whole band of rebels out. We have eaten all the citizens out of Mexico. Please see the general and have an assistant commissary of subsistence sent to Mexico. My soldiers are suffering for commissary supplies. I have this day sent 150 men down to Saint Charles to guard them up. Give me the supplies at once, and I will do the work. I would like to send a train through to Macon to-morrow to get the road open and have it in perfect running order.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 9, 1864—3.50 p. m.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Mexico:

Your commissary supplies go up this p. m. The superintendent of the North Missouri Railroad has been requested to furnish the trains. All orders to trains must be given through the superintendent of the railroad for security and efficiency. I hope there is no mistake as to the crossings of those guerrillas. I want no stone left unturned to break and destroy them. I have rarely heard of anything we have done to hurt them for the last three weeks, except the wanton burning of Centralia. Destroying our own taxable property is not so obviously advantageous.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 9, 1864—11.47 a. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Saint Charles:

What troops have you?

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT CHARLES, *October 9, 1864—3.20 p. m.*

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

There are no troops at Saint Charles, nor any in the county except fifty militia guarding Perruque bridge. Our citizens are organized and number 500.

A. KREKEL,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 9, 1864—10.10 a. m.*

Maj. J. W. RABB,
Saint Charles:

Wait until General Mower's boats reach you and go with him. Report to him in person.

J. V. DU BOIS.

WARRENTON, *October 9, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

I will be at Saint Charles at 6 p. m. with ammunition and await orders.

J. W. RABB,
Major Second Missouri Light Artillery.

SAINT CHARLES, *October 9, 1864—6.04 p. m.*

Captain BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

What shall I do for guard for ammunition on the boat?

JOHN W. RABB,
Major Second Missouri Light Artillery.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 9, 1864.*

Maj. J. W. RABB,
Second Missouri Light Artillery, Saint Charles:

Put ammunition on board one of the fleet at Saint Charles, captain of the fleet to designate the boat.

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 9, 1864—9.20 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Leavenworth:

The enemy is now retreating toward Sedalia. He will be followed by all that we can send after him. He will have to move slow and stretch out. In the former case we will get a fight out of him; in the latter, with your help, we will cut him up and make him drop his plunder.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 9, 1864—11.45 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Leavenworth:

Price has left Jefferson City and is moving west. I shall follow him wherever he goes.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864.*

Governor CARNEY,
Leavenworth:

Line open to Sedalia. No news in front of that point. The bushwhackers supposed to have done the burning yesterday. General Craig reports from Saint Joseph: "My scouts report Shelby approaching Lexington in force. Stores being sent across the river by post commander. If this is true he probably intends a dash in this direction. Can you help me in case of an emergency?" Shall tell Craig I will do all I can, but my orders are to look out for the southeast.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY,
Leavenworth:

Operator at Independence says the scout just come in from Lexington road and run on to six pickets, and on pursuing them came on to about seventy-five advance guard drawn up in line of battle. The scout mentioned by the operator had been sent out by my orders to feel the enemy reported back of Lexington.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY,
Leavenworth:

Todd commanded the depredators at Otterville, east of Sedalia. He had 108 men and moved northwest. It seems hardly possible that it can be his force reported near Independence. Lexington reports all right. Boats sent down by me, my son, Major Curtis, in charge, not yet arrived. They left Kansas City yesterday at noon. Have ordered all the operators to announce your proclamation. Hope to see you and General Deitzler soon. The militia in Wyandotte are firing a salute on the occasion.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY, *Leavenworth:*

Operator now says scouts report Lexington captured and the advance near Independence.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

[OCTOBER 9, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 53, headquarters Department of Kansas, calling out the State militia, &c., see Part I, p. 468.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864—1 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The operator at Lawrence promised to go out and see what was going on and come back to report unless he was prevented. About ten minutes after he told me that the circuit on the line changed. I have not been able to get anything from him, and the line I think is on the ground. It worked well up to about ten minutes after he told me what I sent you before.

THORP,
Night Operator.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864—8 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Sedalia all right this morning. The excitement last night was caused by seventeen bushwhackers. He has no news from east.

McMURTRIE,
Operator.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864—8 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Lawrence all right. All quiet there this morning.

OPERATOR.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864.*

ALL COMMANDING OFFICERS:

General Rosecrans telegraphs that Price has left Jefferson City and is moving westward.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864—2.45 p. m.*

General J. H. LANE,
Planters House, Leavenworth:

Lexington reported captured and enemy six miles from Independence. Colonel Ford, at Pleasant Hill, telegraphs that Captain Moses is confident he can hold Independence against 500. Line all right to Sedalia.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864.*

General LANE,
Planters House:

Governor has called out all the militia. Will garrison Fort Leavenworth to-night.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT,
Leavenworth:

You will proceed at once to Olathe and report to me for orders.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES,
Lawrence:

Scouts just in from front report Lexington taken and enemy near Independence advancing on that place. This, I suppose, may be bushwhackers or a cavalry force under Shelby. Lines open at Sedalia. Report no news from Price's main force, last reported at Jefferson City.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Same to commanding officers at Wyandotte, Olathe, Paola, Mound City, and Fort Scott.)

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES,
Lawrence:

The Governor has called out the entire militia of the State. I want this given the widest circulation and the most prompt action.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Same to all commanding officers.)

PAOLA, *October 9, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES,
Lawrence:

The militia are called out, but not under my control. The concentration is at Olathe. I consider this wrong. The Miami County regiment should be here, where our supplies and quartermaster's stores are. Were I compelled to draw my troops from here the Government property would be at the mercy of twenty bushwhackers. The men will be gone; the women and children now are scared to death.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Lawrence, October 9, 1864.

Col. T. MOONLIGHT,
Commanding Sub-District No. 2, Paola, Kans.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding the district directs that when the siege guns now en route for Olathe and Paola arrive at their destination that you have them placed in position immediately, and make a sufficient detail from the command at those posts to work them. These details will be kept up and drilled daily in working the guns

until the threatened trouble is over. You will also furnish Capt. B. F. Simpson, acting assistant quartermaster, by detail of soldiers under your command, with the necessary force to carry on the work in his department.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OLATHE, *October 9, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Lieutenant Goble, my adjutant, reports from Oxford, on the line, that artillery was heard in the direction of Independence to-day, commencing at about 3 p. m. and ending at 5.30.

Respectfully,

P. B. PLUMB,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864.*

Colonel PLUMB,
Olathe:

We were in communication with Independence till after 5, and no firing had been heard or spoken of then.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *October 9, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. P. B. PLUMB,
Olathe, Kans.:

General Sykes informs me that Bill Anderson was at Lexington yesterday and Price at Sedalia. Look out for a raid. Every man must have forty rounds of carbine and pistol cartridges each in his box and saddle-bags. Instruct your command on this head.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

PAOLA, *October 9, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. P. B. PLUMB,
Olathe, Kans.:

Keep out numerous scouts from every camp and have messengers ready to order a concentration whenever it is certain the enemy is approaching.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

PAOLA, *October 9, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel PLUMB,
Olathe, Kans.:

I cannot think of moving Company I until its safety is really endangered, of which Captain Greer ought, by scouting, to be enabled to

judge, or in case of a general concentration. That company must be ready to start at any time. Keep scouts continually out into Missouri. There are no troops nearer us than Kansas City and Pleasant Hill.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

MOUND CITY, *October 9, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

You will get the mountain howitzers at Fort Scott ready for the field at once, as I think they will be wanted. See that all of your companies march with their full strength and no shirks are left behind.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel, Commanding.

MOUND CITY, *October 9, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

The following telegram is just received from Major-General Curtis:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864.*

The Governor has called out the entire militia of the State. I want this given the widest circulation and the most prompt action.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

Get every able-bodied citizen under arms at Fort Scott. Send a company of stragglers to the Mission and call in Company E, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, to Fort Scott at once. Call in all your outposts immediately, except the necessary pickets. Have your command ready to move at a moment's notice.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel, Commanding First Sub-District of South Kansas.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 9, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT:

Dispatch just received from Captain Moses, commanding Independence:

Scouts sent out this morning ran onto six of the enemy's advance six miles east on Lexington road. Saw about 50 or 100 drawn up in line. Now look for an attack soon.

THOS. MOSES, JR.,
Captain, Commanding.

I have fifty men on road between here and that place; also sixty northeast of here.

J. H. FORD,
Colonel.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 9, 1864—3 p. m.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am somewhat encumbered with regimental property and transportation. Shall I not better send it all to Olathe or Paola; then I am ready for anything or anybody. Shall send out other scouts as soon as my

present ones come in. All I fear is that they slip between me and Independence, and enter Kansas near Little Santa Fé. Captain Moses answers me he can hold Independence against 500 of them.

FORD,
Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864—3 p. m.*

Col. J. H. FORD:

By all means, Pleasant Hill. Send all unnecessary transportation and cumbrous property to Olathe, and be ready for the occasion.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND COLORADO CAVALRY,
Pleasant Hill, Mo., October 9, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

MAJOR: I have the honor to make to the major-general commanding the department the following report:

The telegraph wire between this place and Independence was cut about 4 o'clock this p. m. Captain Elmer's scout of about sixty men, which went out yesterday morning, returned this evening. Your scouts (Herman and Kelsey) accompany the scout, keeping about three miles in advance and playing off for bushwhackers. They report all able-bodied men as having left to join Price. Sergeant Coy's scout of fifty-seven men, which went out yesterday morning, also returned this evening. Sergeant Coy reports that he had a skirmish with the guerrillas on Round Prairie, killing 1, certainly, and 2 wounded, who, however, got into the bush, the scout getting possession of their horses and equipments. Lieutenant Gravit with fifty men returned this evening from Independence, but saw and heard nothing of importance. I shall start out several large scouts in the morning at daylight. I send this report by Captain Evens, who with an escort of fifty men starts in the morning for the Kansas line with the surplus teams and stores of the regiment.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Have you any tools that you can send down to us immediately to throw up intrenchments? If not, please answer immediately.

GRANT,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864.*

General GRANT,
Leavenworth:

Do not try to move to-night in any effort to fortify. I will send my engineer to-morrow to see you and ascertain what is best.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864.*

Lieut. M. C. CLARY,
Commanding, Wyandotte:

Rebels reported in small force just beyond Independence; be on the alert.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SEDALIA, *October 9, 1864—2.45 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I give you the first reliable report of the trouble immediately east of us. Twenty-five men and engine were sent to Otterville and the La Mine bridge to-day. Track all right; bridge burned slightly at one end, so as to fall; can be easily replaced; tank and depot and one or two houses burned; three citizens killed, two of whom reside in Sedalia. Our casualties not reported. Enemy, under command of Capt. George Todd, numbered 108 men; moved northwest during the night. Were marauding excursion. I have sent men from the bridge to go east till they meet men from Jefferson City or are stopped by force.

Respectfully,

S. T. TRACY.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864.*

S. T. TRACY,
Sedalia:

Thanks for your news. There is a force reported between Lexington and Independence, near Independence. It could hardly be the same. Lexington reports all right there. Am anxious to hear from Jefferson.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

ATCHISON, *October 9, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

GENERAL: The agent of ferry company will take no steps to render the boat bullet-proof until the arrival of General S. C. Pomeroy from Manhattan, Kans. I have required them to commence the work by Monday evening or stop the boat. Please answer if this is your pleasure, or further orders in regard to it.

J. L. THOMPSON,
Provost-Marshal.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 9, 1864—3 p. m.*

J. L. THOMPSON,
Provost-Marshal, Atchison:

Take possession of the ferry-boat and carry out my orders immediately, reporting to me.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, October 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

Stage line has changed route to Cut-Off. Troops not needed at Latham. Living Springs is best place. Makes us 100 miles less line to protect. Stores had better come to Denver; no shelter below. Horse equipments for Third [Colorado] Regiment nearly here. From Julesburg this way should be in this district. Will look out for Blunt's Indians if they come this way.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to inclose a private letter which I have just received from the Governor of Arizona. You see what he says in relation to anticipated Indian troubles, and also what he says with reference to mysterious movements of the secessionists in California and in Arizona. It is all-important that you send me the 2,000 men I asked for in August last. With those and the few men I can raise here the interests of the Government would be more safe. If the War Department would grant me authority to raise and organize a battalion of five companies of 100 men each of Navajo Indians to fight the Indians of Arizona, these latter savages could soon be subdued. The inclosed letter came just as the mail was closing.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

PRIVATE.] PRESCOTT, ARIZ., *September 25, 1864.*

DEAR GENERAL: Our Legislature convenes on Monday, and we have been actively engaged in making arrangements for their reception. I think that any effort to move the capital will be unsuccessful. Our people are becoming quite alarmed at the condition of Indian affairs, and great apprehension is felt that they intend to make a combined raid against us. I hope that you, if possible, will send us a few more troops. As soon as I can do so, I will make arrangements to raise a portion of that regiment. We are making good progress in Prescott, and hope that you will visit us during the fall and see for yourself. How are the Indian troubles on the plains? We are apprehensive that communication will be entirely cut off between Santa Fé and Kansas. General McClellan is reported to be nominated for President. I am glad that he is, for if Mr. Lincoln is not elected, we shall have in him a good man and true, and one that will vigorously prosecute the war. Let us hear from you.

Truly, yours,

J. N. GOODWIN.

P. S.—The secessionists in this Territory and in California are intending to make some demonstration in Sonora, whether in aid of the

French or for an independent nation, I am unable to ascertain. They have recently left California in such numbers as to indicate concert of action. At the same time persons in this Territory suspected of sympathy in that direction have gone to Sonora. One of them was asked what it meant, and replied that the Confederacy was played out, and that he would not live under Lincoln. I think it is a movement in aid of the French.

J. N. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: As you have been informed in communications hitherto sent to your address by myself, the force in this department has been, and is daily becoming, greatly reduced in number by expiration of service. Some few of the California volunteers, a mere handful, re-enlisted as veterans, and efforts are making to get as many more to enlist after they are mustered out as possible. Of the First and Fifth Infantry California Volunteers I hope to be able to raise five or six companies, which I shall organize, including the veterans, and shall designate as the First Veteran Infantry California Volunteers. For this I desire to have the approval of the War Department. Unless I secure the services of the men now as their term of service expires, without waiting to hear from Washington, they will become scattered; many will go to the States, and to California and to the Arizona mines. The exigencies of the service, and the security of our posts and their material, absolutely require that this be done. I beg to request that the War Department will not only approve this, but will direct the Governor of California accordingly, and request that he raise and send to this department the number of companies necessary to complete the regiment. The five companies First Cavalry California Volunteers which were first raised have been mustered out of service. The veterans of those five companies have been assigned to Company B, and Capt. Emil Fritz has been retained to command that company. I hope to be able to fill this company by recruiting men discharged from the other four. When this is done the regiment will have but eight companies. I beg, therefore, that you will direct the Governor of California to raise, organize, and send without delay to this department Companies A, C, D, and E, First Cavalry California Volunteers, to complete its organization. These troops are greatly required here and in Arizona and cannot get here too soon. They should come through the desert during the cold weather. I am endeavoring to fill up Colonel Carson's regiment, First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, but succeed very slowly.

I beg again to call your attention to the exposed condition of this department. You see that I have but a handful of men all told, and you must know that the New Mexico troops, except against Indians, cannot be relied upon as can troops from Colorado or California to fight against Texans. The whole force under my command is necessarily scattered in small detachments, mostly of one or two companies, over an enormous extent of territory. If I were menaced by a raid of even a few hundred men from Texas, even if it were possible to get the troops collected to oppose such raid, I should have to destroy or abandon the material collected at the distant posts. We are liable to have such a

raid come upon us at any day. Then again the Indians of the plains, even though an injudicious peace be patched up with them, will be sure to commence their depredations upon trains the moment the winter has gone by. No peace should be made with them until they are soundly whipped. The winter time is the time to make war upon them. They are then in large villages, obliged to keep on streams where grass and timber can be found, and being embarrassed by their families and by their stores of food, are easily overtaken. They know this, and are, I am informed, asking for peace at Denver, in Colorado. Besides, in the winter time the trains are not crossing the plains, and their chances for robbing have gone by until another season opens, when, if they have not been whipped meantime, they will be sure to recommence their atrocities of this year. Recently some of their emissaries came into Fort Bascom with a white flag and said they wanted peace. I sent word for them to go away; that they talked with two tongues; that while they come here to talk about peace they were murdering and robbing our people on the roads to the north; that they must not come in with any more white flags. They should at once be soundly flogged, and if you would but send the troops asked for in my letter of August 29 I sincerely believe we could this winter teach them a good wholesome lesson which they would not soon forget. Whatever is done about sending re-enforcements to this department should be done at once.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding at Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your very interesting letter of the 28th ultimo in relation to the condition of the Indians upon the reservation at the Bosque Redondo, and have this day forwarded certified copies of it to the Departments of War and of the Interior. Taking into consideration the requirements of paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 37, current series, from these headquarters, and also the fact that Fort Sumner and its dependencies do not constitute a district, and taking into consideration the injunctions of the Sixty-second Article of War, I cannot see how you can avoid assuming command of the troops, for it is yourself who must give orders for what is needful for the service. Captain Bristol is an excellent officer and has my fullest confidence, and you can place him in charge of any particular part or parts of the service at Fort Sumner, but as you see, general, the orders and the law make you the responsible man, and as such I am obliged to recognize yourself as the commander of Fort Sumner. Please forward a report similar to the one already forwarded at the last of each month, showing the condition of affairs at the Bosque Redondo, the progress made in breaking up new ground, in opening acequias, and their length and capacity, and in setting out trees. Last winter nearly 1,400 trees were set out. Some of these died or were destroyed by horses, &c., this summer. Others must be planted in their place. This winter it is my desire to have 5,000 additional trees planted. The avenue should be extended as far as practicable both up and down the river, and trees should be planted on each side of all the large ace-

quias. When they get large they will shade the water and their roots will strengthen the banks. But mainly it is required to have at least this number of trees planted every year to supply fuel to the thousands of Indians when the mesquite roots have all been consumed. Please have a return rendered of all the serviceable plows, hoes, picks, spades, and shovels which you have on hand for the use of the Indians at the end of each month. I desire soon to come down and make a personal inspection of all matters pertaining to the reservation. Pray have every plow running and every spade, shovel, and pick employed in enlarging acequias, in opening new ones, and in grubbing out roots where land must be plowed, and in spading up land for cultivation. I have information that 300 or 400 of the richest Navajoes are now near Fort Wingate on their way in.

Very respectfully, general, I am, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 9, 1864.

Maj. R. H. ROSE,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth:

MAJOR: It may be that the train which last left Fort Ridgely for Fort Wadsworth will not have left to return before this reaches you. In such case the horses to be sent down as directed in the dispatch of yesterday from these headquarters can be brought to Fort Ridgely under the charge of the escort. You will have to exercise a wise discretion in carrying out the instructions so that the animals to be dispatched below may reach a point where they can be properly fed and attended to without unnecessary delay. Colonel Thomas was written to on the 24th ultimo, to leave only the horses of two companies at Fort Wadsworth, but it seems the dispatch did not reach him in time. By the letter of instructions addressed to you, 8th instant, you will perceive that it is the intention of General Sibley only to leave such horses at the post under your command as are deemed indispensable for scouting and other duty requiring a mounted force. The great object is to save the consumption of grain at the post, and to that end all animals that can be spared without detriment to the efficiency of the service should be sent to Fort Ridgely.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., October 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of statements of Horace Bell, scout, John Kennedy, refugee, and Jerry McKenzie, railroad employé.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. R. HERBERT,
Lieutenant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Statement of Mr. Bell, scout:

OCTOBER 9, 1864.

Left New Orleans 23d of September for Morganza. Reported to Brigadier-General Lawler, commanding post. Reached Atchafalaya with 150 men (cavalry) and crossed on a raft under their skirmish fire with the enemy on the 24th. Enemy's camp of 300 cavalry (First Texas) at junction of Yellow and De Glaize Bayous; moved to rear of this camp and remained in the vicinity, watching their movements until dusk. Stopped at Mr. Smith's plantation on Bayou De Glaize; procured a horse and Confederate uniform, and copy of furlough; rode all night, following the bayou; stopped to feed and take a nap two hours before daylight. Was surprised by three men; escaped through the woods, and was guided by a negro to the road that leads from Moreauville to Evergreen; thence struck the Marksville road on the 28th and came upon a party of eight mounted men under command of a Lieutenant Holmes, belonging to Terry's command, going to Alexandria. They questioned me very closely, and made me show my furlough, which they kept, and told me to keep along with their party to Alexandria. Kept across the country and struck the Cheneyville and Alexandria road about twelve miles from latter place. On the 30th rode to their camp within four miles of Alexandria, where I succeeded in getting away from my escort, and slept that night in another camp with some teamsters. These teamsters informed me that there were four gunboats building in the river at A[lexandria]—two of these launched. They had been employed hauling railroad iron for plating. These boats were entirely new, and their casemates were pierced for eight guns—six broadside and one at each end. Could not get any particulars of these boats, but am well convinced that they are actually there. Polignac's division left Alexandria about the 23d of August; attempted to cross the Mississippi at Waterproof, but his troops, principally Texans, mutinied. He returned to Harrisonburg, and from thence started for Arkansas. The entire force sent into Arkansas were Polignac's, Green's old division, Walker's and Major's divisions. The three latter left Alexandria between the 1st and 10th of September. On the 23d of September a body of troops (infantry) 2,500 strong, commander not known, marched from opposite Alexandria in a northeast direction toward Monroe. This force had two batteries of light pieces. At Alexandria there are about 6,000 troops, composed of Miles' Legion and Terrell's men, and also a number of small and disorganized Texan regiments, which are being reorganized. General Buckner commands the post. There are three light batteries—brass and rifled steel guns—also a large siege train. No scarcity of commissary stores or clothing. At Fort De Russy there is a small infantry force and West's battery field pieces. Do not know anything of the number of heavy guns there. There are about 2,000 men, infantry and cavalry, at Marksville; no artillery; a Texan colonel, acting brigadier, commanding; think his name is Hoffman. On the Atchafalaya, in the vicinity of Simsport, was a battalion of Texan troops, mounted, 300 strong. These have been re-enforced by all the troops in the vicinity of Berwick, Vermilion, Opelousas, Washington, and Franklin, who are now concentrated along this river. Colonel Vincent was in command of this column, which was nearly 2,000 strong; no artillery. I left Alexandria on the night of the 31st; bought a horse from a negro and proceeded around Cheneyville, striking the road again fourteen miles above Washington

Reached this place on the evening of the 2d; found 100 of the Fourth Louisiana Mounted Infantry stationed there. Left next morning for Opelousas and went mile and a half beyond. Heard of Vincent's column approaching and waited until they had passed, then fell in with the rear and accompanied them back as far as Washington. Left them on the 4th a mile from the latter place, they continuing their march to Simsport. Debray with his brigade, 1,500 men, and one battery, is in the vicinity of Morgan's Ferry, four miles back of the river. I remained at this point until the morning of the 6th, when I started by the Lyon's Ferry road (new military road) for the Atchafalaya, which I was obliged to swim, and came into our pickets two miles below Morgan's Ferry. Reported to General Lawler on the morning of the 8th at Morganza. While at Washington I learned from a negro engaged in the operation, that a keel-boat, loaded with 200 bales of cotton, left Washington two weeks ago to-day by the Courtableau Bayou into the Atchafalaya, thence up the Bayou Plaquemine to within two miles of the town, where it was concealed in a small bayou to await an opportunity of running in.

HORACE BELL.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Statement of John Kennedy, refugee from Selma, Ala.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

I left Selma Wednesday morning, September 21, and came on cars from Selma to Jackson, Miss. There were no regular troops at Selma at the time I left, only a few militia. At Jackson heard citizens and soldiers say that there were about 2,000 cavalry under General or Colonel Wood. Left Jackson September 24, and came direct to Grand Gulf. Saw no troops from Jackson to river.

JOHN KENNEDY.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Statement of Jerry McKenzie, employé on the Southern Railroad.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

I have been employed by the Southern Railroad Company ever since February, 1864. Left Lake Station, fifty-two miles south of Jackson, Miss., on the 21st day of September, 1864, and came direct to Jackson. At Jackson I saw and conversed with two of the men of General Wood's cavalry brigade; should judge from the appearance there were 200 or 300 men encamped at the old Fair Ground. The men said that the command was going to join Forrest's men up or near Memphis. Saw no troops from Lake Station to Jackson and none from Jackson until near Big Black River. A few miles south of Big Black River saw a few men, judged them to be pickets. I have been employed as an engineer on said road.

JERRY MCKENZIE.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 10, 1864.

Maj. S. C. FARRINGTON,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Nineteenth Corps, New Orleans:

Colonel Dye with 2,000 men and four guns left at 4 p. m. for Jackson's Point to capture the cattle if possible. The Twenty-eighth Illi-

nois, expected from Natchez, is ordered to assist him if necessary. The forces at Simsport and Morgan's Ferry have been withdrawn and are in camp in good condition. Colonel Spicely arrived with his detachment this evening from Bayou Sara. He went out some ten miles, but saw no enemy.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, October 10, 1864.

Col. R. B. JONES,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Lake Pontchartrain:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to inform you that the captain of the steam-boat Savoy will be under your orders whilst lying at Lakeport, in order that you may keep the bayous, &c., on Lake Pontchartrain properly guarded and supplied. She will be required sometimes to go to Fort Macomb and into Lake Borgne, and will receive orders for that purpose from these headquarters, but when at Lakeport she will be subject to your orders.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 10, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM MCE. DYE,
Commanding First Brigade, Third Division:

COLONEL: By direction of the general commanding you will assume command of an expedition consisting of the following troops, viz: 1,000 infantry of Colonel Guppey's brigade, 600 infantry of Colonel Spicely's brigade, 300 cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, provided with five days' rations and forage and 100 rounds of ammunition per man. You will embark your force with as little delay as possible on the steamers Illinois and Chouteau and proceed up the river about fifty miles to Jackson's Point, at or near which place it is reported that the enemy crossed yesterday at 9 a. m. a large herd of cattle, probably 400 or more, with more still to cross. Your object will be to capture on both sides the river, and at all events to prevent the crossing of any more at that place.

I inclose you for your information a dispatch from General Reynolds, directing the expedition, and a communication from Maj. John Levering,* giving the facts as to the crossing, and all the particulars as yet received at these headquarters. You may obtain additional information by inquiring of the gun-boat officers on duty in the vicinity. If, on arriving at your destination, you should find that there is nothing to be accomplished, return at once. If otherwise, you remain as long as you think best, and to enable you to operate successfully the Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, expected at this place from Natchez, is ordered to report to you. An order to stop them as they come down is inclosed herewith.

Respectfully, &c.,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Farrington to Lawler and Lawler to Reynolds, October 9, p. 722.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 10, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER TWENTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS:

SIR: You will report immediately, with your regiment, for orders to Col. William McE. Dye, Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, commanding expedition, at Jackson's Point, and will remain with him until he withdraws from that place.

By command of Brigadier-General Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 10, 1864.

Col. J. J. GUPPEY,
Commanding Third Brigade, Second Division:

You will please detail 1,000 men from your brigade, properly officered, the whole under the command of the field officer next in rank to yourself, and direct them to report to Col. William McE. Dye, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Corps, at the landing in front of these headquarters with as little delay as possible. The detail will be provided with five days' rations and forage and 100 rounds of ammunition per man. Transportation for the supplies and all ammunition over forty rounds to the man will be taken.

By order of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 10, 1864.

Col. E. J. DAVIS, *Commanding Cavalry:*

The general commanding directs that you report 300 cavalry to Col. William McE. Dye, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Corps, provided with five days' rations and forage and 100 rounds of ammunition per man. They will be got ready and embarked on the steamers Illinois and Chouteau with as little delay as possible.

Very respectfully,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Comdg. Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: I send Lieutenant-Colonel Greene to Memphis, through mouth of White River and Devall's Bluff, for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of troops and supplies intended for the Department of Arkansas. Will you do me the favor to give him any facilities in the execution of these duties that may be in your power?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Same to General Washburn.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., October 10, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that I returned to this post this day and resumed the command of the district. On my arrival at Memphis I found a telegram revoking the order detailing me as president of a court of inquiry at Camp Chase. The circumstances of the command greatly changed during my former absence. Two of my regiments, the Forty-seventh Iowa and the One hundred and forty-third Illinois, have been sent north and mustered out of the service. The Sixth Minnesota, which reported to me about 900 for duty, have been reduced by sickness, and sending the sick North, to but 117 for duty this day. Three companies of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry have been mustered out by reason of the expiration of their term of service. The other regiments have been reduced by deaths and discharges. The aggregate for duty this day at this post is 1,272, and for the whole district but 1,615 men. With this force I feel incapable of making any aggressive movements and am only able to do the guard and fatigue duty of the post. Had Price or Shelby turned his attention toward Helena with a force of 5,000 men with my small cavalry squad I could not have been informed of it before they were at the lines. General Canby has ordered the jurisdiction of district commanders to extend to both sides of the Mississippi River. Colonel Forrest at one time and General Chalmers at another have made demonstrations on Islands 60 and 63, occupied by the quartermaster's woodchoppers and contraband camps and protected by my colored troops. I earnestly desire that my forces be increased, and if increased by troops to remain here during the coming winter, it should be at once, in order that they may have time to build huts. The condition of some of the troops is such that I have deemed it essential to send my assistant adjutant-general, Capt. T. C. Meatyard, with this communication to make proper representations to General Steele. Freedmen's Fort and Fort Pinney are garrisoned by invalid troops, organized by Colonel Eaton for special service, in guarding leased plantations. These men are unfit for service, old, diseased, unfit for soldiers, and indifferently officered. The Thirty-fifth Missouri ought either to be consolidated with another regiment or reorganized into a battalion of five companies, or filled up with an additional company (it has but nine) and its ranks filled with recruits from Missouri. Colonel Sackett, inspector-general, U. S. Army, has just finished his inspection here, and he requested the aid of one of my staff officers to accompany him to Little Rock, which is an additional reason for sending Captain Meatyard.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., October 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. S. DENNIS,
Commanding:

DEAR SIR: If you have the troops and are authorized to re-enforce me I beg you to send me as large a force of good well-armed and well-equipped cavalry as you can. My cavalry force is reduced to about

eighty-five men for duty, and I have a small squad unequipped. Captain Meatyard, my assistant adjutant-general, will explain to you the necessity of this re-enforcement.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 69. } HDQRS. DIST. OF EASTERN ARKANSAS, *Helena, Ark., October 10, 1864.*

The undersigned, having returned to this district, hereby resumes command.

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding District of Vicksburg:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith for your information a copy of a communication* received yesterday from Maj. John Levering, assistant adjutant-general, to General Reynolds, and to inform you that I have dispatched a force of 2,000 men, under command of Colonel Dye, Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, to Jackson's Point to capture the cattle if possible.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Dispatch received.† Have called out all the militia to concentrate on the borders in my district. Has Price taken Jefferson City? Keep me posted of his movements and position.

THOS. CARNEY,
Governor of Kansas.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 340. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., October 10, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

37. Col. Lewis Merrill, Second Missouri Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Cavalry Bureau, and will report in person without delay with the detachment of his regiment to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to such duty as General Canby may direct. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Levering to Lawler, October 9, p. 722.
† See October 9, 5.05 p. m., p. 724.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 281. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, October 10, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

9. So much of General Orders, No. 134, current series, from these headquarters, as directs the entire regiment to rendezvous at Pilot Knob, is hereby so modified as to permit the remaining companies of the regiment (Fiftieth Missouri Infantry) to rendezvous at De Soto for muster into the service.

10. The regiments of Illinois troops (100-days' men) on duty in this department are hereby relieved, and will proceed with as little delay as practicable to the different points where they were mustered in to be mustered out of service. They will remain in camp and report their destination through the proper channels to Col. L. B. Parsons, chief of transportation, who will see that they are furnished with the necessary transportation. Settlements for issues of clothing, ordnance, and equipments will be governed by the provisions of paragraph 4, Special Orders, No. 279, current series, from these headquarters. Col. Hugo Wangelin, Twelfth Missouri Infantry, will remain in command until all the regiments have been sent home, when he will report to these headquarters for orders. The commanding general thanks the officers and soldiers of these regiments for the promptitude with which they responded to his call and for their services.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CITY GUARD,
Saint Louis, October 10, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: Having volunteered my services to aid in perfecting the defense of the city of Saint Louis against a threatened attack from the hostile force now in the State, I proceeded, in pursuance of General Orders, 179, from department headquarters, to organize into companies and regiments such of the citizens not included in any other military organization as desired to take up arms and hold themselves in readiness for duty. The result I have now the honor to report to you in the shape of five regiments, two battalions, and several unattached companies, embracing a force of more than 5,000 well-armed men, most of whom are familiar with drill, and many of whom have served out the period of their enlistments in the volunteer regiments recently mustered out. In regard to one of the battalions that formed at Carondelet, it is proper to state that when reported for muster it consisted of from 300 to 400 men, but owing to some misunderstanding on the part of those enlisted the organization has not yet been completed. Subjoined will be found the oath which was administered to these troops by Major Ledergerber, assigned to these headquarters as mustering officer, and also a roster of the command and map* of the city showing company locations. Authority has been given to form several companies of exempts in the county of Saint Louis, but as they furnish their own arms and equipments it has not been deemed necessary to include them

* Omitted as unimportant.

in this enumeration. It was the intention to have organized also a battalion of colored troops, but so far only two companies have been reported, one of which of eighty-seven men is armed and mustered. Brief as this report is, I cannot conclude it without returning thanks to his honor Mayor Thomas for a zealous, untiring co-operation in consummating this organization, and also to the staff officers assigned to duty here, who have been constant in their labor and attention.

Having performed the duty assigned me, and finding the emergency in which these troops were liable to be called out gone by and the tax upon my time greater than is consistent with the proper discharge of other official labors, I ask to be relieved from command. The regiments are all provided with experienced officers of their own selection, and any continuance of the organization that may be deemed necessary to insure future safety to our city can be trusted to them with confidence.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. GRATZ BROWN,
Volunteer Aide-de-Camp, Commanding City Guard.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OATH.

I do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully for the defense of the city of Saint Louis against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever, whether they be armed rebels attacking the city or secret or open enemies attempting to menace the loyal authorities of the city under any pretense whatsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States and the mayor of the city of Saint Louis, and the orders of the officers appointed over me by the commanding general of the Department of the Missouri, according to the rules and articles for the Government of the United States.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Roster of field officers of City Guards.

Command.	Officer.	Headquarters.
1st Regiment.....	Col. Charles A. Fritz	National Guard Armory, Walnut, between Third and Fourth.
	Lieut. Col. W. A. Hequembourg *a*....	
	Maj. E. P. Rice.....	
2d Regiment.....	Col. Charles G. Stifel	Lohman's Hall, Broadway and Jefferson streets.
	Lieut. Col. William S. Stewart	
	Maj. Charles Leistner.....	
3d Regiment.....	Col. Herman T. Hesse	Soulard Market.
	Lieut. Col. William J. Lemp	
	Maj. George Berg.....	
4th Regiment.....	Col. Eugene C. Harrington.....	Weber's Garden, corner Tenth and Franklin Avenue.
	Lieut. Col. Charles Zimmer	
	Maj. Henry Henkel.....	
5th Regiment.....	Col. Dennis T. Kirby *b*.....	
	Lieut. Col. James H. Blood.....	Court-House, probate court-room.
	Maj. Robert J. Rombauer	
1st Battalion	Capt. N. H. Clark	Corner Fifth and Olive, Old Guard.
	Capt. Stark Regue.....	Darby's Building.
2d Battalion.....	Capt. D. W. Burley (colored).....	Fourth street, between Spruce and Almond.
3d Battalion.....	Unorganized	Carondelet City Hall.

a Doubtful if he can accept. *b* Declines, and a new election ordered.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *October 10, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I can hear of no rebel forces in this sub-district. I have repaired telegraph line to New Madrid, and have reoccupied Charleston. Have a small force now near Bloomfield. The principal part of my cavalry went to Pilot Knob with Colonel McLane to bring the wounded here. I have not heard from them since they left Fredericktown, going west. They should be back to-morrow. As soon as they return I will send a large force to Bloomfield and scout that part of the district thoroughly.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 10, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Brigadier-General PIKE:

You have been ordered to Franklin by way of Washington. The general commanding thinks you can march quicker than transportation can be sent you by rail. You will therefore march your command to Franklin, and report by telegraph for orders from that place.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 10, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Colonel WANGELIN, *Hermann:*

Say to the Illinois troops that the interruption of the telegraph lines has kept me from hearing of Price's movements. I have directed transportation for their return. Ask if they will volunteer, while waiting their turn, to put up the trestle bridge over the Meramec. Answer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, *October 10, 1864—3.40 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The universal feeling of the 100-days' Illinois troops is confident belief in the promise made by Major-General Rosecrans when addressing them at Benton Barracks nine days ago, that under no circumstances would they be kept more than ten days from that time, except the enemy was right on their front, which is not the case. They further state that only a very small number of them have ever been employed in such kind of work, or even are habituated to the use of axes or carpenter tools, and would not be able to render the services demanded. All have but one desire, and that is to go home.

HUGO WANGELIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *October 10, 1864—8.30 a. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS, *Chief of Staff:*

I have just arrived here. Did you receive my dispatches from Hermann last evening? General Pleasonton desires to know where General A. J. Smith is. I intend to return on steamer Isabella as soon as I hear from you. Please send instructions if any to this point.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, *October 10, 1864.*

Colonel DU BOIS:

Ex-Brig. Gen. Edwin Price came down on steamer with me. He told a lady passenger his father was going to Leavenworth. General Fisk remarked while I was at Jefferson City that Edwin Price had told him of several of his father's movements that afterward came true, and this may no doubt be worth looking after. If so, the troops at Lexington and Boonville will be gobbled.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, *October 10, 1864.*

Colonel DU BOIS:

Have you anything more to send? If not, I am off on the Isabella at once.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 10, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

Lieut. Col. S. H. MELCHER, *Washington:*

General says go to Jefferson City at once. Report the hour of your departure, and the probable hour of your arrival at Jefferson City.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

WASHINGTON, *October 10, 1864.*

Colonel DU BOIS:

Boat leaves at 1 o'clock. Will probably arrive at Jefferson City about 1 p. m. 11th instant.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, *October 10, 1864.*

Colonel DU BOIS:

Do you want the steamer Denver to remain here to take up any troops, ammunition, or supplies? If not, she will go on to Saint Louis. She can take about 1,000 troops. Ammunition ought to be sent up. Where is the ammunition for 3-inch guns that was sent to Saint Charles?

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 10, 1864—11.20 a. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel MELCHER, *Washington:*

What is the capacity of the Denver for cavalry? How much water does she draw? Artillery ammunition sent.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *October 10, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS:

The Denver draws three feet light. Can take about 100 tons of anything; probably about 250 cavalry is the most. The river is very low and navigation bad. Boats drawing over three and a half feet cannot possibly go up.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, *October 10, 1864.*

Colonel DU BOIS:

There is a small post ferry-boat here, the Bright Star, drawing about sixteen inches light. She can carry 100 tons freight easily in three feet water. I should think it advisable to use her as a dispatch boat from Hermann, or as far as the line may be up to Jefferson City, for a few days. It will be the quickest mode of communicating for the present.

S. H. MELCHER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Jefferson City, Mo., October 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Gasconade County, Mo.:

GENERAL: Major-General Pleasonton, commanding U. S. forces in this vicinity, directs that you send to this place at once all the cavalry you can spare from your command, and that you will send forward a dispatch by couriers advising him how soon you may be expected here. The enemy made a show of force at this place, formed to attack, retired, and is now in Cooper County, moving west.

I am, truly, yours, &c.,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 10, 1864—7.25 p. m.*

Major SIMONSON,
Comdg. First Brig. of Winslow's Div. of Cav., near Melrose:

No news from the steam-boats. Sent a messenger boat from Washington to meet them. They are probably not far from your front on the river now. Send intelligent officers with the scouts to the river, who can learn if they are there or have passed, and where to remain at the river till the boats arrive, and to send you word.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 10, 1864—2.40 p. m.*

Captain HUDSON:

I want your fleet to take on about 1,000 cavalry, Major Simonson's brigade, which will reach Melrose by midnight. Send me word whether you will be at Saint Auberts, Tavern Rock, or what landing near them, by the messenger boat and by messenger to Franklin, when you arrive.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 10, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

Captain MAYO,
Commanding, Glasgow:

Press steam-boats, and don't let any pass up. If any arrive show the commanding officer this order, and say that General Rosecrans directs him to return and report to General Pleasonton.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 10, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

I have sent you word not to send troops up to Lexington, nor [any] force to Boonville, until you are certain the rebels have gone south or west, beyond striking distance. Bring back those you have sent up.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Fisk, with two regiments of infantry and two pieces of artillery, left by boat for Lexington yesterday. Colonel Switzler's regiment and four pieces of artillery left by boat this morning for Boonville. Price passed through California on the way to Boonville yesterday morning, hard pressed by General Sanborn. He left 300 horses behind which I shall send out for. Price is getting short of artillery ammunition. I have furnished Sanborn all I am able to. Please bring up some 3-inch ammunition. Have heard nothing of General Smith's or Mower's commands. Their cavalry could be of the greatest service with Sanborn just now. He has about 3,000 men. Shall do the best possible to save Lexington and Boonville.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your dispatch of 9th via Mexico is just received. I have retained all the troops I found here. I have relieved General McNeil and placed all the cavalry available under General Sanborn, as the most of it was his. I considered him the best officer for that service. He has already done very well. Price will be at Boonville to-night, and unless Generals Smith's and Mower's cavalry arrive here to-night, they will be too far behind to be of much service. I have heard nothing as yet from their cavalry. With the troops sent to Lexington and Boonville and Sanborn's command, this place is stripped, and some other troops should be sent here to hold. There is no telegraph to General Curtis from here. I will endeavor to send your dispatch to him by hand. It will be some time getting there. If the express boat comes here I will try to send it up to Leavenworth.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 10, 1864—3.40 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

The general commanding asks what can you hope from such a small force at Lexington or Boonville, and will not your troops be in danger of capture? Better save the men than the towns. General Smith dispatches that he has heard from you, and will reach Jefferson City if he has to swim the Osage. Mower's advance is on the way. His cavalry will embark to-night near Franklin on boats already on their way to meet them.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 10, 1864—5 p. m.*

Maj. F. S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp:

Your dispatch of 4 p. m. received. I expect the forces sent to Lexington and Boonville with the citizens that are armed and the works at those places to be able to repel any attacks of General Price in connection with General Sanborn's assistance, who is close behind the rebels, and is constantly engaged with them. I had no more troops to send, having only 1,000 troops left here. Please have ample supplies of commissary stores sent here at once, as we are nearly out; also some forage.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 10, 1864—5 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Jefferson City:

If General Price goes to Boonville what becomes of your regiment there? The same question as to Lexington. If Price moves westward through the river counties, is not Boonville the best point of debarkation for our troops to do him injury? The cavalry will come up in good condition, but we shall be disappointed as to time.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 10, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The regiment at Boonville has four pieces of artillery and with the citizens, several hundred who are armed, can make a good stand, particularly as Sanborn is keeping them engaged in rear, and they are short of artillery ammunition. Price's force has not yet been able to stand before Sanborn. A large portion of it is badly armed. Switzler's regiment went to Boonville this morning. Captain Yates, just in from Sanborn, reports General Price left Boonville this morning for Lexington. He is traveling very fast, forty and forty-five miles a day. Sanborn is now thirty miles from him, pushing rapidly at their left flank for Lexington also; General Fisk has besides his two regiments two Napoleon guns, one company of Missouri State Militia, and 300 armed citizens and some good defenses. He has two large steam-boats, and

can send and get troops from Kansas. As soon as Mower's cavalry arrives I will send them by boat as far toward Lexington as possible. The railroad will [be] repaired to the La Mine bridge to-morrow, and, if that is not burned, all the way through to Warrensburg.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General PLEASONTON:

You say Sanborn is on their left flank. If that is our left flank south of them, all right; if not, wrong. I don't consider Lexington worth our attention. Certainly not worth a soldier. What we want is to gain time while the enemy stays north of the railroad. Our troops ought to make Sedalia and Clinton while the cavalry harass them farther north.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 10, 1864—7.15 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Sanborn reports the rebel train as empty. The plunder is carried by the men on their horses, and what goods they cannot carry off in this way they destroy. They are dropping a great many broken-down horses. He estimates their force at 15,000 mounted men and militia and nineteen pieces of artillery. Anderson's and Thornton's bushwhackers joined Price yesterday.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 10, 1864—10.40 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Jefferson City:

Direct General Brown to ascertain what rolling-stock there is west of the Moreau, and to report to me. Where are my citizen guards and their arms? Have every effort made to repair the railroad west. If the La Mine bridge is not destroyed save it if practicable.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 10, 1864.

Colonel SIGEL,
Rolla:

Has Lieutenant Shubert started? If not, please hurry him through; there is no danger on the road. One hundred rebels passed west this morning, supposed to have dispatches for Price.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEOSHO, MO., *October 10, 1864.*

Col. J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Commanding Southwest District Missouri:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform you that there are some 250 rebels in Jasper County near Carthage, under command of Major Piercey. I have called on Colonel Allen to send me 100 men. As soon as they come I will drive Piercey out of this section. I have no news of Stand Watie. There are seventy-five rebels on Butler's Creek, thirty miles south of here. I have sent a spy to Bentonville, Ark. As soon as she returns I will learn the whereabouts of Stand Watie. The rebel force that is in Jasper County is the same force that was in Lawrence County.

Colonel, I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,
MILTON BURCH,
Major Eighth Regiment Cavalry Missouri State Militia.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
No. 272. } *Springfield, Mo., October 10, 1864.*

I. Maj. J. A. Melton, commanding at Cassville, Mo., will immediately move with his command and camp and garrison equipage and all other public property in his possession to Springfield, Mo.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:
J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 10, 1864.

Major COSGROVE,
Lebanon:

Send Lieutenant Shubert word to push the train through to Lebanon. Nothing new from the 100 rebels that passed west to-day.
J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HAMILTON, *October 10, 1864.*

General J. CRAIG:

Lexington had not been evacuated up to this morning. Persons from Richmond think it will not.
W. D. McDONALD,
Major, &c.

GLASGOW, *October 10, 1864—1.40 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

My scouts bring information that Boonville was taken last night by a portion of Price's army. The garrison surrendered, only eight of them escaping. A small force of rebels have crossed to Franklin, opposite Boonville to-day. Price's main force is to be at Boonville to-night. Shelby is reported in command there to-night.
J. E. MAYO,
Captain, Commanding Post.

BROOKFIELD, *October 10, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The Sixty-second Regiment is here, or a portion, say 200, without arms or anything. Shall I turn over the arms and ammunition in my possession to arm them with? I have already issued some that they may be prepared for guard duty. Colonel Moberly reports a force of 500 bushwhackers concentrating at or near Brunswick, and marching this way. The rebels now hold Chariton County. Moberly has near 100 men, all told; balance gone South. He says Southern sympathizers won't do for Federal soldiers, and the Order 107 in his county is a failure. He says he can never be induced to command any more sympathizers. I think he is somewhat excited, and that there is no immediate danger, although he says they are making for our road by order of Price. They sent men in to consult with him, and retreated in good order, to save his men, guns, and clothing. The whole loyal element, including soldiers, have come out with him. How are you, Chariton County?

E. J. CRANDALL.

BROOKFIELD, *October 10, 1864.*

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I evacuated the post at Brunswick, Mo., last night, and brought away my remaining force, extra guns, and all Union men that would follow. Decrease of force and large increase of bushwhackers were the main causes. My men are at Laclede, ready to co-operate with forces on the railroad. I desire a leave of absence to report to Governor Hall or General Fisk in person, and would like to go down on the train in the morning.

WM. E. MOBERLY,
Colonel Thirty-fifth Enrolled Missouri Militia.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *October 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

Being informed by General Rosecrans that the rebel General Price is coming from Jefferson City, Governor Carney, at my request, has called out the militia, and I have declared martial law to secure prompt organization and unity of action. Telegraph lines are interrupted east of Independence, but my pickets in advance of that report only scattering foes. Shall soon have large force on the border or be moving beyond. Will take the field to-morrow, but try to keep within telegraphic communication.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 10, 1864—12.25 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

I notice in the Leavenworth papers a dispatch to you from General Brown, saying that "the rebels captured four guns from Ewing, and at

last accounts nearly his whole command." I am happy to inform you that General Ewing made good his retreat to Rolla with all his guns and his entire command. Please publish this.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *October 10, 1864—12.25 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Leavenworth:

Price's movements are not known, but he avowed the intention of going to Leavenworth. If he will try this it will enable our columns under Mower and Smith and our cavalry to get between them and the Osage, and they will suffer. They spread and struck out for subsistence, therefore your cavalry can boldly strike the head of their columns, and hurt and retard their march. The telegraph lines are so interrupted it will be difficult to communicate with you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864—6 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Dispatch received. Militia of the State collecting; shall give Price a warm welcome if he comes this way. My advance was at Pleasant Hill, Mo., last night. No signs of him this side of La Mine bridge, which rebels burned; infer they moved south of Sedalia. Some cavalry force had been hovering about Lexington, but that place was safe at 3 p. m. yesterday. This morning lines all closed east of Independence.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

Did Price take Jefferson City? I have just received dispatch saying Lamar, Barton County, was burned last night by a large force of bushwhackers. It is important to learn what Price has done so as to judge of his strength or weakness.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Have you any further information from Price's movements?

THOS. CARNEY,
Governor.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864.*

Governer T. CARNEY:

General Rosecrans telegraphs that Price's movements are unknown, but said he was going to Leavenworth. If he does the general thinks

Smith and Mower will get between him and the Osage and hurt him. Colonel Blair reports Lamar burned last night, not a house left. It is about forty miles southeast of Fort Scott, and was done by a large force of bushwhackers.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY:

(And all commanders on all the lines, including Ford's command.)

Rosecrans telegraphs that Price has left Jefferson City and is moving westward.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 10, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Maj. H. H. HEATH,
Provost-Marshal-General, Fort Leavenworth:

We have been scouting here in various directions for the past week. There are no guerrillas or bushwhackers between this and Warrensburg. There are a few small bands of five and ten, amounting to about forty-five altogether, in the Sni Hills, but keep so quiet that we can find but two or three together. Price has sent a force of 1,500 men to cross the river at Boonville. McNeil is following them closely with 2,000 of our cavalry. We can learn nothing from Jefferson City, the lines having been cut on all sides of us as well as all the railroads. All the men employed on the Pacific road have been compelled to quit and are moving for safety to Independence. Every man in this country has gone to join Price, and we found none at home while scouting, except old men unfit for duty.

HERMAN AND TOM,
Scouts.

[OCTOBER 10, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 54, headquarters Department of Kansas, proclaiming martial law, see Part I, p. 470.]

[OCTOBER 10, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 55, headquarters Department of Kansas, relating to assignments of staff officers, &c., to duty, see Part I, p. 471.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General SYKES,
Lawrence:

Rations will go forward immediately. The regular volunteers may now move forward except experts to take charge of guns and fort. The militia will guard the town. Blunt must take the field, as you are unable and I may break down.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

LAWRENCE, *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I will take the field and keep it as long as I can, and had so intended when this emergency arose. If I am to be virtually superseded I respectfully request that orders to that effect be issued, as I cannot remain at my headquarters without a command.

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Lawrence, October 10, 1864.

Capt. B. F. SIMPSON,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Paola, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: The militia of Johnson County and the range of counties west concentrate at Olathe; the militia of Miami and the range of counties west at Paola; the militia of Linn, Anderson, and Coffey at Mound City; of Bourbon, Woodson, &c., at Fort Scott. This will indicate to you where forage is needed. The State troops are expected to bring their own transportation, but I fear not much will be obtained from farmers, &c. Get everything in the best shape you can. I want some five or six scouts who can be relied on kept in your employ for the present. If I go to Olathe you will have to join me, and will be advised in time.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Major-General, Commanding.

OLATHE, *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Have just arrived here and await your orders. I could not cross the Kansas River until this morning.

JAMES G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 215. } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, October 10, 1864.

* * * * * * *

4. Maj. Gen. George Sykes is relieved from duty as commander of the District of Southern Kansas and will report to these headquarters. Maj. Gen. J. G. Blunt will take temporary command of that district, headquarters at Paola and in the field.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. S. R. Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *October 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

What is the latest from Price's movements?

J. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864.*

General J. G. BLUNT,
Olathe:

Have been cut off beyond Independence all day, but stage just arrived there from Pleasant Hill. The telegraph wires cut twelve miles out from Independence. Ford will send express over to Olathe or Paola now that telegraphic news is cut off. How are forces coming in?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *October 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Militia of Johnson and Miami Counties turning out promptly. Have heard nothing from other quarters. Will make inquiry and let you know.

J. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *October 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Colonel Blair reports militia turning out promptly at Fort Scott. Order was only circulated in the country this afternoon.

J. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT,
Paola:

Telegraphic reports from Saint Louis state that telegraph was working to Jefferson City and fighting near there. By this I suppose Jefferson City was not taken.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS, *Paola, Kans., October 10, 1864.*

In pursuance to Special Orders, No. 215, current series, from department headquarters, the undersigned assumes command of the District of South Kansas. Capt. George S. Hampton, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is announced as assistant adjutant-general, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

MOUND CITY, *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I have a force at Osage Catholic Mission, south of Humboldt, also keep the country scouted to Cabin Creek. No possible danger at

Humboldt. Command all arrived at daylight this morning except Major Haas, who was left at Humboldt, with convalescents and detached men, seventy-five in number. Will send a company back if you direct.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864.*

Colonel JENNISON,
Mound City:

Confer with General Blunt as to sending back a company to Humboldt. I had promised that militia should come forward and get guns which I send to Fort Scott. Also confer with Thurston, to whom I made the promise. Perhaps it may now be best to have militia guard Humboldt; but the block-house there must be well supplied with force. It is an exposed and important location.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864.*

Colonel JENNISON,
Mound City or Fort Scott:

Leave one of the regular volunteer companies at Humboldt. The militia will all be brought forward.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864.*

A. THURSTON, Esq.,
Humboldt:

Have directed Colonel Jennison to leave one company militia, all called out. Your guns will be sent forward to Fort Scott where your militia are to assemble. Hurry them forward.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Lamar, Mo., was burned last night entire. Not a house left. Supposed to be done by a large force of bushwhackers. Lamar is forty miles southeast of here.

C. W. BLAIR,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, C. N., October 10, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Commanding Post of Fort Scott, Kans.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 6th instant and report the following: The enemy, commanded by General

Maxey, with Cooper and Gano, are encamped some sixty-five miles south of this on the south bank of the Canadian. The messengers who just came in from Fort Scott report all quiet on the road. A large refugee train is on the way from Fort Smith; will be in probably to-morrow. Nothing of importance from Fort Smith. I send mail. I send with mail eleven men of Company E, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN H. WATTLES,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Scott, Kans., October 10, 1864.

Colonel WATTLES,
Commanding Post, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

SIR: Messengers leave here this morning. The telegraph is working to Sedalia, Mo. Price is fighting at Jefferson City, Mo. Bushwhackers at Independence, Mo. The entire militia of the State called into active service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, Commanding Post.

WESTON, *October 10, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I have closed business here and called the loyal to arms. Can I have the news of Price's advance? Is the ferry to be allowed to run, or will you keep her on that side of the river? The people in the country are terribly excited, and if Price throws pickets across the river there will be trouble here. I am preparing to hold this post as long as possible.

Respectfully,

H. HILLIARD,
Major, Commanding Post.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864.*

Maj. H. HILLIARD,
Weston:

No news from Price's advance. Some bushwhackers near Independence, and some think Taylor's bushwhackers crossed over into Ray or Clay, but I have no certainty of this. Price was trying to take Jefferson City last accounts, with a great army closing in on him. The entire militia of this State are turning out, and rebels better keep shady in Platte. I know of no reason for stopping the ferry. Will see General Davies, who has immediate charge of this district.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864.*

Governor CARNEY, or
Major-General DEITZLER:

I send dispatch just received from Atchison.

J. C. HEMINGWAY,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure.]

ATCHISON, [*October 10, 1864.*]

Governor CARNEY:

At a meeting of the city council this morning the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas information has reached this city that a large number of rebels are now congregating in Missouri opposite this city; and whereas this council is in possession of facts which they cannot doubt that these rebels intend to make a raid on this city and other towns in Kansas:

Therefore be it resolved, That Governor Carney be respectfully requested to call out the Twelfth and Eighteenth Regiments Kansas and order them to protect the border from Doniphan to Port Williams.

Attest:

JOHN BELZ,
City Register.

ATCHISON, KANS., *October 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

DEAR SIR: R. P. West, messenger from Salt Lake City to this place on the Overland Stage Line, has just reached this place. He reports that on the 7th instant Lieutenant Bremer of Nebraska cavalry, while on a scout on Elk Creek (a branch of Little Blue), having only two men with him at the time, was killed by Indians concealed in brush. His men brought off his body and Mr. West saw it at Pawnee Ranch and conversed with one of the men. From all I can learn I am perfectly satisfied that we can expect no peace with these Indians until the Government carries war into their camps and inflicts heavy damage upon them. The patrolling the road and a merely defensive policy, it seems to me, will do nothing. The Indians can assail trains and coaches as soon as they are out of view of military stations, and continue their murder and pillage in small parties as long as they please. We must open war in its most serious form with them, follow them to their fastnesses, and slay without sparing all who can fight. A winter campaign well devised would utterly break their power and learn them to fear if not respect our Government.

With the kindest wishes, general, for your health and welfare, I am, truly, your friend,

B. M. HUGHES,
Attorney for Overland Stage Line.

Mr. Holliday has reached Salt Lake safely after a narrow escape from Indians.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES H. LANE,
Lawrence:

Martial law is proclaimed throughout Kansas and you are published volunteer aide-de-camp.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LAWRENCE, *October 10, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT,
Fort Leavenworth:

Have you any news?

J. H. LANE.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864.*

General J. H. LANE,
Lawrence:

No news. Can't get any connection east of Independence since last evening 5.30 o'clock. All actively preparing for a forward movement. Blunt left for Olathe last night 6 o'clock.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Lawrence:

Send the following by express immediately to commanding officer at Fort Riley:

Capt. J. H. DODGE,
Ninth Wisconsin Battery, Fort Riley:

You will proceed at once by forced marches to Olathe with all the artillery at the post.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 10, 1864.*

Colonel ANTHONY,
Leavenworth:

Your paper speaks of 3,000 being ready in the city, and says 10,000 more will turn out in the State. Do not give clue to numbers. If anything be said talk of 25,000 or 30,000. We must depend a good deal on bluster till we get stronger than we are. The whole enrollment of militia in the State is over 23,000.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Inclosed herewith please find two notes in cipher from Capt. Allen L. Anderson, U. S. Army, in command of Fort Whipple, Ariz. I have ordered a small company of cavalry to add to the strength of his garrison, to proceed with a train of supplies from Fort Wingate to Fort Whipple, and send two mountain howitzers and a good supply of ammunition in the train. This is all I can do at this time. The

traitor Sylvester Mowry recently came into the southern portion of Arizona through Sonora. I had sent orders for him not to be permitted to remain in this department, and he left Arizona for Guaymas, as I hear, and to proceed thence to San Francisco, where he now doubtless is. If there are any treasonable machinations against the Government either in Sonora or in California, you may depend that man, so far as his ability may go, has a hand in it. If you see the papers in his case sent by myself to your office last March you will become convinced that he ought to be arrested and held in confinement wherever he may be. You have been made aware how helpless I shall be with regard to troops by the discharge of California volunteers in November next. The 2,000 good men which I asked for last August are far under the mark of our absolute wants. We invite aggression and trouble from our very helplessness.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ARIZONA,
Fort Whipple, Ariz. Ter., September 25, 1864.

Continued rumors of war from California. If this is true we shall be among the first to suffer. We have not men enough to guard the stock well. Can't have a sentinel at the guard-house. Make prisoners sleep on the sentinels' posts. Do not expect trouble, but I would not be surprised by it. Trains with supplies for this post should have strong escorts. In case of trouble our ammunition would last but a short time.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHERN ARIZONA,
Fort Whipple, September 26, 1864.

Since writing yesterday I have learned that large numbers of secessionists are leaving Lower California and this country for Sonora. The rebels seem to be organizing there. I have rumors of the organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle here. I think the rebels will attempt to take this country unless they are overawed by a strong force. If this country is to be held it must be re-enforced.

DEAR GENERAL: I have learned these facts since writing yesterday. I have always inclined to this opinion, but have never liked to express it heretofore, lest I should be considered an alarmist. The indications confirming me in this opinion are sufficiently plain.

I am, yours, truly,

A. L. ANDERSON.

CIMARRON, N. MEX., *October 10, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. CARLETON,
Commanding Department of New Mexico:

GENERAL: I arrived at this place yesterday, and at once inform you that from what I am able to judge there will be about 100 Ute and Apache Indians ready to join me on my campaign. I have ordered the Ute and Apache Indians to come in here to-day, when I shall issue to them four beeves. I wish you would send me 100 rifles and the same amount rounds of ammunition, 120 blankets and the same amount of

shirts; also one extra horse for Ka-ni-at-ze. I will await your orders which way the Ute and Apache Indians shall start out from this place on their campaign. I would also like to take on my campaign two pieces of artillery—one piece I want to protect my wagons in case I should meet a large village of Indians, and the other if I should strike the trail of a large village of Indians. I want to take it with me to use same, if necessary. I further wish you would give me all the mounted troops which you possibly can spare, at least 300, as it will take that number of soldiers to attack a village of Indians with success. I shall stay at this place and await your further orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. CARSON,

Colonel of the First New Mexico Volunteers.

FORT BASCOM, N. MEX., *October 10, 1864.*

Capt. B. C. CUTLER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of New Mexico:

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post on the 9th instant, and, in compliance with instructions from the general commanding, I have to state that all the information I have been able to ascertain in regard to Kiowas and Comanches is by a report made to me by corporal of Company H, First New Mexico Volunteers, who was in charge of the escort that came in from Fort Union, N. Mex. He states that on the 7th of the month he met a party of Mexicans from San Miguel County, who had been out trading with the Comanches on the plains, and passed on through by the Fort Smith road with a lot of cattle and horses they had purchased from the Indians, and they told the corporal that the Comanches were encamped beyond the Palo Duro, a distance about 200 miles from this post, in the northeast direction. The number of Indians they could not correctly state, but they suppose would number 3,000 in all. The regular pickets from the post that were established and posted on the river, thirty miles below the post, came in yesterday, and report that no signs of Indians could be discovered in that section of the country. By all the circumstances connected in regard to these Indians I am under the impression that they had bad intentions at the time they visited the post, because otherwise they would have sent another messenger to find out if the treaty was to be granted to them or not, and the reason of not having done so is very clear to me, that they are determined to keep hostile toward us and commit all sorts of depredations. The trading and trafficking with those Indians ought never to be allowed until a treaty is made with them and they comply with the conditions of such a treaty, and also to compel every person, who was authorized to trade with them to report at this post, so as to have their goods examined by an officer to prevent any smuggling of arms and ammunition. The strength of the command at the post is seventy-three men, out of which sixty-nine could be well mounted for any services required. The horses are in tolerably good condition, considering the disadvantages of not having any grain to feed them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCO. P. ABREU,

Lieut. Col. First Infantry New Mexico Volunteers, Comdg.

[Indorsement.]

OCTOBER 24, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Carson for his information.

It is possible this report of the numbers is greatly exaggerated. It is desirable to attack and punish the Kiowas first, if possible. They are the worst of the two; yet it was the Comanches who killed the men of Allison's train. Indians (Kiowas and Comanches) who recently came in to Fort Bascom are reported to have said that they attacked Fort Larned. Please return this paper.

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., October 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul:

GENERAL: Your telegram and letter asking instructions as to furnishing an escort to a train of Indian supplies from Minnesota to the Winnebago and Sioux Reservation, on the upper Missouri River, applied for by Indian Superintendent Thompson, have been received. You must be guided in the matter by your best judgment, bearing in mind, first, whether you can spare troops from your district; second, that any force sent will be withdrawn from your command for the whole winter; third, that such a journey across the plains so far north at this season of the year will be attended with extreme hardship and suffering, not to say danger of perishing, of the troops. It is not understood why it is that the Indian Department thus a second time applies for an escort of troops at such a season of the year, nor why they have allowed the whole spring and summer and more than half of the autumn to pass without sending any necessary train to the Missouri River, and without notifying the military authorities that there has ever been a purpose to send a train this year. Last year an escort was sent thus late in the season with a train of supplies for Indians on the Missouri, because it was represented to be specially urgent on account of disappointments about crops and other vital reasons. It was then considered extremely dangerous to send troops, and as it turned out their escape from destruction by cold was almost miraculous. There certainly cannot be such reasons urged now for thus exposing the lives of soldiers, as the supplies referred to could and should have been taken to the Missouri long since, and at seasons of the year when traveling on the Northern plains is practicable. I cannot therefore order this escort to be furnished. You will please furnish a copy of this letter to Superintendent Thompson, and in case you decline to furnish the escort notify him that any further application must be made to Washington.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, October 10, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: Your communication of the 7th instant has been received, and in accordance with the instructions contained therein I shall dis-

tribute Companies F and G, First U. S. Volunteers, and the unassigned men with them, in the manner indicated. I was in hopes to be able to make a personal inspection of all the frontier posts in order to report upon their condition, but have been unable to do so, and would now respectfully ask for instructions as to whether the detachment at the Coal Mines will be kept there during the winter, in which case some kind of quarters would have to be provided for them without delay. As soon as the troops are distributed I will report fully what disposition has been made of them, but would respectfully request that this post and the line be furnished with the necessary transportation. Captain Kimball took all his transportation along, and if not provided with a number of teams we are unable to supply the outposts with everything needed, except by hiring teams. The new hospital is in course of erection, and will make a substantial and much better building than originally intended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

CROW CREEK, *October 10, 1864.*
(Via Council Bluffs 18th.)

Major-General POPE:

Brackett's Minnesota Battalion will reach Sioux City the 25th. I will send them to Minnesota without you direct otherwise. Thirtieth Wisconsin, on their way down the river in flat-boats, not reached here yet. In five days 200 of the Eighth Minnesota will reach Sioux City in flat-boats, and seven days after Dubuque, Iowa, ready to join their regiment, ordered south.

ALF. SULLY,
General.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 11, 1864—12.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

On reflection I do not know but that a proper regard for the present and future interests of the service demands the removal of Rosecrans and the appointment of a subordinate general in his place. In conversation I said that I doubted the propriety of making any change during present complications, but present movements of Hood's army, especially if he should go on to the Mississippi River, may make it necessary to have a commander in Missouri who will co-operate. The best general now in Missouri to take that command would be General J. J. Reynolds, if he is there; if not, then Mower would come next. Probably more activity could be insured by sending Sheridan to Missouri, place Meade where Sheridan is, and put Hancock in command of the Army of the Potomac. I send this more to get your views before anything positive is done than to ask the change at once. It ought to be made, however, as soon as what is thought best can be agreed upon.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 11, 1864.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT:

Whatever your judgment dictates as best in view of the western operations now developing, will have my cordial acquiescence. Sheridan is no doubt the best man, but his presence here will spare to you thousands of troops that would be required by any other commander. Have you considered what, if anything, would be accomplished by sending Hooker to the field as division commander, including Missouri, and, if you choose, Kansas and Arkansas, or either of them. I have no wish on this point, but only suggest it for consideration, if you have not already thought of it.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 11, 1864.

The subjoined extract from a dispatch from Henry W. Allen, styling himself Governor of Louisiana, to the rebel Secretary of War, is published for general information:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Shreveport, La., September 26, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

MY DEAR SIR:

* * * * * * *

The time has come for us to put into the army every able-bodied negro man as a soldier. This should be done immediately. Congress should at the coming session take action on this most important question. The negro knows that he cannot escape conscription if he goes to the enemy. He must play an important part in the war. He caused the fight, and he will have his portion of the burden to bear. We have learned from dear-bought experience that negroes can be taught to fight, and that all who leave us are made to fight against us. I would free all able to bear arms and put them into the field at once. They will make much better soldiers with us than against us and swell the now depleted ranks of our armies. I beg you to give this your earnest attention.

With assurances of my friendly regard and very high esteem, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY W. ALLEN,
Governor of Louisiana.

The class of persons to whom it refers will not be conscripted into the armies of the United States. If they come within our lines *all will be freed* and they will be received and treated as refugees. They will be accepted as volunteers, or will be employed in the public service, and their families will be cared for until they are in a condition to care for them. If a draft should become necessary no discrimination against them will be made in the enrollment or draft.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 11, 1864.

The major-general commanding has the gratification of announcing that the regimental flags lost, but without loss of honor, by the Union

troops serving in the Department of Arkansas and the Department of the Gulf during the past year, have all been recaptured when on their way to the rebel War Department at Richmond.

Such of them as belong to regiments that are still in service will at once be restored, and the remainder will be sent to Washington to be disposed of as may be directed by the Secretary of War.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., October 11, 1864.*

Frequent complaints having been made to these headquarters of the unnecessary detention of steam-boats, private as well as public, at different military posts of the Mississippi River where such boats are required to touch, it is hereby ordered that the commanding officers of posts shall cause the quartermaster in charge of water transportation at each post to establish an office at or near the steam-boat landing, or on the wharf-boat (where there is one), and at all hours of the day or night there shall be an officer or an agent on duty in such office, whose business it shall be to give quick dispatch to steamers touching. Whenever a public steamer is delayed more than one hour beyond the time required for ordinary business, the quartermaster in charge of water transportation shall give the master of the steamer a certificate of the fact, accompanied by the order in writing from the authority directing such detention. In case of private steamers detained more than one hour at any post, the quartermaster will give vouchers for the service (Form No. 22) and will report them on his monthly report of persons and articles hired, and the authority for the detention will accompany such report as a sub-voucher. No steamers will be detained by the military authorities, except in case of absolute public necessity.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 8.] HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI, *New Orleans, La., October 11, 1864.*

Under instructions from the headquarters of the Army, Lieut. Col. Samuel Hamblin, Tenth Regiment U. S. Heavy Artillery (colored), will take station at Cairo, Ill., for the purpose of receiving and forwarding all recruits, drafted men, &c., arriving at that point from the north on their way to join their respective commands serving in this military division. Commanding officers of departments, districts, and other detached posts south of Cairo will, upon the receipt of this circular, furnish Lieutenant-Colonel Hamblin with complete lists of the regiments and batteries composing their commands and their present location, and will notify him promptly of any subsequent changes that may take place. Lieutenant-Colonel Hamblin will report to the commanding officer at Cairo, who is requested to furnish him with every necessary facility in the execution of this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 147. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, October 11, 1864.*

A guerrilla party, under the leadership of one Omar Boudreaux, having entered the town of Labadieville, parish of Assumption, on the night of September 8, 1864, and having while there murdered a loyal citizen of the United States named C. G. Guerrin; and in view of the fact that the relatives of the authors of this crime are in peaceful possession of property inside the Union lines, and also of the fact that the widow of the late C. G. Guerrin being left destitute, it is hereby ordered that the parents of Emil Hebert, Numa Hebert, Omar Grau, Omar Boudreaux, Jean Webre, jr., Lovering Webre, and Louis Folse, jr., members of the guerrilla party before mentioned, be assessed in the sum of $5,000, to be paid in legal currency of the United States, on or before the 22d day of November next, to the commanding officer of the District of La Fourche, or such other officer as he may designate to receive it, by the parties and in the amounts hereinafter indicated, to be paid over to the executors of the estate of the late C. G. Guerrin, for the benefit of his widow:

Evarice Hebert	$875 00
Hermogene Grau	261 00
Widow of Valentine Boudreaux	102 00
Jean Webre, sr	3,355 00
Louis Folse, sr	407 00

In default of payment of this amount by either of the parties above named on or before the date prescribed, the property of the party or parties so defaulting, both real and personal, will be held by the United States, and they punished for disobedience of military orders.

Louis David, sr., father of Mrs. Guerrin, and Maximien Laburguerre, her brother-in-law, are the executors of the late C. G. Guerrin.

By order of Major-General Hurlbut:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, October 11, 1864.

Col. CHARLES L. HARRIS,
Commanding at Brashear City:
(Through Brigadier-General Cameron.)

SIR: The brigadier-general commanding directs me to state that four barbette guns are to be placed immediately at Fort Buchanan, and manned under your direction. You will assist the engineer officer in getting these guns into position, and after they are you will see that they are brought into effective use to cover the mouth of the Teche, the land approaches to Berwick, and entrance to Lake Palourde. Upon completion of this work you will inform these headquarters, that further orders may be given you.

JOHN G. TELFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, *October 11, 1864—6.45 p. m.*

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Harris, at Brashear, telegraphs me that he has a report that the enemy are moving in force to attack him and the Bayou of La

Fourche at the same time. I have two expeditions out now, one of 125 men behind Lake Verret from Napoleonville, and one, 75 men, from Brashear in a gun-boat up Belle River. I shall know the truth of the rumor soon.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 215. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS, *New Orleans, La., October 11, 1864.*

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2. The Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, now at Natchez, will proceed without delay to mouth of White River, and be reported to Brigadier-General Dennis. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 11, 1864—11 a. m.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

Send the Third Brigade, Second Division, to mouth of White River; also the remainder of the First Brigade, Third Division. They will report to General Dennis, who will report their arrival to General Steele, and receive orders from him. It is supposed this will make about 3,000 men; report numbers. The Twenty-ninth Illinois, at Natchez, will be called for by transportation from this place. Send a copy to General Dennis with first detachment, and leave word at Natchez for Twenty-ninth to be ready to go to White River.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 11, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM McE. DYE:

The detachment of your brigade, and Col. J. J. Guppey's command, are ordered to the mouth of White River. Colonel Guppey reports to you with your troops and all those of his own brigade left at this place, together with their camp and garrison equipage and transportation and ten days' rations. The Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers will accompany you, as it belongs to Colonel Guppey's brigade, and you will instruct the commanding officer of the regiment accordingly. It is calculated that the steamers Baltic and Nebraska with the Ohio Belle will be sufficient transportation. The two regiments, with the cavalry and artillery now with you, and which are not included in the orders inclosed, will be sent down to this place immediately on the remaining transports.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Morganza, La., October 11, 1864.*

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IV. The Third Brigade, Second Division, and the detachment of the First Brigade, Third Division, Nineteenth Corps, will embark immediately for the mouth of White River, Ark., taking with them ten days' rations and all their camp and garrison equipage and transportation complete. They will report on arrival to Brigadier-General Dennis.

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By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 11, 1864.

Col. J. J. GUPPEY,
Commanding Third Brigade, Second Division:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose you herewith orders for your command to proceed to mouth of White River. You will at once cause the embarkation of your transportation, camp and garrison equipage, with ten days' rations, and proceed up the river to where your troops are on duty, and report to Col. William McE. Dye, Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, who is instructed to take charge of the expedition, consisting of your brigade and his own, and proceed without delay to the mouth of White River. The steamers Baltic and Nebraska are assigned for the transportation of Colonel Dye's brigade and such of your own as may have been left at this point. Colonel Dye will use these steamers or the Illinois and Choteau, as he may see proper. The troops now with Colonel Dye not ordered to White River will be at once sent back to this place on the extra transports. Please get off with as little delay as possible.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Comdg. District of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.:

SIR: The major-general commanding directs that 2,000 infantry be held in readiness to move at an instant's notice to the mouth of the White River. The transportation should consist of boats about 180 feet in length and of a sufficiently light draught to enable them to go up the White River, if necessary.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding, &c., Vicksburg, Miss.:

Referring to my dispatch of this morning, I am instructed to request that you will be pleased to send the 2,000 men named therein at once to the mouth of the White River and as many more as you may be able to spare without endangering the safety of your post.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 11, 1864.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

SIR: If by the time this communication reaches you you are satisfied that the enemy is moving toward Gibson you will retain the Eleventh U. S. Colored Troops and train at Gibson. If you have no evidence that the enemy is moving in your direction start the train loaded with corn and the Eleventh U. S. Colored Troops for this place, with orders to push through as rapidly as possible, and also send with it the First or Fifty-fourth Colored, to come part way, say, nearly to the Sallisaw, and then to return to Gibson. I would advise that Colonel Williams come with it. If I find the enemy is moving upon Fort Smith in force I shall have orders to meet Colonel Williams, to come through with the additional regiment, but if I find the enemy is not moving upon this place, Colonel Williams with the additional regiment will return to Gibson. I will send a communication to meet him on the way. I have had information that General Cooper, with his main force, was some twenty-five or thirty miles to the southwest of this place. I have scouts out now to ascertain if it is true, and will probably know something definite by to-morrow. You should be certain the enemy is moving upon you before you retain the train and escort. If you send it, start it at once. It should make forced marches. As the river is now falling rapidly, I do not think it desirable to send a detachment to Mackey's Saline for the purpose of manufacturing salt.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 11, 1864—7 p. m.

Major CALLENDER,
Ordnance Officer, Saint Louis:

You are directed to fill any requisition for arms and ordnance supplies that may be made upon you by Major-General Curtis, commanding the Department of Kansas, giving prompt notice of such requisition by telegraph to the Chief of Ordnance, and also giving notice if any supplies are running short, so that they may be speedily replenished.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 193. } *Saint Louis, Mo., October 11, 1864.*

District commanders will furnish the provost-marshal-general of the department full rolls of all persons, military or civil, who have been captured by the raiders and released upon parole, giving full descriptive list in each case, if possible, and stating briefly the date and place of the capture and release, with such circumstances as may be known and useful to explain the nature of the transaction. If these paroles were exacted in violation of military law, as the delivery of the paroled prisoners is in violation of the terms of the cartel, the enemy has no right to the benefit of prisoners whom he had neither the means to maintain nor transport without worse than savage cruelty. Where this is the case the paroles are not binding.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 282. } *Saint Louis, October 11, 1864.*

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10. The Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteers, now at Benton Barracks, Mo., will report for duty to Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, commanding Saint Louis District.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 11, 1864.

Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS,
Mineral Point:

There is a report in circulation, and by many credited, that there was a rebel infantry force three days ago at Fredericktown, 5,000 strong, and a rebel cavalry force at Cook's Settlement, 500 strong. It comes by way of Sainte Genevieve. I attach no importance to the rumor, and as I suppose Colonel McLane's cavalry, which has just been to Ironton for our wounded and will reach Cape Girardeau with them to-morrow, is the force which has been mistaken for rebels. I will have Colonel Hiller send you some cavalry if there is none with Brigadier-General McCormick's command now going over from the river counties to the line of the railroad. I wish you to take possession of Pilot Knob with some cavalry and see that the rebels who may be only slightly wounded do not escape. I want all available infantry and citizens employed under direction of engineers of the railroad in reconstructing the bridges. Push the telegraph line through to Pilot Knob as soon as practicable, and open an office there as well as at Mineral Point. Call on the office here for additional operators and instruments.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I left Sainte Genevieve on Sunday evening last, the 9th instant, at 6 p. m. A citizen came in about that time from Fredericktown, and stated that there were at that place 5,000 infantry of Price's command when he left on the Saturday night previous. He also stated that there were 500 cavalry at Cook's Settlement, about six or eight miles southeast of Farmington. Lieutenant Brown, Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry, who went out on a scout on Friday, the 7th instant, and returned on Sunday to Sainte Genevieve, made the same statement in regard to the cavalry force above mentioned.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER H. KIMBALL,
Pilot Knob.

BENTON BARRACKS, *October 11, 1864—7.45 a. m.*

Captain BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The strength of Colonel Winslow's cavalry division is about as follows: First Brigade, 700 men, 38 officers; Second Brigade, 1,200 men, 42 officers. Owing to the hurry of refitting the command no reports were made by either brigade yesterday. This is very nearly the lowest strength.

A. HODGE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 11, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Am here with my infantry, 2,500, awaiting transportation. Cavalry and artillery left Union this morning for Saint Louis, by turnpike, by order of General Smith.

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 11, 1864—2 p. m.*

Brigadier-General PIKE,
Washington:

Encamp your men out of town. Report to General Ewing for orders. You will stay at Washington till the boats pass with the last troops. Send some well composed and organized scouting parties, with rations, to scour the country toward Hermann, provided you can get the proper men. Ascertain for me and report any news you can get of the fleet ot steam-boats from below. If the delay is caused by the unwillingness or treachery of the captains or pilots they must answer for it.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 11, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Have no news from the boats. Have sent an officer and escort from Franklin to find them. In order to scout I must have my cavalry, and I have ordered them to wait orders at Franklin; meanwhile have reported to General Ewing.

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, MO., *October 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Arrived here this morning with 2,500 infantry. Have gone into camp and await orders. General Smith ordered my cavalry and artillery to Franklin and by turnpike to Saint Louis. I need the cavalry. They will arrive at Franklin to-night.

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, MO., *October 11, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

My cavalry and battery were twelve miles beyond Franklin last night, contrary to orders. Send out courier and stop them on Manchester turnpike. I want the cavalry. There are no mounted men at Franklin or I would bring them back from there.

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, October 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General PIKE,
Washington, Mo.:

The cavalry has been ordered back to you from Franklin.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA,
In the Field, Washington, Mo., October 11, 1864—7.40 p. m.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Department Headquarters:

Your dispatch dated yesterday was sent from here by courier, who took a different route from that I came, and was returned to me here this p. m. I am in camp and have reported to General Ewing for orders.

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 11, 1864—3 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Four hundred men of the Fifty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia have arrived and reported here. More will arrive this p. m., ample to hold this place. I have transportation to send One hundred and thirty-fourth and One hundred and thirty-ninth Illinois to Saint Louis. Shall I send them at once? Nothing but mischief is brewing; the sooner they are sent the better.

HUGO WANGELIN,
Colonel, Commanding First Sub-District of Saint Louis.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 11, 1864.

Colonel WANGELIN,
Franklin:

Order the One hundred and thirty-fourth and One hundred and thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers to Saint Louis at once. They will be sent home. Telegraph what time they will start.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
Saint Charles, Mo., October 11, 1864.

Having been relieved of the command of the First Division and ordered to report to Major-General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, I take this occasion to express to the officers and men of the First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, my earnest wishes for their success, and to tender to them my thanks for the self-sacrificing spirit which they displayed on the recent march from Brownsville, Ark., to Cape Girardeau, Mo. It is with feelings of regret that I take leave of this command, which has been with me since the 10th of March, and which during that time has fought many a battle and always been victorious, endured many hardships without a murmur, and which has never yet learned how to be defeated. The memory of Pleasant Hill, where you turned back in confusion the victorious tide of the enemy's column; of Bayou De Glaize, where you fought and defeated four times your own number, capturing many prisoners; the memory of those battles will incite you to future deeds of heroism. I now bid you farewell, and may the God of battles have you in His keeping.

JOS. A. MOWER,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 1ST DIV., 16TH A. C.,
In the Field, October 11, 1864.

Commanding officers of regiments, detachments, and the battery of this brigade are directed to thoroughly impress upon the minds of their men the fact that we are now operating upon the territory of a loyal State; that the people thereof are not enemies but friends, whose sympa-

thies are with us, and whose support is given to the Government in whose service we are employed. They must be made to distinctly understand that no indiscriminate foraging will be allowed under any circumstances whatever, and that all acts of plunder upon citizens will be met with severe and most summary punishment. The men must not be permitted to enter gardens or fields along the line of march or in the vicinity of camp for the purpose of procuring vegetables or fruit. Many families are wholly dependent upon these articles for their subsistence, and it is as much robbing to take them as to unlawfully appropriate their value in money. In all instances where such property may be taken its value will be charged against the pay of the soldiers guilty of the act, if they can be identified, otherwise upon the rolls of the company or regiment to which they belong. Commanders of regiments will call the especial attention of their company officers to this matter, and require of them a greater vigilance than heretofore in exercising a proper restraint upon their men.

By order of Col. L. F. Hubbard:

T. P. GERE,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 11, 1864.*

Colonel WINSLOW,
Comdg. General Mower's Cavalry, Franklin, Mo.:

The master of transportation has found it necessary to use some of the boats intended for your First Brigade. It is hoped there will be enough left to convey it for, say, 700 men; if not, let it march with you to Washington, where you will receive orders. The object is to reach Jefferson City as soon as possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

OPERATOR.

Send copy to Colonel Gale at Franklin; also send copy to operator at Glencoe. Direct him to hire a messenger to take it to Melrose, or until he finds Colonel Winslow.

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 11, 1864—9.30 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your dispatch of yesterday is received. General Sanborn is south of the rebels. The troops at Lexington and Boonville will delay the enemy north of the railroad. The railroad west I have been working on for two days, and expect by to-morrow to send troops as far as La Mine bridge. That bridge is destroyed. There is sufficient rolling-stock here to move 1,000 men and 800 horses. I am also repairing telegraph west. Catherwood's command was this morning at the Osage, and I will send it by rail toward Sedalia as soon as the road will admit. General Sanborn reports he expected to reach the vicinity of Boonville last night, and that if Mower's command could be thrown to that vicinity to-day he could bring Price to a general engagement. I have not, however, heard from Mower's command. In reference to

the citizen guards, there are about 800 at Sedalia, 300 at Warrensburg, and 300 at Lexington. They have been ordered to gather up all the horses in the country and protect them as well as use them. I have no means of communicating with either Lexington or Boonville at this time.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 11, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Jefferson City:

The progress of the boats is very slow, and when Mower's command can reach it is impossible to say. They left day before yesterday and yesterday. All efforts will be made, but my present impression is that our aim cannot be north of the Pacific Railroad. We ought to get Warsaw.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 11, 1864—1.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your dispatch of 11 a. m. received. As fast as troops arrive here I shall push them up by railroad to La Mine bridge as long as Price remains north of the railroad, and shall be in position to reach Warsaw before he can. He will have to go south through Kansas, as he cannot subsist his forces through the western tier of counties of this State; they are so destitute, so I am reliably informed.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 11, 1864—2.44 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Jefferson City:

Captain Mayo telegraphs from Glasgow that Price with his main force is at Boonville fortifying; that they are conscripting every man and boy between the ages of sixteen and sixty in the country; that they captured all the garrison, and so on. I give it you for what it may be worth as to Price's movements.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 11, 1864—4.50 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Dispatch from General Fisk reports he was not able to get to Lexington, but is now at Providence, on the north side of the river, some distance below Boonville. Colonel Switzler is also there. I shall direct General Fisk to remain where he is and send his boats back for other troops, when he can be crossed to the south side as soon as the force is strong enough to do so. The rebels are in Boonville with eighteen pieces of artillery; have captured a steam ferry, and are pushing a force to the north side of the river. General Fisk states there is

a general uprising of the disloyal element in that region, and that Price is conscripting both white and black who are not enlisting voluntarily. The river is so low that the lightest boats are required for navigation.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 11, 1864—5.25 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Please hasten forward the supplies of subsistence and forage for this place. I do not wish to be delayed by the non-arrival of supplies, and the stock here is almost exhausted. General Smith's command should be here to-morrow; his cavalry arrived to-day. I am in hopes to be able to forward some of them west by rail to-morrow.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 11, 1864—6.50 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON, *Jefferson City:*

Dispatches received. Supplies will go forward with all possible promptness. This movement across the river requires attention. Attend to Fisk's supplies.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 11, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Dispatch of 6.50 p. m. received. General Fisk has ample supplies, and is in good position to prevent re-enforcements coming to the enemy at Rocheport. Price has sent over from 1,500 to 2,000 cavalry to pick up horses and conscripts, but I don't think he intends crossing. They have left the country full of broken-down horses, which I have authorized to be taken by such citizens as have lost animals by the rebels, horse for horse; the remainder is taken by the quartermaster.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 11, 1864—9.15 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASONTON, *Jefferson City:*

If Price has halted at Boonville, instead of moving westward rapidly, as reported yesterday, the general says it will not be best for your troops to go too far out on the railroad. They had better move directly on him.

R. S. THOMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 11, 1864—10 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Please send a battery of artillery to this place. Only two small guns are left here, as the others are in the field, and I need a battery for the brigade of cavalry under Catherwood. Let the guns be 3-inch. Battery I, Second Missouri, is one, and is at Franklin.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 11, 1864—11 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Jefferson City:

A battery has been sent. Report of rebels in Southwest Missouri in to-day's paper not true. Cavalry en route to re-enforce you.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 11, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Jefferson City:

What does Catherwood say of the Osage? Will General Smith have trouble with his infantry?

J. V. DU BOIS.

ROLLA, MO., *October 11, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Have sent ammunition to Springfield, Mo., as they had only thirty rounds musket ammunition. Have sent messenger to General A. J. Smith to co-operate with him, but have no answer yet. Am ready to march with 1,200 infantry and four pieces; have only a few cavalry. Means should be taken to restore communication with this post from Franklin—a company of cavalry from Franklin be stationed at the Moselle bridge to transmit mail, &c.

ALBERT SIGEL,
Colonel Fifth Missouri Cavalry.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 11, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Col. A. SIGEL,
Rolla:

The general commanding appreciates your forethought in sending ammunition to Springfield. Do you want it replaced? Your infantry are not required at present, but may be at any moment. How long will it take you to march to Jefferson City and by what road? What is the condition of the roads? The railroad will probably be open in a week.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 11, 1864.

Major COSGROVE,
Lebanon:

If Colonel Sigel's reports are correct there is no time to lose. You had better start the train to-night. Load the three wagons sent from here from the train, which will enable them to make good time. An escort leaves here in the morning to meet the train. I don't believe that Price is moving south.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 11, 1864.

Major COSGROVE,
Lebanon:

Lieutenant Shubert informs me that Captain Russell, commanding escort sent from here to meet the train, ordered the escort from Lebanon to return there. Please send messenger at once and order them to Springfield, as I am short of mounted men. Three hundred rebels reported on Crane Creek. No other news.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 11, 1864.

Major COSGROVE,
Lebanon:

Send McClurg word at once of Price's movements and suggest that he send scouting parties in every direction north of the Osage to capture stragglers. Rebel bands are active south and west; 100 on Crane Creek, twenty-five miles south of this place. They murdered several citizens to-day. Send the two rebels by Shubert.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 11, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Cassville:

Major Burch, with a good force from Neosho, and Major Moore, with a scout from Mount Vernon, have gone in the direction of Carthage to hunt the enemy. You need fear no trouble from that source. Send Miss Martin to Major Burch. Direct her to report here soon as possible.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 273. } HDQRS. DIST. OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 11, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Maj. J. A. Melton, commanding at Cassville, Mo., will, upon receipt of this order, direct Companies E and I, Second Arkansas Cavalry, to move with their camp and garrison equipage and to escort Government train from that post to Springfield, Mo. Upon arriving at this place they will report to the commanding officer of the post for duty.

By order of Brig. Gen. John B. Sanborn:

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GLASGOW, MO., *October 11, 1864—9 a. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Scouts just in. Report Shelby captured Boonville Sunday night before 12 p. m. His force is reported at 3,000, but is probably overestimated. He captured the entire force at Boonville, except a very few, and between soldiers and citizens is said to have from 200 to 300 prisoners confined in the city hall. About 150 men crossed the river at Boonville yesterday, and a part of them came up as far as Boonsborough, about eleven miles from here, last night. Price's main force is reported within twelve miles of Boonville. From the best information they seem to be afraid to cross any considerable force to this side of the river.

J. E. MAYO,
Captain, Commanding Post.

GLASGOW, MO., *October 11, 1864—2 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The rebels are within twelve miles of this place, conscripting every able-bodied man between the ages of sixteen and fifty. Price, with his main force, is still at Boonville, as far as I have been able to learn. They have not crossed more than one regiment to this side of the river. Price is fortifying Boonville. The Federal troops have evacuated Fayette and gone to Macon City.

J. E. MAYO,
Captain, Commanding Post.

GLASGOW, MO., *October 11, 1864—5.02 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

Rebels occupied Fayette this morning. They appear to be crossing a heavy force to this side of the river.

J. E. MAYO,
Captain, Commanding Post.

GLASGOW, *October 11, 1864—1 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

We learn that Captain Eaton has left Fayette and gone to Macon City. Would it not be best to order him back here? We also learn that 300 or 400 troops are to leave Macon City this morning for Keytesville. Would it not be best for them to be turned here also? For God's sake try and stop Price at Boonville. How far are our forces behind him?

B. W. LEWIS.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 11, 1864.*

General JAMES CRAIG:

Scouts just in from northeast corner of Carroll County report all quiet in that direction. Rumors of the trouble in Chariton are all through the country. I hear nothing definite from that county. Carroll is still all right.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

MACON, *October 11, 1864—3.50 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

I have information that Shelby crossed at Boonville with 800 men, with artillery. The troops at Fayette have fallen back to Allen. The impression is that Shelby will strike at this point, as there is about $3,000,000 of commissary stores. If it is possible, I would like to have a section of artillery, and then I think I can give them a good fight. If you cannot send me any I shall give them the best I have.

W. FORBES,
Colonel Forty-second Missouri Volunteers.

OCTOBER 11, 1864—3.40 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Saint Charles, Mo.:

Impress all pilots who know the Missouri River. Have them in readiness to report to Captain Thompson, of Jenny Brown, or Captain Miller.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Steamer Sioux City, Providence, Mo., October 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jefferson City, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from headquarters U. S. Forces, Jefferson City, October 8, 1864, I embarked detachments of the Thirty-ninth and Forty-ninth Regiments Infantry Missouri Volunteers and one section of Thurber's battery on the steamers Sioux City and Hattie May on the morning of the 9th instant to proceed via the Missouri River to garrison the post of Lexington. The exceedingly low stage of water and the depth required by the Sioux City rendered it almost impossible to make headway. I was compelled to debark the men and march them around the sand-bars while the steamer sparred over without freight. On arriving at Rocheport at noon of the 10th instant I met citizens fleeing from Boonville with the information that a large force of the enemy had occupied Boonville on Saturday and Sunday. I immediately took steps to secure reliable information by sending my own men familiar with the country on both sides of the river to Boonville. Their report confirms the presence of Price with his main force at that point. Their camps extend six miles down the river from Boonville on the south side, and they have a battery of artillery at the same point occupied by Price, where General Lyon first fought him in 1861. They have fifteen pieces of artillery at Boonville, and considerable of a cavalry force on the north side of the river. They captured the steam ferry-boat in good order. In all this region there is a general uprising of the disloyal element, and such as do not voluntarily enlist with them are being conscripted, both white and black. Large parties are scouring the country, gathering horses and supplies. Finding it impracticable to proceed, I deemed it best to withdraw the transports to this point, report the situation to the general commanding, and ask for

further orders. I suggested to the general commanding the probability that Boonville would be occupied before I could reach that point, and also in such an event that I be ordered, if practicable, to march across the country to Glasgow and rally at that point all the additional I might be able to gather from my district and resist the progress of the enemy into North Missouri, but the general thought there would be no difficulty in complying with the orders I had already received. I would impress upon the quartermaster's department the importance of securing light-draught steamers for the navigation of the Missouri River. No boat drawing over thirty inches, freighted, should be sent above Jefferson City. The river is still falling. Transports resting on bars became a prey to the foe, who are thick in every brush patch.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

LEAVENWORTH, *October 11, 1864.*

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON:

At the request of General Curtis the entire militia of the State has been called out to meet Price and defend the State. Have not arms sufficient. Require arms at once. They are here, but General Curtis can't issue without orders from you. The State in peril. I earnestly ask you to authorize enough arms issued to meet the emergency.

THOMAS CARNEY,
Governor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 11, 1864.

Governor CARNEY,
Leavenworth:

Major-General Curtis is informed in what manner he can procure supplies of arms and ammunition for any emergency, and the Department will not fail to supply him adequately to the full means of the Government. The ordnance officer is instructed to fill his requisitions.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 11, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Governor Carney has made application for supplies of arms and ammunition to be furnished you. As your requisitions have always been promptly filled his application on your behalf seems hardly necessary, as the Department does not doubt you would promptly ask for any necessary supply; but to avoid all mistake on this point Captain McNutt has been directed to fill your requisition promptly. In case he should not be able to do so you are authorized to make requisition upon the ordnance officer at Saint Louis.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 11, 1864.

Captain MCNUTT,
Ordnance Officer, Leavenworth:

You will issue arms and ammunition, as required, upon the requisition of Major-General Curtis, and notify the Chief of Ordnance by telegraph promptly what requisitions and issues are made, also what supplies, if any, are running short, so that they may be speedily replenished.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 11, 1864—10.45 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Leavenworth:

Price did not take Jefferson City. He declined the offer and moved west and north last night. He took Boonville and is moving on Lexington with all possible dispatch. Sanborn with all our cavalry is pursuing him with all possible dispatch. Look out for him at the rate of thirty miles daily—15,000 mounted men, nineteen pieces of artillery.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 11, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY,
Leavenworth:

General Rosecrans reports that Price left Jefferson City last night without taking that place, going to Lexington at the rate of thirty-three miles a day with 15,000 mounted men and nineteen pieces of artillery. I concur with General Deitzler in hurrying troops forward to Olathe. I am going forward soon. Have telegraphic line again open to Warrensburg, Mo. Only bushwhackers in region of Independence.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 11, 1864—11.45 p. m.*

THOMAS CARNEY,
Governor of Kansas, Leavenworth City:

Price is crossing some of his force to the north of the river. You must prepare for him in any event. A thousand good frontiersmen, mounted, will be invaluable. Don't wait for him to attack you. Report says he is not moving with much rapidity. This to-day; yesterday as then telegraphed.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

LAWRENCE, *October 11, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Please send Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Sixteenth [Kansas Cavalry], to command this post. Have you any orders for me?

J. H. LANE.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 11, 1864.*

Hon. JAMES H. LANE,
Lawrence:

Colonel Walker is the man to command the Sixteenth in the field. The regiment will move down to Olathe soon, and I will see what can be done. The following is part of General Orders, No. 55:

Hon. James H. Lane having tendered his services to the major-general commanding, they are accepted and he is assigned to duty as volunteer aide-de-camp.

I shall go to Olathe soon, to-day or to-morrow. Try to urge forward militia to that point. Latest news from Saint Louis is that fighting was going on near Jefferson City. I have sent out troops to open the telegraph line beyond Independence to-day. Troops turning out rapidly everywhere, but not going forward fast enough.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

LAWRENCE, *October 11, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

I understand only one of the three regiments here is to be ordered forward to-day. Attend to it.

J. H. LANE.

SEDALIA, *October 11, 1864—11 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Persons who were taken prisoners by Price's advance in Tipton Monday morning escaped by pretending to belong to George Todd's gang of bushwhackers, and left the rebels between Tipton and Boonville last night, arriving here about 9 this a. m., report as follows: Price's advance captured Boonville night before last. Price's main body was in Boonville last night. My informant says they were divided whether to cross river at Boonville or strike Lexington. Scouts from Saline County report that large bodies of men are moving west, leading to the supposition that Price has decided to strike Lexington. We are surrounded by small parties of men supposed to be bushwhackers. No attack is yet offered us, but we are expecting it will be made. From accidental sources I learn that McNeil, with 2,000 men, passed through Tipton last night in pursuit of enemy, but do not know how much reliance to place in this item.

S. T. TRACY,
Operator.

SEDALIA, *October 11, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

Scouts just in report that large numbers of Shelby's men are scattered along the La Mine, thirteen miles east of here. It is reported that Shelby, with his whole command, is near Otterville, and scouts met his one mile this side of Otterville. We are keeping scouts well out that way expecting he will make a demonstration toward us.

S. T. TRACY,
Operator.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 11, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. BLUNT, *Paola:*

Send to Colonel Ford, Pleasant Hill, information of matters generally. Also that men go out this morning to repair telegraph beyond Independence. Also that Major Pritchard telegraphs from Kansas City that guerrillas, 100 or 200 strong, are concentrating on Big Blue, near Hickman Mills.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *October 11, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Many of the militia coming in are not armed. Captain Clark, ordnance officer at Fort Scott, informs me that he has 2,500 stand of arms and ammunition of all kinds. Had not 1,000 stand better be sent here at once? Answer.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *October 11, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I would respectfully suggest that all the force in the State, both regular and irregular, except what will garrison important points against a small force, be concentrated as rapidly as possible at this point and Olathe, and at once take the offensive against Price by moving into Missouri. I believe this the only way by which Kansas can be saved from invasion. We will then be in force and prepared to move down the border on his flank, in case he moves south. In my opinion, the militia that are ordered to Fort Scott and Mound City should be ordered here. I do not believe Price will venture north of the Kansas River, but will strike as far up on the south side of the river as he can. Please answer and let me know your views.

J. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 11, 1864.*

General BLUNT:

Of course Price is to be met; when and where will depend on his position and our collection and organization. This latter business should occupy your whole attention now. Price was at Boonville in force last night, probably advancing on Lexington. I have referred the matter of arms to Major McNutt. The arms can be placed in the hands of Federal officers, who must have some charge of militia who use them. This is the order from Washington, which Captain Clark must try to operate.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *October 11, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS, *Fort Leavenworth:*

Have you any knowledge of the strength of General Sanborn's forces in Price's rear, and what amount of cavalry has he?

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 11, 1864.*

General BLUNT:

Don't know Sanborn's force. Price left Boonville yesterday morning marching on Lexington with 15,000 cavalry. We are just leaving for Olathe, headquarters in the field.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *October 11, 1864.*

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Mound City:

What number of militia have reported at Mound City? Are they coming in promptly from the interior? Use every effort to concentrate them as rapidly as possibly.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

(Same to Col. C. W. Blair.)

PAOLA, *October 11, 1864.*

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Fort Scott:

If you have not already done so, send scouts by way of Papinsville north of the Osage. On yesterday General Rosecrans reported that Price had left Jefferson City and was moving toward Sedalia. Send your scouts well north in that direction and report to me promptly all information you receive relative to movements of the enemy.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FORT SCOTT, *October 11, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT:

Three companies in town are armed and ready for duty; four companies are reported to me from the country; will be in to-morrow and armed. I have also near 100 negroes under drill, but not yet armed. There is also a company of Government employés.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding.

MOUND CITY, *October 11, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

Send a scout of twenty-five men down to the Osage, where Price would naturally cross going south, and report result to me by telegraph; then let them scout north. They must be cautious and careful, because my scouts are out in the direction of Papinsville.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel.

MOUND CITY, *October 11, 1864.*

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

From present indications it is very probable that Price will move in the direction of Fort Scott for the purpose of getting from that place a

sufficient amount of subsistence for his command. You will keep scouts out in all directions that there may be any likelihood of an enemy, and in compliance with General Orders, No. 54, from headquarters Department of Kansas, you will close all business houses in Fort Scott, and order all, black and white, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, under arms at once.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel.

OLATHE, *October 11, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT:

About 200 militia have reported; the number is not increasing rapidly; all from Johnson County thus far. Every effort possible is being made in this section to get them out.

P. B. PLUMB,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 11, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

Price will, I think, enter Kansas near Little Santa Fé. Am I not too far south? As he will probably pass north of me, would not Hickman Mills be more protection to Kansas? Hickman Mills is about half way from here to Kansas City.

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Camp No. 1, October 11, 1864.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Pleasant Hill, or in the Field:

Have your troops all in motion. Move them from place to place. The militia must guard the town, and the enemy must not know where to find and surround my cavalry. Send baggage to the rear.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 11, 1864.*

Colonel FORD:

I suppose the lines are open. It is said bushwhackers are gathering on the Blue, some 100 or 200 strong. Better break up their arrangements. General Rosecrans reports Price did not take Jefferson City; left there last night; threatens Lexington. I wish you could get communication with that place; keep on the watch. I take the field immediately, but will keep on telegraphic lines. The entire militia of the State are moving on your rear. Blunt is at Paola. Lane will be with me at Olathe to-morrow. What is your news?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 11, 1864.*

Major CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I am afraid that with Price on one side and the bushwhackers on the other they will take the small command at Independence. Where had I better send them, here or to Kansas City? I will send another scout on to the Blue from here to-night.

FORD,
Colonel, &c.

PLEASANT HILL, *October 11, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I move to-night to Hickman Mills. It will be right on Price's track. Between 200 and 300 guerrillas are now concentrating in that neighborhood. I am too far south. I will then be in a more central position. There is nothing south of us at all, and I expect Price's advance will attempt to cross there to-morrow night. Will send you express daily.

FORD,
Colonel.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 11, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD:

I have the honor to report that I left Independence, Mo., at 6 p. m. yesterday, with ten men, bearing dispatches to General Blunt's headquarters, Hickman Mills, Mo. Arrived at 8.30 p. m. Delivered the dispatches to the commanding officer of the above-named station, who informed me that General Blunt had taken the field early in the evening, and was then with two divisions of his command moving in the direction of Pleasant Hill, Mo. I returned from Hickman Mills at 9.30 p. m. and arrived at Independence at 12 o'clock, making the entire trip of thirty-four miles in six hours. Returned with all my men; met with no persons on the road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN BAY,
Sergeant, Co. A, Second Colorado Cav., Comdg. Detachment.

FORT SCOTT, *October 11, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Shall I direct that wedge tents be furnished to the militia here as at Olathe?

T. J. WEED,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 11, 1864.*

Maj. T. J. WEED, *Fort Scott:*

Have all such canvas arranged some way to give shelter to the militia at the places of rendezvous. Also make any other arrangements that you can for their comfort, such as will not be likely to involve great expense to the Government.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, *October 11, 1864.*

General CURTIS:

Just arrived all safe. No enemy on the river. Commanding officer at Wyandotte says militia are flocking in beyond all expectation. Major Curtis left here last Friday; nothing has been heard from him since that day. He had no artillery. Major Pritchard considers the position here critical, but says he can hold the place against 500. Colonel Van Horn I have not seen, but learn that he has about six companies of militia, none yet mustered into the regular service. I leave for Fort Leavenworth in thirty minutes.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

KANSAS CITY, *October 11, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Scouts report guerrillas concentrating on Big Blue, in vicinity of Hickman Mills, from 100 to 200.

J. L. PRITCHARD,
Major, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 11, 1864.*

Captain MOSES,
Independence:

If you have two companies send one forward immediately to reconnoiter and guard the telegraph men in repairing line. The militia must guard the town. Order the citizens on duty if you think proper.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

VALLEY STATION, *October 11, 1864.*

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON:

DEAR SIR: Thinking that perhaps a more minute description of yesterday's transactions would be interesting to you (if not necessary as a report), I will endeavor to give you a full account of the transaction and its results. In the first place we heard Sunday night of an Indian being seen dressed in full war dress and painted (was seen five miles above this at the Wisconsin Ranch, about sundown, too late to follow him that night in the bluffs); but learning from Sam. Ashcraft that there was a spring situated about twelve miles south of this, in the bluffs, and it being his opinion that the Indians were camped at those springs, I concluded to have a little surprise party on yesterday morning, and accordingly left camp at 2 a. m., accompanied by Second Lieutenant Dickson and forty of my men, and two citizens as guides. We arrived at the springs about an hour by sun and found two lodges of the red devils containing six warriors, three squaws, and one lad about fifteen, I should judge (I know he shot an arrow well), and two smaller children were said to be in the outfit, but I did not see any except the ten first named. We fired into them after getting between them and their ponies, and they returned our fire with a hearty good will, and having the advantage in the ground in the start, even dared us to the conflict; and when Big Wolf (for I have learned this was the name of the

chief) gave us the dare we went for them in earnest, and in a very short time they raised the white flag, but too late. They went under, one and all, and as trophies we brought ten ponies, one mule, and various other Indian fixings, and recovered several things which were taken from the whites, some of which I will mention, and the first that I will mention was the scalp of some white lady and her shoes, covered with blood, and some articles of underclothing. We also found bills of lading, or perhaps more properly, freight bills, from parties in Saint Joseph to Denver merchants, and signed by one Peter Dolan, who no doubt went under. We also found Big Wolf's certificates of good character, friendship for whites, &c., but the lady's scalp and clothing fail to corroborate the statements of the back-handed gents who gave the certificates. I reported eleven ponies, but was mistaken one in my count, which you will confer a favor by correcting.* We are fully satisfied that there are more in this vicinity by scouting. We lack arms. Accept our thanks for the ammunition which you sent us, and for your kindness in supplying us soon. But, colonel, the coach has come and I must close. There are some of the minutiæ of this affair that I will give personally in future.

Yours, respectfully,

D. H. NICHOLS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *October 11, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington:

The Eighth Minnesota Volunteers and the four companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin will reach Saint Paul on the 15th, and will immediately proceed to Nashville. The other six companies Thirtieth Wisconsin are on their way down the Missouri River, momentarily expected to arrive at Saint Joseph.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Your two dispatches of 3d instant have been received at these headquarters. General Sibley is much gratified to learn of the precautions taken by you to prevent and punish any attempted Indian raids. The increase of force furnished by the returning expedition will be ample to insure the safety of the border against any contemplated attacks. You will receive an order herewith to furnish an escort of sixty men from Company L, Second Minnesota Cavalry, for a train of U. S. Indian Department stores and to guard Indian stragglers. The latter will comprise a small number of women and children from the neighborhood of Fort Snelling and of all the families of Indians not properly belonging to the scouts on the Redwood, either at or near their camp. The object is to return the stragglers to their own reservation. The instructions to Lieutenant McGrade will contain all that is necessary in detail for his guidance. It would be well to keep the scouts and those at their camp ignorant of the intended transfer of the

* See Chivington to Curtis, Part I, p. 883.

stragglers to the Indian Department officials, lest they take the alarm and secrete themselves. The route of the train from Fort Ridgely to the reservation will be so near the scouts' camp on the Redwood Coteau that not much time need be lost in embarking the refugee Indians, and it will be necessary for you to send a portion of the escort in advance of the train to secure them from escape. Having thus stated the intention of General Sibley you act with your accustomed energy and judgment in carrying it out. It will be well to dispatch with the escort two or three trusty men from among the scouts, one of whom at least should be able to converse in both English and Sioux. Some discretion will be allowed Lieutenant McGrade in the letter of instructions from these headquarters as to the question whether or not the detachment of troops shall proceed as far as the Missouri Reservation. You will please have everything prepared so that there will be no delay of the arrival of the train of the Indian Department at Fort Ridgely, as every day at this advanced season of the year is of importance.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 11, 1864.

Lieut. F. MCGRADE,
Company L, Second Minnesota Cavalry, Fort Ridgely:

SIR: Inclosed herewith you will find copy of an order to Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender, commanding Second Sub-District, detailing you to the command of sixty men of your company (twenty of the sixty to be mounted) for special service as escort to a train of supplies belonging to the U. S. Indian Department, and for guarding Indian stragglers to the reservation on the Missouri River. Your duties will be few and simple, yet nevertheless important. You will be required to exercise constant vigilance to guard against surprise on the part of hostile Indians, so as to insure the safety of your detachment of the train, and at the same time to prevent any escape of the Indian stragglers. The teams should be kept well closed up together, and in the daytime a portion of your mounted men should be placed at a proper distance from the train on the flanks and in front, while a rear guard should be also detailed daily. At night the wagons should be corralled properly in a circular form on some spot which is not commanded by ravines, thickets, or mounds. While engaged in this escort duty you will have necessarily to exercise such military authority over the train as in your judgment may be required for its safety. Should there be no appearance of hostile Indians up to the point of the crossing of the James River you are authorized to use your discretion either to continue with the train to its destination and return with it, or after conducting it in safety one day's march beyond the James River to return to Fort Ridgely with your command. Your decision of this question must depend upon such information as you can obtain from friendly Indians, should such be met with along the route, or by such other circumstances as may enable you to determine whether or not there will be any danger to the train sufficient to justify you in continuing to guard it beyond the point indicated. Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender has been instructed to dispatch two or three reliable scouts from the camp on the Redwood River with you, who will be subject to your orders. At

least one of them will be able to speak both English and Sioux, and thus be qualified to act as interpreter when needed. Upon your return to Fort Ridgely you will make a detailed report to these headquarters of everything which has transpired of importance through the commandant of the Second Sub-District, and to do this understandingly you will keep a daily journal of events, &c. Should there be any indications of a proximity of Indians you will, after having reached your camping ground, cause rifle-pits and such other defenses as you may deem requisite to be constructed, and for this purpose you are authorized to draw from the assistant quartermaster at Fort Ridgely such axes, picks, spades, and shovels as you may consider necessary for such purposes.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 12, 1864—noon.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I agree with you that Sheridan cannot well be replaced in his present position. I have also considered well the matter of sending Hooker to Missouri, and on mature reflection do not believe he will do. We want there a man who will push the enemy with vigor without waiting to get up supplies from a given base. There are no better men to command a division in such a pursuit of an enemy than Smith and Mower, who are already there. To give a proper head is now the question. After thinking over all the generals who can possibly be spared, I have made up my mind that Crook is the man to send. I would recommend General Logan for Crook's place. He is an active, fighting general, and under Sheridan will make a first-class commander for that department.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 155. } *New Orleans, La., October 12, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. In consequence of the number of enlisted men belonging to the First Wisconsin Battery of Horse Artillery having been reduced below the minimum prescribed by War Department general orders, it will at once be organized into a four-gun battery of horse artillery. In its reorganized state it is entitled to only one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, and any additional officers now serving with the battery will be immediately mustered out of service. The surplus guns, carriages, caissons, &c., will be shipped to Capt. F. J. Shunk, chief of ordnance of the Department of the Gulf. The horses belonging to the battery will for the present be retained by the commanding officer.

3. The First Wisconsin and the Chicago Mercantile Batteries of Horse Artillery will be allowed eight horses, &c., per piece and caisson. The commanding officers will make their requisitions accordingly.

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By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 12, 1864—8.30 a. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Nineteenth Corps, New Orleans:

The troops named in your dispatch of 11 a. m. yesterday have just left. They would have got off last night at 10 but for the fog. A portion of Guppey's brigade is with Dye at Jackson's Point, but will be picked up at that place. Detachment First Brigade, Third Division, 1,502 for duty; detachment Third Brigade, Second Division, 1,228 for duty; aggregate, 2,730. The strength of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers not known, and not included.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

The general commanding desires you to hold in readiness to embark with him at short notice one commissioned officer and thirty men of First Kansas Mounted Infantry. They will be picked men and in condition for the field. Shall probably go up in a day or two.

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

The major-general commanding directs me to say that no artillery is to be sent up river at present from Morganza. Send list of officers on detached service from regiments moving, and also from First Louisiana Cavalry, by telegraph.

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

I have to request that you will, as soon as possible, in accordance with General Orders, No. 251, War Department, designate as separate brigades, in orders, the posts of Natchez and Vicksburg, and the District of Vicksburg. This is necessary to legalize the action of courts now in session, and I am constrained to make the request owing to the inconvenience of communication with the headquarters of Department and Army of the Tennessee.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., October 12, 1864.

Col. A. B. MORRISON,
Commanding First Brigade, Second Division:

COLONEL: You will detail two commissioned officers and sixty enlisted men, with one and a half days rations, for an important scout. They will embark on the steamer Celeste at 12 o'clock precisely to-night. Each man will have forty rounds of ammunition at least. The officer to be in command will report at these headquarters for instructions forthwith.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Capt., Twelfth Michigan Infty. Vet. Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, Ark., October 12, 1864.

Maj. L. W. BROWN,
Comdg. Eleventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers:

You will detail two commissioned officers and fifty enlisted men (mounted) from your command with one and a half days rations for an important scout. They will embark on steamer Celeste at precisely 12 o'clock to-night. Be particular that each man is well supplied with ammunition. Have the senior officer report at these headquarters for instructions forthwith.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. C. Andrews:

CHAS. E. HOWE,
Capt. 12th Mich. Infty. Vet. Vols., Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 12, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The term of service of the Eleventh Ohio Battery will expire on the 26th of this month. I recommend that they be relieved from duty here on the 15th. Can I expect this battery to be relieved by another battery? I desire this information, so that should they not be relieved by another battery I can make arrangements to have the guns manned by details. I would be glad if this could be avoided, as there are eight guns at this post already manned in that way, and it is difficult to find officers and men competent for that duty.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 12, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The rebuilding of the bridges on the Pacific Railroad recently burned by the rebels is essential and a great military necessity in the defense of this State. The railroad company is unable to replace them. Please authorize Colonel Myers to have them rebuilt at once, and the United States to be reimbursed the cost out of freights on the road.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 12, 1864.*

General ROSECRANS:

General McCallum will cause the railroad bridges on the Pacific Railroad to be rebuilt by the quickest and surest possible means. He will communicate with Colonel Myers. Send engineer and skillful contractors to erect trestles and complete bridges.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 12, 1864—4.10 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

What is the latest from Price?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 12, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Curtis is in Olathe. We had reports from Sedalia yesterday that Shelby was on the La Mine and his principal force at Otterville. Till now we are in connection there, but know nothing further. If you know anything will you please keep me informed?

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General.

HERMANN, *October 12, 1864—9.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

As we have reliable reports that Bill Anderson, with about 200 men, is trying to cross the river at or near Portland, we think it necessary to have at least two companies stationed here immediately. All our able-bodied men are in militia service at Jefferson City. Can't you order two or three companies that belong here back from there?

In the name of the citizens of Hermann, very respectfully,

CONSTANCE RIEK.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 195. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 12, 1864.*

Our free Government, established and administered by the will of the people, expressed through legal elections, requires from every citizen a sacred regard for the preservation and purity of the elective franchise.

The general commanding expects the united assistance of the true men of all parties in his efforts to secure a full and fair opportunity for all who are entitled to vote at the approaching elections in the State of Missouri, and in excluding from the polls those who, by alienage, treason, guerrillaism, and other crimes or disabilities, have no just right to vote.

The laws of the State declare who may vote, and prescribe the times and places of voting. But in the present disturbed condition of the country the civil power is too weak effectually to enforce the execution of those laws, or adequately to punish offenders. Wherefore, in com-

pliance with his duty as a citizen and department commander, and with the wishes of all true citizens, and in aid of the law, the general commanding orders as follows, viz:

I. Those, and only those, who have the qualifications, and who take the oath prescribed by the laws of the State, copies of which are hereto annexed, shall vote.

From the terms of the oath it is manifest that it was the intention of the Missouri State Convention that no person should vote who, since the 17th day of December, 1861, has willfully taken up arms or levied war against the United States or against the provisional government of the State of Missouri. This excludes from the right of voting all who, since that date, have been in the rebel army or navy anywhere, and all who, since that date, have been anywhere engaged in guerrilla marauding or bushwhacking. If, therefore, any such person offers to vote his vote may be challenged, and he shall be immediately arrested. And any judge of election shall be arrested and punished who permits the name of any such person to be recorded in the poll book or his vote to be received, where such judge has personal knowledge of his true character, or the same is shown to him by lawful evidence before the vote is received.

Voting or attempting to vote in contravention of law or orders, is declared a military offense, subjecting the offender to arrest, trial, and punishment if convicted.

II. No one who has borne arms against the Government of the United States, or voluntarily given aid and comfort to its enemies during the present rebellion, shall act as judge or clerk at election, nor shall any county judge knowingly appoint any such person to act as judge at election. Violation of this will be promptly noticed and the offenders brought to trial by the local military authorities.

III. Outrages upon the freedom of election by violence or intimidation; attempting to hinder legal or to procure or encourage illegal voting; interfering with the legal challenge of voters; acting as officers of election in contravention of law or orders; willful neglect to perform their duties under the laws and these orders by officers of election, and especially taking the voters' or officers' oath falsely; and all other acts and words interfering with the purity and freedom of elections, are crimes against the liberties of the people, and are declared military offenses, and will be rigorously punished.

IV. The laws of the State provide that those of its citizens who are in the army shall not thereby lose the privilege of voting, provided the voting is done in the manner prescribed. The commanding general therefore directs that on the day of election every practicable facility be afforded for taking, in camp or in the field, the vote of citizens of Missouri, who may then be in any company of Missouri volunteers or militia, in the service of the United States or of the State.

A copy of the ordinance of this State, providing for elections under the supervision of the commanding officers of companies, is hereto subjoined for the guidance of all concerned. Such commanding officers will not on any account neglect to make arrangements for and to hold such elections where the condition of their commands will admit of their being held without detriment to the service.

The commanding general deems it better that all citizens of Missouri in the military service in this State should vote in their companies, as authorized by said ordinance, but he does not consider that the uniform of the army should be a badge of exclusion of any soldier from voting at the polls where he as a citizen would be entitled to vote, and there-

fore does not prohibit it. At the same time he directs that any soldier who abuses the privilege of access to the polls by any disorderly conduct or by any unauthorized interference with other citizens in the lawful exercise of the right of voting shall be punished, and all military officers are specially charged to prevent any such act on the part of any soldier.

V. Wherever there is good reason to apprehend that rebels, bushwhackers, or other evil disposed persons will attempt to control the election at any precinct by their acts, threats, or presence, a sufficient guard will be detailed to prevent any such control and to keep the peace.

VI. District and all subordinate commanders will strictly and carefully enforce this order at the approaching elections, and use all diligence to bring to speedy and condign punishment all civilians, officers, or soldiers who violate any of its provisions.

VII. The commanding general earnestly invokes the zealous and active aid of all law-abiding citizens, on the day of said election, in preserving the peace at the polls and preventing illegal voting; and he hopes that every newspaper in this State will see proper to publish this order continuously, in every issue, until the day of the next election.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AN ORDINANCE DEFINING THE QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS AND CIVIL OFFICERS IN THIS STATE.

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri in Convention assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. No person shall vote at any election to be hereafter held in this State, under or in pursuance of the convention and laws thereof, whether State, county, township, or municipal, who shall not, in addition to possessing the qualifications already prescribed for electors, previously take an oath in form as follows, namely: "I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Missouri, against all enemies and opposers, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true faith, loyalty, and allegiance to the United States, and will not, directly or indirectly, give aid and comfort, or countenance, to the enemies or opposers thereof, or of the provisional government of the State of Missouri, any ordinance, law, or resolution of any State Convention or Legislature, or of any order or organization, secret or otherwise, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I do this with a full and honest determination, pledge, and purpose faithfully to keep and perform the same, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever. And I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not, since the 17th day of December, A. D. 1861, willfully taken up arms or levied war against the United States, or against the provisional government of the State of Missouri. So help me God."

SEC. 2. Before any person shall be elected or appointed to any civil office within this State, under the constitution and the laws thereof, whether State, county, township, municipal, or other civil office, he

shall take and subscribe an oath in form as follows: "I, A. B., do, on oath (or affirmation), declare that I have not, during the present rebellion, willfully taken up arms, or levied war against the United States, nor against the provisional government of the State of Missouri, nor have willfully adhered to the enemies of either, whether domestic or foreign, by giving them aid and comfort, but have always in good faith opposed the same. And further, that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri against all enemies and opposers, whether domestic or foreign, any ordinance, law, or resolution of any State convention or Legislature, or of any order or organization, secret or otherwise, to the contrary notwithstanding, and that I do this with an honest purpose, pledge, and determination faithfully to perform the same, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever;" which oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state by all candidates for State offices, and by candidates for all county and other offices, in the office of the clerk of the county court (or other officer charged with equivalent duties) in the counties wherein they respectively reside at least five days before the election; and no vote shall be cast up for, or certificate of election granted to, any candidate who fails to file such oath as required by this ordinance.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall falsely take, or having taken, shall thereupon willfully violate any oath prescribed by this ordinance, shall, upon conviction thereof, by any court of competent jurisdiction, be adjudged guilty of the crime of perjury, and shall be punished therefor in accordance with existing laws. And it shall be the duty of the judges of all courts having criminal jurisdiction under the laws of this State specially to charge the grand juries in the counties in which such courts shall be held respectively, and of all grand juries in the performance of their duties under the laws of this State, specially to inquire concerning the commission of any act of perjury mentioned or made punishable by this or any other ordinance adopted by this convention.

SEC. 5. That judges and clerks of all elections held under the laws of this State, shall, in addition to taking the oath required by existing laws, take the further oath that they will not record, nor permit to be recorded, the name of any voter who has not first taken the oath required to be taken by the first section of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly of this State may at any time repeal this ordinance, or any part thereof.

Adopted June 10, A. D. 1862.

AIKMAN WELCH,
Vice-President of Convention.
SAMUEL A. LOWE,
Secretary of Convention.

AN ORDINANCE TO ENABLE CITIZENS OF THIS STATE IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OR THE STATE OF MISSOURI TO VOTE.

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri in Convention assembled, as follows, to wit:

SECTION 1. That the commanding officer of any company of Missouri volunteers or militia in the service of the United States or of the State

of Missouri, any of the members of which are qualified voters under the laws of this State, shall, on the day of the next general election, and at every subsequent election held under the laws of this State during the present war, cause an election to be held by the members of such company for officers to be elected at such election.

SEC. 2. The commanders of such companies shall cause a sufficient number of poll-books to be made out for each company, properly laid off into blanks, with the necessary heading and certificates attached, and cause them to be delivered to the judges of election on or before the day of such election.

SEC. 3. Three good, discreet, and disinterested persons, members of such company, being qualified voters under the laws of this State, shall be appointed judges of such elections by such commanding officers, who shall administer the following oath to such judges before they enter on their duties: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will impartially discharge the duties of judge of the present election, according to law and the best of my abilities. So help me God."

SEC. 4. Said judges shall appoint two clerks, who, before entering on the duties of their appointment, shall take an oath or affirmation, to be administered by one of the persons so appointed as judges of the election, that they will faithfully record the names of all the voters and distinctly carry out, in lines and columns, the name of the person for whom each voter votes.

SEC. 5. At the close of each election the judges shall certify, under their hands, the number of votes given for each candidate, which shall be attested by their clerks, and transmit the same, together with one of the poll-books, by one of their clerks, or by mail, to the clerk of the county court in which the voters are entitled to vote, without delay.

SEC. 6. Poll-books shall be opened for each county from which there are members in such company entitled to vote, and at such election only such persons shall be allowed to vote as could vote under existing laws if in their proper precincts, which vote shall be taken and sent to the proper county, as provided in this ordinance.

SEC. 7. When more than one company votes at the same post or station, or belonging to the same battalion, regiment, or division of the army, the judges of said elections may cause one messenger to carry the poll-books to the different counties.

SEC. 8. Any one of the judges of election, under this ordinance, is authorized to administer oaths to test the qualifications of voters and to prevent frauds.

SEC. 9. Each clerk of the county court shall, in not less than fifteen nor more than twenty days after the election, take to his assistance two justices of the peace of his county, or two justices of the county court, and examine and cast up the votes given for each candidate, including the votes received by virtue of this ordinance, and give to those having the highest number of votes a certificate of election.

SEC. 10. The votes given at such company elections shall be given *viva voce*, or by tickets handed to the judges, and shall in both cases be cried in an audible voice by one of the judges of the election, or by some person appointed by such judges for that purpose, and noted by the clerks in the presence and hearing of the voters.

SEC. 11. Judges and clerks of said company elections failing or neglecting to discharge any duty required by this ordinance, or the laws now in force, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by law, and may be prosecuted in the county to which such returns are required to be made.

SEC. 12. Every person not being a qualified voter according to the constitution and laws of the State who shall vote at any election under this ordinance, or any person who shall, at the same election, vote more than once, either at the same or different places of voting, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than twenty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding three months, and shall be liable to indictment and conviction in any county to which such poll-books, or any of them, shall be returned.

SEC. 13. All persons voting under this ordinance shall be required to take the oath prescribed by the ordinance of this convention, testing the loyalty of the voter.

SEC. 14. The election returns of votes cast at the different precincts in the counties shall be made to county clerks, in all respects according to the statute laws now in force, except as provided in this ordinance; and all acts required to be done under existing laws within a given time after examining and casting up the books, shall be done within the time required by existing laws, after the time fixed for examining and casting up the poll-books under the 9th section of this ordinance.

SEC. 15. Any officer or other person in the service or employment of the United States or the State of Missouri, being a qualified voter under the constitution and laws of this State, may vote at any election held under the provisions of this ordinance, subject to the restrictions and limitations provided by this ordinance.

SEC. 16. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage, and is subject to repeal at any time by the General Assembly of this State.

Done in Convention June 12, A. D. 1862.

AIKMAN WELCH,
Vice-President of Convention.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 283. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, October 12, 1864.

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8. Col. B. Gratz Brown, volunteer aide-de-camp, having perfected the organization of five regiments of City Guards (exempts) for the defenses of the city, is at his own request relieved from further duty. The commanding general thanks Colonel Brown for his valuable and efficient services.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 214. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 12, 1864.

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2. The commanding officer Seventh Kansas Cavalry will remove his command to Jefferson Barracks and go into camp, reporting by letter direct to Col. J. H. Baker, commanding post, Saint Louis.

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By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *October 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I understand your orders to authorize me to take command of all the Enrolled Missouri Militia in my district. Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller wishes to retain the companies under his command that were in active service prior to the present invasion. I cannot possibly organize my men without the control of all of them. Besides this, I think they are all wanted on the west side of the district. Colonel Hiller's force, consisting of the Second Missouri State Militia Cavalry, companies of the Forty-seventh and Fiftieth Volunteer Infantry, is, I think, ample for the defense of his district at the present time. I respectfully ask you to definitely state to Colonel Hiller and myself your instructions in the case, so that no misunderstanding may exist.

JAS. R. McCORMICK,
Brigadier-General, Enrolled Missouri State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General McCORMICK, *Cape Girardeau:*

I am rapidly establishing the Iron Mountain line, having cars running twelve miles beyond De Soto and occupying Pilot Knob. I think it now rather late and probably unnecessary to take the troops over from Hiller's district to that line. This view is approved by General Rosecrans. You will, therefore, only call out in that district such of the militia as Colonel Hiller thinks are needed for its defense after he shall send me the cavalry I call on him for. After calling out, organizing, and turning over such troops you will report here in person for orders.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *October 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

General McCormick has just informed me that he has orders to take command of all the Enrolled Missouri Militia in this district, including the six-months' men, and move with them to Pilot Knob. I received telegrams from Colonel Marsh on the 3d and 6th instant informing me that General McCormick had no control of any troops in active service, and that he has no authority to interfere with any troops reporting to me. General McCormick has shown me no orders authorizing him to take command of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and without orders I cannot recognize his authority. Will you please telegraph me immediately and let me know whether the militia are under his control or mine, as I wish to fully reoccupy Bloomfield and Dallas this week and cannot do so if the militia are taken away.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. M. HILLER, *Cape Girardeau:*

You will send 3,000 rations and three companies of cavalry to Pilot Knob at once, the command to report there to Major Williams, Tenth

Kansas. You will also send a company of cavalry to take station at Fredericktown. Let the other companies march first, however, and at once. You will, if necessary, call all but one company from New Madrid, strengthening that part, if necessary, with infantry. I have telegraphed General McCormick as to the militia. Answer.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 12, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HILLER,
Cape Girardeau:

You will send the howitzers also to Pilot Knob. If possible send all your regiments to Pilot Knob, calling on General McCormick for such additional militia as you may need. I think your sub-district is to be defended from Pilot Knob against the rebel army when it retreats. I do not think it is in much danger from other quarters; still, I wish Bloomfield and the other outposts held.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HOPEWELL, MO., *October 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Line much down and track torn up between Mineral Point and Irondale. I shall try to reach the Knob to-night if I meet no rebels. Please hurry up an instrument for Mineral Point.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

IRONDALE, MO., *October 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I hear of small parties of rebels around Iron Mountain and vicinity. I think Harrison & Co. are rotten to the core. There is a large amount of Government property here and at Hopewell, consisting of wagons, harness, &c.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 12, 1864.

Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS,
Pilot Knob:

I have ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller to send you rations. A full supply will go down the railroad to-morrow. Hiller will send a company of cavalry to Fredericktown and two or three companies to Pilot Knob at once. How will it do to station two companies of infantry at Potosi now? If the Court-House is all right advise me and I will send them there to occupy the town and collect there such Government property as is lying loose around there. I have ordered the whole militia force along the line of the railroad down to the three burnt bridges to work

at them, leaving small guards at the bridges above. If there are any block-houses below Mineral Point at bridges not burned I will have them garrisoned at once, but I think there are none.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 12, 1864.

Brigadier-General MILLER,
De Soto:

I wish your whole force moved down to the three burned bridges, leaving only small garrisons at the several bridges this side. I want every possible effort made to reconstruct the bridges on the road promptly, and for this purpose you will use all your available command. We now occupy Pilot Knob, Bloomfield, Charleston, and New Madrid, and there is no rebel force within these lines. Your command, therefore, if it is to serve the Government, must work now and fight hereafter. You will retain your headquarters at De Soto or not as you please. If you do not go send Lieutenant-Colonel Maupin down and assign him to duty there and let Major Emerson accompany him. Call on me by telegraph for all the tools needed in the work. Answer.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

DE SOTO, MO., *October 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Last heard from Major Williams he was at Mineral Point. Has gone forward. I have telegraphed him for orders and await his response. Work progressing well on bridges. Will visit them this afternoon. No news from Magruder. Think the rebels are scarce. Please send me written orders if necessary.

J. W. EMERSON,
Major Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteers.

DE SOTO, MO., *October 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Have just returned from the front. Nothing heard of any rebels. We crossed over the third Mill Creek bridge this evening, twelve miles south of De Soto. Will commence the next in the morning. There are three bridges burned there within as many miles, and we ought to have a force on each at the same time. With twenty-five men I can press teams to haul the material. Road is good and distance is short. At present rate of progress, it will take six to eight weeks to open the road. With plenty of help, I can open it in less than half the time. Will report fully by letter by first mail. Can you not permit the mounted men of Colonel Fenn's regiment, about 150, to retain their horses until other men can be mounted to supply their places, then let the owners come for them. They are the only mounted men here, and their services are indispensable for scouting purposes in the front. Colonel Rankin's regiment can be mounted this week if you so order.

J. W. EMERSON,
Major Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
De Soto, October 12, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr., *Comdg. Saint Louis Dist., Mo.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have this day visited the front—the third bridge over Mill Creek, say twelve miles south of this place. The intervening bridges are guarded by what I deem a sufficient force. The bridge referred to was only burned about twenty to thirty feet on south end, and was supported from falling by a center trestle. It was completed this evening, and the train ran down to the next bridge over the same stream, say half a mile south. This latter bridge is 140 feet span; was burned in the center and fell a mass of ruins. Most of the timber can be used in its temporary reconstruction. This bridge is about fifteen feet high, and its erection will be commenced in the morning. No force yet stationed here. Captain Hemmerle, Company H, Eighty-fifth Enrolled Missouri Militia, with seventy men, guards the one just completed. The mechanics say it will take from four to six days to repair the bridge, to be commenced in the morning. The next bridge destroyed is half a mile or less south of the latter; also over same stream; is sixty feet span and ten feet high; will not be very difficult to build. Another bridge over same stream half a mile south, say fifty-six miles south of Saint Louis, is 140 feet span and thirty-five feet high, all destroyed. This is a difficult bridge and will occupy two to three weeks, best effort. Next bridge over same stream is 160 feet span, twelve feet high; is all down; say fifty-nine miles from Saint Louis; can be built in less time. Another bridge over same stream, one mile, again south, is 120 feet span and fifteen feet high. Next is South Big River bridge, 180 feet span and thirty-five feet high, say sixty-seven miles south of Saint Louis. This is the most difficult of all the bridges to rebuild, and will require at least three weeks in its reconstruction. It is about thirteen miles south of the present train terminus. The track is in good condition and wholly uninjured here, though I am told half a mile or so is torn up near Hopewell, but can be quickly repaired. There is but one working party now engaged on the bridges. I beg leave to respectfully suggest:

First. That the force of operatives on those bridges be largely increased, so as to have an efficient force reconstructing each bridge at the same time. Otherwise if but one bridge at a time be operated upon it will require two months. The difficulty in transporting material can easily be overcome. The roads are good, the distance is short, and with twenty-five men I can quickly find teams to haul it. If Price can supply himself abundantly with transportation, I think we should be able, and at least justified in borrowing the use of the necessary teams for a short time. At any rate, upon orders I will see that they are quickly forthcoming.

Second. We should have at least 100 to 200 mounted men, and, say, one battalion of infantry, operating from and in advance of the train terminus and bridge builders, to thoroughly scour the country and protect the works from the guerrilla bands.

Third. That the present mounted force of Colonel Fenn's regiment be retained until some force can supply their place. Colonel Rankin can mount two companies this week if so ordered.

The mounted men of Colonel Fenn's regiment at the Meramec can be spared, the general thinks, without detriment to the service.

Awaiting any further orders you may be pleased to give, I have the honor to be, general, your respectful and obedient servant,

JOHN W. EMERSON,
Major of Forty-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 12, 1864—1.15 p. m.*

Brigadier-General PIKE,
Washington:

The general wishes you to send one brigade to Jefferson City, by boats, as garrison. The two boats now empty can take them.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 12, 1864.

Colonel WANGELIN,
Franklin:

Return the cavalry sent back by General Smith to General Pike at Washington. Send the guns of the artillery on the cars to Saint Louis and their horses by turnpike.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 12, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

No troops of General Pike's command arrived last night. Battery A, Second Missouri Artillery, can be in Saint Louis to-morrow evening if permitted to go by turnpike. If guns and caissons have to go on cars it will take several days longer, as all the capacity of the railroad will be used to transport to Saint Louis 100-days' men. Will order the One hundred and fortieth Illinois, stationed at Fenton Bridge, to march to Saint Louis on foot. How shall I send Battery A?

HUGO WANGELIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 12, 1864.

Colonel WANGELIN,
Franklin:

Send Battery A, Second Missouri Artillery, by turnpike to Saint Louis to report to Colonel Baker.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 12, 1864—11 a. m.*

Capt. R. P. BARTON,
Commanding Missouri River Fleet, Washington, Mo.:

Go ahead as fast as possible, and report to General Pleasonton, Jefferson City.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 12, 1864—2.30 p. m.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS:

I have arrived at this point. My command will camp to-night on the Moreau, four miles from town. I will push forward one brigade at least to-night on the railroad west and follow to-morrow with the remainder. I regret Mower has left, but hope his division will soon arrive. When may I expect it? We want rations; would it not be well to send them to Washington by rail, and have boats bring them from that point to this?

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Jefferson City, Mo., October 12, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM T. SHAW,
Commanding Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you move with your command to this place immediately.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 12, 1864.*

Colonel DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

General Smith's command will be here to-day, and, if the railroad will permit, which I expect, will be shipped to Tipton with two rifled guns. Shall send Mower to Mount Vernon as soon as he arrives. Have heard nothing from Sanborn for twenty-four hours. Dispatch may have been intercepted.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 12, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON,
Jefferson City:

The citizens of Hermann ask for two of the militia companies. Send, if possible. What news?

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 12, 1864—11.15 a. m.*

Colonel DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

Dispatch received. Shall send the companies to Hermann. Have General Pike's command sent to this place to garrison it and make detachments while the other troops are in the field. Nearly all the troops are off from here now. Communication with the front can be kept up by Pike's men. Nothing new from Sanborn. Have sent dispatch boat

up the river to obtain news of Boonville, and Smith will be here to-day. Nothing from Mower. Smith's cavalry and two guns moved toward Tipton this morning. Nearly out of rations here. Send me 100,000 rations of hard bread by rail to Washington, and I will send a boat for them at once. Let me know if this can be done.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 12, 1864—1 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Jefferson City:

Can take brigade of General Pike's men. Pike is fortifying Washington as a depot. Don't make him too weak. Will order brigade to you by boat. Mower is ordered to Nashville; his command will want a general. Where is McNeil? Rations go to Washington to-day. The general wishes you to take command of all the cavalry as soon as he arrives at Jefferson City.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 12, 1864—1.20 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASONTON,
Jefferson City:

General says be careful. Concentrate all you have, and watch. Let Sanborn keep his main body safe from a dash, and watch with his advance. We want time to concentrate. Twelve hundred infantry at Rolla. Will send if you need them. Telegraph.

J. V. DU BOIS,
Colonel, &c.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 12, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

A dispatch from General Sanborn, of 7.30 a. m. to-day, six miles from Boonville, says the enemy were found in large force last night, 12 p. m., on the Georgetown and Boonville [road] and reports advance also on the Tipton and Boonville road. The enemy has passed west this evening. Colonel Catherwood telegraphed from California that General Sanborn was falling back and was then near Pisgah and was fighting in retreat. I ordered him to re-enforce Sanborn immediately and take his supplies to him that were at California, and I directed Sanborn to hold his position at Pisgah. General Smith has commenced to forward his troops by rail to California, and will continue to do so through the night. I have ordered General Fisk to this point from Providence. Mower's command was heard from, passing Washington to-day. A scout this evening reports General Price's supply train on the Lexington road west of La Mine River. Everything looks better for a fight if Price will attack Sanborn. He is receiving re-enforcements rapidly from the north side of the river. Mower's command ought to be here to-morrow, when I shall move with it to the front and leave General Fisk's command here until Pike's brigade arrives. It is reported by General Fisk that Captain Shoemaker, who commanded the militia

company of Boonville, was hung by Shelby yesterday. Price made a speech, and said he came to Missouri to redeem the people; that it was his last effort in their behalf; if they would flock to his standard promptly, all would be well, and he could remain among them; if not, the Confederacy would not again offer the oppressed of Missouri redemption from their woes.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., October 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Price was reported aiming to cross the Osage at Warsaw, his baggage train in front. Ammunition train from here to Springfield left Lebanon at 12 m. under heavy escort. Four hundred, said to be under Rains, were at Licking yesterday, but I had no cavalry to send out.

ALBERT SIGEL,
Colonel Fifth Missouri State Militia, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., October 12, 1864.

Captain BABCOCKE,
Enrolled Missouri Militia, Colonel Hickox's Regiment:

SIR: Having learned from my scouts that you succeeded in capturing a lot of desperate bushwhackers, amongst them a certain Lennox, who was recently around this post murdering and plundering, I thought it prudent to send you Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens with this dispatch to inform you about the character of your prisoners. It would also be better and safer to escort them here, and it would be well to do it forthwith. Use all vigilance that they don't escape. They will be under grave charges when they are here, and you are free to bring them to Jefferson City afterward whenever there is no risk to go through to that place.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. SIGEL,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Providence, Mo., October 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jefferson City, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from the general commanding, I have disembarked the forces of my command, together with those of Colonel Switzler, at this point and wait further orders. The detachment of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry Veterans I have distributed on the several transports as guards. The latest information received from Boonville indicates the enemy to be moving their forces five or six miles to the rear of the city. Cannonad-

ing is heard in that direction this morning. They had a battery at Bacon's Point yesterday. I shall push scouts up the river on both sides to-day, and be able to give additional information to-night. The troops of my command consume their last rations to-day. I have the honor to suggest that rations and ammunition for the artillery be immediately sent up by the steamer Cora, and that I be permitted to-night to take the Cora with a strong guard and two pieces of artillery and proceed cautiously up the river on a reconnaissance. If their battery has been withdrawn from Bacon's Point, I will send a scout up the south bank of the river, obtain all the information possible, and give it to you to-morrow morning by the Cora. Colonel Switzler's teams were left at Jefferson City for transportation by next steamer. They could be forwarded by the Cora if the general commanding concludes to send her up for the purpose herein indicated.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Providence, Mo., October 12, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Lieut. Col. C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jefferson City, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report my scouts just in from the neighborhood of Boonville, on the north side of the river, bringing me information that a large cavalry force with four pieces of artillery (of the enemy) have crossed from Boonville to this side, and are operating with vigor. The garrison of Fayette is reported to have evacuated and moved to Macon. Fayette was occupied and plundered by Clark's forces last evening. I fear Glasgow may have fallen, too. Anderson, who crossed to the south side on the 7th instant, was yesterday ordered by Price to return to North Missouri and continue his work of murder and destruction. He will be heard from on the railroads soon. My mounted troops being nearly all with Sanborn, and the bushwhackers having cleaned the country of horses, I am unable to do but little with my district force against the guerrillas. A large cavalry force ought immediately to be thrown into North Missouri. Railways will be destroyed, country seats robbed, people plundered, and a rebel conscription be vigorously enforced. The troops now guarding bridges and county towns will be in danger of capture and losing their arms, if not their lives. I will concentrate all the different detachments I can reach with orders. I inclose a communication just received from Hon. J. S. Rollins, of Columbia. I shall order Columbia evacuated and the troops to this post. The steamer Isabella went up the river to-day as far as Rocheport and returned to this point with no further information than had already been obtained and forwarded to the general commanding. I have suggested to the commanding officer that he move up the river at daylight to-morrow morning, proceeding as far above Rocheport as the enemy will permit him to go before returning. I have no additional intelligence from the south side of the river. The Cora goes down to Jefferson City to-night, and I have the honor to request her early return with rations for the command.

Waiting your further orders, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Providence, Mo., October 12, 1864—9 p. m.

Hon. JAMES S. ROLLINS, *Columbia, Mo.:*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your dispatches of this date, and in reply thereto have to say that it is impracticable for me to send additional force to Columbia. The troops at this point are here under orders to move at a moment's notice. I would gladly re-enforce your post if it were in my power. I had not the least idea twenty days since that I would be ordered to concentrate my troops from different sections of the district and march them to Jefferson City to aid in the preservation of the State capital from occupancy by the invaders under Price, and it was with great reluctance that I withdrew from the north side of the river nearly all my effective mounted force, and after the defeat of Price at Jefferson City the force was retained on the south side temporarily to pursue the enemy. I needed re-enforcements at the time my troops were ordered to Jefferson City. I cannot believe that Price would be permitted to march leisurely for twenty-five days within the borders of our State, and then sit down at Boonville and deploy his rebel horde on the river counties of my district. Alas, it is a melancholy fact; and the army that ought to have met and mashed his column in Southeast Missouri is full four days behind time at this writing. I censure no one, but it seems to me that somebody is to blame. If it be true that so large a force has crossed from Boonville into Howard County, and I fear it is, all small detachments of troops at posts like Columbia will necessarily have to be concentrated for the offensive or be subject to capture in detail. The rebels are short of arms. Price can get plenty of recruits and conscripts if he can arm them, and Anderson has probably been returned to North Missouri under the instructions he professes to have. Towns will be plundered and small detachments of troops captured and disarmed. If I obtain information from my scouts that Clark's force is on this side I will be compelled to withdraw the troops from Columbia and other like points, as it is of course impossible to garrison every county town with an army sufficient to beat back the rebel force that is threatening us. I ordered out a large force of militia more than ten days since; I have been unable to learn how rapidly they are concentrating. General Douglass left Jefferson City for Mexico on the 8th instant, to give the organization of troops his personal attention. I have been pleased to learn of your prompt and decided action in the preparation for the defense of your town, and thank you for your pledges of co-operation with myself in the good work of driving out the invaders and exterminating the fiends who are bringing desolation, awe, and death upon the beautiful homes of Boone. I shall be glad to hear from you again to-morrow if practicable. I am now under orders from Major-General Pleasonton and must use the force in hand elsewhere.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Providence, Mo., October 12, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE W. CAREY, *Columbia, Mo.:*

I am in receipt of your dispatches of this date. I have no cavalry force at this point, and, indeed, none of the troops here can be ordered to Columbia, as they are all under marching orders to another point. You

can probably hold out against any guerrilla force that may attack you. If an overwhelming force of rebels march on you, you must be ready to evacuate and get away from them. Retire on Mexico or Sturgeon. The force at Fayette prudently withdrew to Macon the morning before the rebel force reached that post. We cannot defend the towns against a great army of Confederates, but I have no fears but that you can successfully defend against Anderson & Co. I am glad to learn that the Hon. James S. Rollins is aiding you with his most excellent judgment and personal presence and energies. Keep me posted, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Providence, October 12, 1864.

Col. D. P. DYER,
Forty-ninth Infantry Missouri Volunteers:

The general commanding directs that you disembark your command and go into camp as near the town as convenient.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

(Same to Col. T. A. Switzler, Col. E. A. Kutzner, and Capt. J. J. Sutter.)

CHILLICOTHE, *October 12, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

Scouts just in from southeast corner of this county report all quiet. No trouble in west side of Chariton.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 12, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

Scouts just in from Ray and Carroll line. All quiet in my south front. Carroll's scouts are active. I will in future hear from Carroll twice in every twenty-four hours. My scouts this morning are in the direction of Chariton as well as Carroll.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

SAINT CHARLES, *October 12, 1864—12.03 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

If the force is sufficient at Macon City to protect your property and our cars, my judgment is that it will be safer there than en route back to Saint Charles. We have only one small engine there and cannot send more without a guard of, say, 150 drilled troops from this point. There is no engine or trainmen between Saint Charles and Macon, except two en route south from Mexico by your order, and none can be got there, except sending them from here.

J. B. MOULTON,
Assistant Superintendent.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 12, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I suppose Governor Carney wants more arms for militia. They are turning out at my instance to repel Price, who is advancing. The militia is my main dependence. Can I issue on Governor's requisition? Former orders are exhausted or impracticable. Price is moving west from Jefferson City, his advance nearing my line.

S. R. CURTIS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 12, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS, *Leavenworth:*

This Department seems to be unfortunate in expressing to you the authority to make requisitions for arms and ammunition. I know of no language to express more clearly than has already been done the authority given you to make requisitions for whatever arms and ammunition you deem necessary for the defense and security of your department. No restriction has been imposed upon you in respect to the class of troops that are to use them, whether regulars, volunteers, or militia. You are to judge whether they are needed. If Governor Carney asks you for arms that you believe to be needed for troops called into service by you it is your duty to supply them; if you think they are not needed for the public service it is your duty to refuse them. The responsibility of judgment is upon you, as it is upon the commanders of other departments, and also the authority to act upon that judgment. The authority being ample, there will be no excuse for not acting so as to meet whatever exigency may arise.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Olathe, October 12, 1864.

Governor T. CARNEY, *Leavenworth:*

Arrived here in advance of troops, but some from Lawrence are camped near, and a regiment of Leavenworth infantry is reported near. Caution these forces not to break themselves down by hard marching the first day, also to be sure to have one day's rations at least, and wagons to help them. I am sending out wagons to collect the weary stragglers. This is a poor place; forage, water, and wood too scarce. I wish troops would rest first day on the Kansas road.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Olathe, October 12, 1864.

Hon. JAMES H. LANE, *Lawrence, Kans.:*

Will confer with Major-General Blunt as to command at Lawrence. Our force will cover that point well. I am here in advance of all the militia. Hope they are coming with General Deitzler and yourself. Nothing important. Shelby, in Price's advance, was on the La Mine last night.

S. R. CURTIS,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 12, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Olathe:

From General Davies' scouts I learn that a party of men organized in Leavenworth City, calling themselves independent scouts, crossed the river to-night on flat-boats, no doubt with the intention of plundering the Missourians. They number about 80 or 100.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The gun-boat Morgan is rapidly being put in order. I have an excellent pilot on her from the Emilie. She will be kept subject to your orders.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

OLATHE, *October 12, 1864.*

General BLUNT:

Scouts should be sent due east from Paola sixty miles or more. It is important to know whether Price goes south, and as soon as possible, scout after scout, one or two each day.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *October 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Have directed company at Coldwater Grove to send scouts east into Missouri; also directed Colonel Jennison yesterday to send scouts across the Osage at Papinsville and north in direction of Sedalia. Militia of first two tiers of counties coming in promptly and in fine spirits; they have not yet arrived from the western counties. Will report to you late this evening the strength and condition of militia. Work on fortifications progressing well. This is a very strong natural position and can be easily defended, especially against cavalry. Wood and water plenty. I would suggest that the militia be required to wear some badges by which they can be known, as many of them look very much like bushwhackers. A badge of red, white, and blue on their hats would be the thing, I think.

JAMES G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Camp near Olathe, October 12, 1864.

Major-General BLUNT,
Paola, Kans.:

News from Lexington via Liberty just received. Lexington is threatened by large force. All intelligence indicates Price's movement west. Press forward your cavalry and artillery toward the Hickman Mills, infantry toward Shawneetown. Leave garrison of 800 or

1,000 at Fort Scott, and a proper garrison at Paola. I go forward myself in the morning, but will have to be somewhere on the telegraph line toward night, and will keep up communications with you at Hickman Mills.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *October 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I have sent Colonel Moonlight with nine companies of the Eleventh Kansas and two companies of the Fifth Kansas and four mountain howitzers, to concentrate at Aubrey to keep open communication with Colonel Ford at Hickman Mills, and to act in concert with him (Colonel Ford) in repulsing the advance of the enemy should they move toward the border.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In Field at Olathe, October 12, 1864.

Major-General BLUNT:

The movement of Moonlight is approved. This is no place for an army. Neither wood nor water sufficient. Will look over the field from this standpoint to-day. Ford, you know, went to Hickman Mills last night. I have directed him to keep moving about, and such are my orders as to Moonlight. Let the advance shift about so as not to give rebels knowledge of our purpose or position.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, October 12, 1864.

Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT,
Commanding Sub-District No. 2, Paola, Kans.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you concentrate all the cavalry force in your district (including the four mountain howitzers), except Company C, Eleventh, and Company L, Fifth, in the vicinity of Aubrey, with as little delay as possible. Your command should be supplied with five days' rations, and all tents will be sent to Olathe and this point; also all surplus transportation, camp and garrison equipage, and baggage. It is expected that the troops will be in as light marching order as possible and everything will be dispensed with not absolutely needed. You are directed to keep open constant communication with Colonel Ford, at Hickman Mills, and co-operate with him in repulsing the advance of the enemy, reporting your movements and all information relative to the enemy promptly to these headquarters. You will keep a vigilant patrol passing north and south, and arrest all persons passing in or out of our lines without proper authority.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *October 12, 1864.*

Colonel PLUMB:

Concentrate your entire command (cavalry) on Blue, a little north of Aubrey. I will be there to-night. Strike all the tents and send them with camp equipage to Olathe, leaving one wagon with each company, with rations, such cooking utensils as are necessary, and all the ammunition on hand and blankets. Concentrate rapidly. General Blunt desires that you remain at Olathe in command, with your staff, &c., until we are ready for the fight. I will send for you. You shall have your share, certain.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel.

PAOLA, *October 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Received the following dispatch:

OLATHE, *October 12, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT:

My command is all concentrated on the Blue, near the line. Fortifications here all completed; guns mounted and manned; muskets and ammunition all issued. There seems to be nothing further for me to do here. I would respectfully ask permission to join my command this evening or early in the morning. About 600 Douglas County militia in and many more coming.

P. B. PLUMB,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Curtis for action.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

OLATHE, KANS., *October 12, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT:

The operator at Pleasant Hill reports that Colonel Ford left there at 10.30 last night for Hickman Mills. Will wait there for Price. Colonel Ford thinks Price will attempt to cross there to-night.

OPERATOR.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND COLORADO CAVALRY,
Hickman Mills, Mo., October 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas, Olathe, Kans.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that at 10 p. m. yesterday I left Pleasant Hill for this place, reaching here just before daylight. My reasons for this move were that from all I could learn of Price's movements he evidently means to strike north of Pleasant Hill, probably between there and Independence, leaving me in danger of being cut off from your main command, thus losing all power of giving you information, and at the same time rendering me powerless to help. Again, at Pleasant Hill, I was over thirty miles from your main army, and part of the country between dangerous for small parties to travel through. At this place I am only six miles from Oxford, on the Kansas line, sixteen from Pleasant Hill, fourteen from Independence, and thirteen from Kansas City; and, moreover, on the route that Price must come on account of water and forage, which in this vicinity is plenty.

Another reason for thinking that Price will come this way is that guerrillas have told some of their friends that they have positive orders from him (Price) not to destroy any forage in this neighborhood. I telegraphed my views on this subject last evening to Brigadier-General Davies, at Fort Leavenworth, and he told me to act as I thought best. At the same time that I left Pleasant Hill I sent Captain Greene with 100 men north and northwest to scout well Cedar Creek and the Little Blue, reaching this place by the way of Raytown. He arrived about noon to-day. He had seen no fresh signs of any large body of guerrillas, though he could hear occasionally of small bodies of five or six in a gang. He ascertained that it was their intention to capture this place from the citizen militia to-night, taking their arms from them, but not destroying any forage. I have sent Captain Elmer and fifty men toward Pleasant Hill to-day; Lieutenant Keith with fifty men east and northeast, and Company D (forty men) to Independence, all to return to-night. I propose to keep Captain Moses and his two companies at Independence for the time being, as an extreme outpost, to be ready to move in a minute, and, as I am now in his rear, to fall back and reenforce me if necessary.

Hoping that my actions meet the approval of the major-general commanding, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Camp Charlot, near Olathe, October 12, 1864.

Colonel FORD,
Independence:

Colonel Moonlight will probably join your command at Hickman to-night with considerable force. Troops are coming in from all directions.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 12, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Following is all that has been received to-day:

INDEPENDENCE, *October 12, 1864.*

General CURTIS:

I left Pleasant Hill with six squadrons and arrived at Hickman Mills this a. m. I sent out at the time I left Pleasant Hill two squadrons on the road to Independence and the Little Blue, to strike the Blue at the crossing and scout from there up. I sent fifty men as patrols on Hickman Mills and Pleasant Hill road, also forty on Hickman Mills and Independence road. A scout of fifty men northeast of Hickman Mills on the Little Blue. Any instructions or answer?

By order of Col. J. H. Ford, Second Colorado Cavalry:

MANVILLE,
Lieutenant.

JOHN WILLANS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lexington, Mo., October 12, 1864.

General S. R. CURTIS:

I am at this post with a small command of only eighty effective men (cavalry) and a few hundred citizen guards, and am surrounded by

several hundred guerrillas and Confederate soldiers, variously estimated at from 500 to 1,500, commanded by Todd, Green, Pool, and other guerrilla chiefs, with three Confederate officers with a small force each, and it is said Anderson will be in command if they make an attack on this place. Is it possible for you to send any assistance to us from your command? If we are not re-enforced we will be overpowered in all probability before Sunday night. We shall give them the best fight we know how, with the rallying cry never to surrender to any bushwhacker. If you can do anything for us please do so without delay. My citizen guards will be no account in a fight with Confederates.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. EADS,
Capt. Co. M, First Cav. Missouri State Mil., Comdg. Post.

(Similar dispatch to commanding officer at Kansas City.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Olathe, October 12, 1864.

Major PRITCHARD,
Commanding, Kansas City, Mo.:

Send out couriers to Liberty and learn from Lexington what has become of Colonel Harding and Major Curtis and the steam-boats Benton and West Wind.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *October 12, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT:

From the best information the enemy will strike Kansas at Little Santa Fé; so Ford says. Shelby was yesterday on the La Mine and his main force at Otterville. No news from Price yesterday. Will keep you posted.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 37. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., October 12, 1864.

I. In parting with the Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, which is ordered South, the major-general commanding avails himself of the opportunity to bear testimony to the high reputation for discipline and efficiency maintained by that regiment during its whole service in this department. The uncomplaining and soldierly fortitude with which it has borne the hardships of service on the frontier, and has sacrificed strong inclinations to join the armies in the South, and to exhibit its high qualities on a wider field and a more prominent theater, is beyond all praise. Its record in this department warrants the confident belief that its course hereafter will be attended with all the fame and honor which its most ardent friends could desire. In departing for the South the regiment will have the satisfaction of knowing that

largely in consequence of its own exertions it leaves the frontiers of its State secure from Indian wars, or from the re-enactment of those scenes of savage outrage and barbarity to the repression of which its services for two years have been devoted. The major-general commanding the department tenders his hearty thanks and his cordial good wishes to the regiment and to Colonel Thomas, its distinguished and worthy commander.

II. To the four companies of the Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, now on their march to Saint Paul, to join the army of General Sherman, the thanks and good wishes of the department commander are also eminently due. Although these companies have had no opportunity to distinguish themselves in the field, they have performed arduous and harassing services with zeal and fidelity, and with that same sacrifice of personal inclinations to a sense of duty which has so prominently marked the official conduct of the regiments serving in this department. To Major Clowney and to these four companies under his command the major-general commanding the department tenders his thanks and all manner of good wishes.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT WADSWORTH, DAK. TER.,
October 12, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: The detachment of the Second Minnesota Cavalry, under Captain Davy, that went to the rescue of Fisk, reached here this afternoon. The Indians had all left Fisk a number of days before the expedition reached him. He and his command returned to Fort Rice; part of it (ten wagons) came through with Captain Davy, and part went down the Missouri with General Sully's brigade, and part remained at Fort Rice. The captain reports having seen an encampment of some 200 lodges on the Missouri Coteau and about half way from Fort Rice to the James River, and that he also saw other fresh signs of Indians at other places. I trust that the next mail will bring me orders in reference to the forces to be kept here this winter, and especially in reference to the amount of stock. I would respectfully suggest that one company be ordered down to Minnesota, and with it the horses of three other companies, leaving here only sufficient of the best for one company and the scouts. Those with the stock of the quartermaster will be all that we can possibly winter and do justice to. In my last I stated the amount of hay that there was any prospect of obtaining, and that is about twenty miles away, and the chance of its being destroyed any day by fire. I shall be surprised if the Indians do not make the attempt, and from present indications as to the amount of corn and oats that are and will be here, we could only feed for about forty days at full rations. We are going to be troubled about hauling the hay in, as we are short of transportation. The sawmill keeps twenty-four mules daily employed. I found it absolutely necessary to give Captain McKusick, assistant quartermaster, an order to take possession of four mule teams that brought up the baggage of Captains Bonham's and Straut's companies, when they came up as escort to Brackett's train, which left for Fort Ridgely to-day. They

will help us much in our difficulty, but we still need more transportation here, for in addition to hauling hay we have lumber, stone, wood, &c. We had some talk with Mr. Brackett about leaving some teams here to haul the hay, but the best proposition that he made was to leave twenty-five wagons and fifty yoke of oxen (the oxen to be killed for beef after the hay was hauled), two wagon-masters, we to furnish the drivers, price $100 per day. So I thought it much better to take possession of the four mule teams, which I did, and with them we can manage to get along, I think. Buildings are progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The saw-mill cuts but slowly. The hospital is inclosed and being finished. The quartermaster and commissary building is being roofed, about half shingled. Foundation for a block of the men's quarters about finished. The commissioners, Messrs. Brown and Gilbert, are now here. They came with my mail couriers on the last trip from Abercrombie, and will return with them in the morning. I will send down in a day or two (just as soon as the horses are a little rested) the detachments of Companies A and G, Second Minnesota Cavalry, that were out with Captain Davy. Those of the Eighth Minnesota Infantry that went out have gone down the Missouri on boats.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. H. ROSE,
Major Second Minnesota Cavalry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Morganza, La., October 13, 1864.

Major FARRINGTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, 19th Corps, New Orleans:

The Twenty-eighth is here without arms. They can get new arms and equipments at Vicksburg by having General Reynolds' approval, or an order. Please telegraph immediately, as the regiment is on the transports, awaiting orders.

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

The major-general commanding directs that the Twenty-eighth Illinois disembark at Morganza, and that an officer be sent to this city at once with requisition for arms for the regiment.

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. FORCES AT JACKSON'S POINT, *October 13, 1864.*

By direction of General Lawler the undersigned assumes command of the forces under Colonel Guppey, as well as those under Colonel Glasgow. Staff officers as follows: First Lieut. C. S. Lake, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. C. F. Loshe, acting assistant quartermaster.

WM. McE. DYE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mouth of White River, Ark., October 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your telegram of date October 8, 1864, was received this a. m. In reply I can only say what I have already stated in a previous communication to you. The brigade I sent up White River is now in camp at Devall's Bluff and are engaged in building winter quarters. Captain Crane, of my staff, who accompanied the troops, returned this a. m. direct from Major-General Steele's headquarters. He stated to Captain Crane that the emergency necessitating the call for re-enforcements had passed away, the enemy having gone south across the Saline River, and have been pursued by our cavalry about seventy miles. He desires that portion of this division now at Devall's Bluff to remain there for the present, as in the event of Price being driven south they might be of service checking him. Under the circumstances I have the honor to request that the troops belonging to the Second Division now at Devall's Bluff be ordered to return to this point. At any rate, I shall assume the responsibility of remaining here until I receive further advices from you or another call from General Steele.

I am, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
ELIAS S. DENNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Comdg. Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

Nearly all of the force in the Trans-Mississippi Department, except General Taylor's old division (about 6,000), are moving against your line. The rebel leaders expect Price to be soon driven out of Missouri, and this movement is made to carry your line and cover his retreat. I have sent 3,000 troops from Morganza to report to you, and have ordered General Dana to send 2,000, or as many more as can be spared from Vicksburg. I retain about 3,000 to watch Taylor's division, which is still under orders to cross the Mississippi. Captured letters from Kirby Smith's headquarters represent Magruder's force as greatly demoralized, but don't rely upon that. The same letters give Price's force as 12,000. Magruder's is not over 15,000 or 16,000. Price is expected to strike Devall's Bluff on his return. Our force in Arkansas will be nearly double that of the enemy.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 13, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY:

My front is clear now to Camden, except pickets on the Saline and a small cavalry force at Princeton. My cavalry returned from Fort Smith to-day. They skirmished with the enemy from Lewisburg to Fort Smith and back, with cavalry supposed to have been left by Price at Dover to keep open his communications across the Arkansas at Dardanelle. Fort Smith has been constantly threatened by a force of

8,000 to cover Price's movement. The fortifications at Fort Smith are strong and there are no apprehensions for Thayer. He has sixty days' rations, but has great difficulty in getting forage. In about a week I shall have 3,500 of the best mounted cavalry that has ever been in this department, which I propose to send up to Dardanelle to watch Price on his return. I have several spies after him who will report his movements. I also have spies in Camden. I propose to reoccupy Lewisburg. It is necessary to keep open communication with Fort Smith.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 92. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK, *Little Rock, Ark., October 13, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Brigadier-General Andrews, commanding Second Division, Devall's Bluff, will furnish what guards, pickets, and herders may be necessary at the quartermaster's recuperating camp, to be composed of infantry or cavalry or both. The five squadrons Eleventh Missouri Cavalry now at the quartermaster's recuperating camp will encamp with their regiment.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

I wish you to send troops on the Celeste or some other boat to Clarendon with orders to disperse the guerrillas that have been firing on boats at that point. Direct the officer in command to post notices that every house within ten miles of Clarendon will be burned if the firing on boats does not cease. We hear nothing of Magruder since he fell back to Camden.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 13, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS,
Devall's Bluff:

A beef contractor reports to me that the guerrillas at Devall's Bluff have run off a lot of cattle, and that he cannot get an escort to go for them. Beef is very scarce in this department, and if possible I hope the cattle will be recovered.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *October 13, 1864—5 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

I sent 110 men on Celeste to mouth of Cache River to punish the guerrillas; they left at midnight. At 7 this morning I went down

myself on the gun-boat Cricket, Captain Cronin, below Clarendon; have just returned and find your dispatches; shall send again and will have the notices posted as you direct. The beef contractor's report to you is untrue; no cattle have been run off from here by guerrillas, or by anybody else; he has a lot of lean cows and by not taking proper care of them a few broke out in the night, and no notice of it was given to me till they were scattered off, as he said, ten miles distant. I had no means to send out and catch them.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE:

I sent Colonel Erskine with 300 cavalry out this morning, with four days' rations, with instructions to move down the prairie on north side of river as far as Arkansas Post and return by the river road, crossing a part of his command at South Bend, so as to scour the country, returning on the south bank of the river. He has also instructions to drive in all the beef-cattle he finds on his line of march. I have also sent Lieutenant Grove with his picked company of scouts out to Mount Elba, with instructions to move down the Saline to Monticello; thence toward the Arkansas River on the South Bend road, crossing Bayou Bartholomew, and returning along the north bank of that stream. He will also be gone four days.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

General Steele communicated with me by sending a cavalry force, which reached me on the 1st instant. It returned to Little Rock, and I am again cut off from communication with him. He may be able to get a train through to me. I do not think it advisable for a train to start yet from Fort Scott. The main force of the enemy under Generals Cooper and Gano is now at Johnson's Station, south of the Canadian. The only thing I have to fear is that if Price is driven out of Missouri, and his army is not broken up or scattered, he may come this way, and, uniting with Cooper and Gano, may attack this place. I trust he will be followed to the Arkansas River with a sufficient force. I will hold out under all circumstances. Major-General Maxey, commanding rebel district of the Indian Territory, has proposed to me an exchange of prisoners. I presume I could effect an exchange of all the prisoners at Tyler, Tex., if the War Department has not already taken measures to effect an exchange. If Price comes up this way I shall concentrate all the troops in the district at this place. I am confident I can hold it against Price's army.

Very respectfully,

JNO. M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 13, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Col. S. H. WATTLES,
Commanding Indian Brigade, Fort Gibson, C. N.:

SIR: Your dispatches of the 10th, and which left Gibson at 7 a. m. of the 11th instant, reached here at 9 o'clock this morning, having been fifty hours on the way. My scouts returned night before last. I am now satisfied Cooper did not move this way. I presume we can supply you with ammunition, but you do not state the kind you want. I would advise you to make your requisition on Fort Scott, so that it can come through with the next train, and, in the meantime, if you want some, you can get it by sending your requisition here. Captain Durbin will send by this messenger instructions to Lieutenant Robb to purchase all the horses he can find serviceable. I want you to keep your scouts as well mounted as you can. Also mount the dismounted cavalry as far as possible. Your quartermaster and commissary should purchase and seize all the corn there is to be had; not, however, distressing families. I shall send an order by this messenger for the additional regiment escorting the train this way to return to Gibson. I would advise that you organize all the Indians and refugees into companies as far as practicable. Please forward accompanying dispatches* to Fort Scott. Keep your scouts out constantly in direction of the enemy. I will do the same.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 13, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Fort Scott, Kans.:

SIR: Your dispatch of the 6th instant reached me this morning. I have nothing of special interest to communicate. General Steele sent a cavalry force which came through and communicated with me. The main force of the enemy under Cooper and Gano is now near Johnson's Station, south of the Canadian. I do not think it advisable for the train to start yet. I send you the orders detailing certain parties to recruit for the Fourteenth, as you requested. I see statements in the Fort Scott Monitor to the effect that we are all packed up here ready for evacuation. I wish you would correct this. The messenger who carried such a report lied outright. I have not and shall not contemplate such a step. The only thing I fear is that Price, if driven out of Missouri without his army being broken up, will return this way and unite with Cooper; then we might be in peril. I trust by all means if Price escapes from Missouri he will be followed by the requisite force to the Arkansas River, so as to relieve me if he should attack this place.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* See next, *ante* and *post*.

HERMANN, *October 13, 1864—11.25 p. m.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

I send for the information of the General-in-Chief a copy of my message of this day to General Canby.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HERMANN, MO., *October 13, 1864—9 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans:

Your dispatch of 4th instant received at this place on my way to Jefferson City. All available mounted men of the department are between Tipton and Boonville, where Price now is, having passed from Pilot Knob across by Jefferson, destroying all railroad bridges and threatening to attack Jefferson, where we had concentrated near 8,000 men, passed around it and went to Boonville. He captured the garrison of militia and citizens, about 300; took the steam ferry-boat and has crossed a force reported 2,500 strong, under Shelby, who is now conscripting in Boone and Howard, and will, it is believed, destroy bridges on the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad. General Smith, with one division, has joined Pleasonton at Jefferson City and was moving out last night to California. Mower's division and Winslow's cavalry are en route for Jefferson, part above and part below this place. The river is so low the boats only average thirty or forty miles per day. Should we be so fortunate as to get up in time I think we will make an end of Pappy Price and his attempt to redeem Missouri. Will keep you advised of the movements of this raid from time to time.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Captured letters from the headquarters of General E. K. Smith fix Price's total force at 12,000 men and Magruder's force, which is now threatening the line of the Arkansas, at 15,000 or 16,000. The rebel leaders expect Price to be driven out of Missouri soon, and Magruder has been ordered to attack Steele's line or at least to cover Price's retreat. The attempt to cross the Mississippi River has been abandoned, with the exception of General Taylor's old division, about 6,000 of which are still under orders to cross. With the exception of 3,000 men retained to prevent this crossing, I have sent all the disposable force in this department and the District of Vicksburg into Arkansas. Price is expected to strike Devall's Bluff on his return, but the movement of General Mower's force which was not known at Shreveport on the 26th will probably turn him into Southwestern Missouri, and thence into the Indian Territory. There will be a sufficient force in Arkansas to insure his destruction if he attempts to return by the route by which he went up. If defeated in Missouri he must be followed by your troops as long as possible. Please communicate to General Steele any information in relation to the movements of the enemy that are of any importance.

Send duplicates to General J. J. Reynolds, in command of the troops sent from this section. It may sometimes reach him earlier than if received from General Steele's headquarters.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds.)

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: General McCallum, director and manager of military railroads, has been instructed to cause the bridges on the Pacific Railroad to be repaired as soon as possible. He will communicate with Colonel Myers on the subject. He will send an engineer of experience and skill, and will contract with some experienced bridge-building firm to do the work. Bridge-builders are difficult to find, and he reports that, considering the difficulty of obtaining men and the necessity of providing tools, this is the quickest mode of proceeding. All our regular construction corps is now fully occupied in Virginia and Tennessee and Georgia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

HERMANN, MO., *October 13, 1864—7 p. m.*

Col. WILLIAM MYERS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The Boeuf Creek bridge should be rebuilt immediately. We gain twenty-four hours. La Mine bridge burned.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HERMANN, MO., *October 13, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Col. WILLIAM MYERS,
Chief Quartermaster, Saint Louis:

Boeuf Creek bridge will be repaired in three days. Make your arrangements to have a smart shipping quartermaster. Have telegraphed Metcalf that heavier draught boats will be sent down. See him and have him arrange a line of light-draught boats to do our freighting from railroad terminus up. Push everything for the next two or three days. The Sioux City goes from here to Washington to-morrow; captain reports can carry seventy-five tons. Arrange with Haines for freight supplies, quartermaster's and commissary stores in the order of their necessity.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HERMANN, MO., *October 13, 1864—9 p. m.*

Col. T. J. HAINES,
Chief Commissary, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The general says railroad men report Boeuf Creek bridge will probably be all right in three days. It will be a great saving of time to send stores then to Hermann. Until then select the lightest boats for up-river transportation.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HERMANN, MO., *October 13, 1864—9 p. m.*

Col. F. D. CALLENDER,
Chief of Ordnance, Saint Louis:

We suppose you have plenty of ammunition for our artillery. If not, get it as soon as possible. Report.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 13, 1864—8.30 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Hermann, Mo.:

Brigadier-General Douglass telegraphs from Mexico for re-enforcements. Shall I send them, and, if so, how many? I can manage, I guess, to send whatever you order, except cavalry. He telegraphs that he has 400 men, but no defenses of any kind. Captain Eno has ordered him to intrench and fortify. There are two considerable bridges adjacent to Mexico, which are the only bridges on that road, except near Saint Charles. May not the road be of importance to you as the line of supply and communication for your army, when you push Price beyond the La Mine? The Government freight on Hannibal and Saint Joseph and North Missouri Railroads is being rapidly pushed through from Macon, and no more for the present will be shipped from here. The rolling-stock of both roads is being collected at Saint Charles, Hannibal, and Saint Joseph.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HERMANN, MO., *October 13, 1864—9 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Four companies of the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers ordered from Rolla to Saint Louis. Refit them as soon as possible and use them as escort for ammunition.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HERMANN, MO., *October 13, 1864.*
(Received midnight.)

General EWING,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Pleasonton telegraphs Price's rear guard left Boonville last night at midnight, Sanborn following. Can't think Mexico in much

danger. You may send re-enforcements to Saint Charles if you can spare them. Douglass can retreat to the bridges, which, with your re-enforcements, he can certainly defend. I do not believe Shelby will come there, but leave to your discretion, if he should be there, the preliminary arrangements. Should he be there, advise me and we will endeavor to destroy him.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *October 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

By order of Major-General Pleasonton, I sent Colonel McLane, with ambulance train, to Pilot Knob to bring in our wounded from there. I received a dispatch from Colonel McLane last night. He was then twenty-five miles west of here, with forty-six of our own wounded, all doing well. He reports some 200 rebel wounded still at Ironton. Says the most of them are very severely wounded and numbers are dying daily. I will send you Colonel McLane's official report as soon as received. He met with no rebel force during his march and reports the country clear of them.

H. M. HILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 13, 1864.

Major WILLIAMS,
Pilot Knob:

I want especially to impress on you the importance of having the iron-works at Irondale and Iron Mountain unmolested. It would be a great calamity to this city if they were destroyed. Impress this on your command, and use all efforts to prevent their destruction.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to General Miller, De Soto.)

PILOT KNOB, MO., *October 13, 1864.*

General EWING:

My scouts went twelve miles down the Patterson road. Saw several small scouts of rebels, but could not hear of any large force.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *October 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Dick Berryman, with 300 men, is at Vine Church, twelve miles from here east. I can't furnish for telegraph repairer and hold this place without re-enforcements.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *October 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

My scout has just come in. They found Berryman and between 200 and 300 men on Pruett's farm on Saint François road, about eighteen miles from here east, in a strong position. From information gained I think they will move southeast, fifteen miles on, to Cedar Creek in the morning. I have sent thirteen men to Patterson, who have not yet reported.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HERMANN, MO., *October 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General PIKE,
Washington, Mo.:

Captain Scull reports that messenger boat was ordered to be loaded with stores. If this is so, telegraph Gale at Franklin to send special messenger to Dozier with your orders, the messenger to return with list of boats suitable for up-river transportation, and also those not suitable, which lists are to be sent to me here.

By order of General Rosecrans:

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

WASHINGTON, MO., *October 13, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Has my cavalry been ordered to this point? What steps have been taken toward forwarding the absentees from my command. Second Brigade, General Wolff, has just left on three boats for Jefferson City.

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 13, 1864.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Hermann:

The following dispatch received from Captain Yates, at California:

Col. C. W. MARSH,
Jefferson City:

General Sanborn left the front of Boonville yesterday morning moving early. Arrived here, California, at 5 p. m. Assigned for a reason out of rations. The train which I escorted arrived here at 7 p. m., and command was relieved at once. Catherwood arrived about 5 p. m., and was dispatched at 9 p. m. with the entire command to grapple with the enemy, supposed to be at Boonville still. The enemy did not follow Sanborn's retreat five miles, his attention being called to some infantry which was landing below the town—Forty-fifth, I suppose. The 100 men were dispatched at a gallop to La Mine bridge at 6 o'clock last night. Sanborn thinks the enemy will remain at Boonville; have news that La Mine bridge is burned, but don't consider the news reliable. Am expecting momentarily to hear from Sanborn, who promised to send back word when he got any information. Part of Smith's command have already reported here.

G. W. YATES,
Captain Company G, Thirteenth Cavalry.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 13, 1864.*
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Col. J. V. DU BOIS, *Chief of Staff, Hermann:*

General Sanborn fell back to California yesterday. Obtained rations sent from here that morning. Sent Catherwood's command to the front at once and followed him with his whole force toward Boonville. The La Mine bridge burned.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

HERMANN, MO., *October 13, 1864—7 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. PLEASONTON, *Jefferson City:*

Dispatches received. We can only reach here to-night. No hour sent on your dispatches. Part of Mower's on transports above us; remainder and Enrolled Missouri Militia below. Winslow's cavalry, one brigade, above; the other by land near here. Plenty of subsistence coming; some in advance. Where is Fisk? What does Yates mean by supposing the Forty-fifth was landing below town (Boonville)? Telegraph here.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 13, 1864—8.35 p. m.*
(Received midnight.)

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Hermann:*

Dispatch received. General Fisk is en route for this place on the north side of the river. Yates supposed the Forty-fifth was below Boonville and was mistaken. Price left Boonville with his command in a southwest direction. His rear left last night at midnight. This is reported by thirteen paroled prisoners just in from Boonville. Other reports state Price has gone toward Lexington. No report from Sanborn to-day. He is following on enemy with own and Catherwood's force.

A. PLEASONTON,
Major-General.

HERMANN, MO., *October 13, 1864—9 p. m.*

Major-General PLEASONTON, *Jefferson City:*

Dispatches received from North Missouri report Shelby there with 2,500 men and two pieces of artillery. How are you off for forage?

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HERMANN, MO., *October 13, 1864—9.30 p. m.*
(Received 11.25 p. m.)

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

Let McNeil come up with his three staff officers. Will try to get him up a brigade of his own cavalry and such other regiments as do not belong to Sanborn or Brown.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

ROLLA, *October 13, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS:

Telegraph operator at Waynesville was sent with repairers from this post to Franklin. If he be in Saint Louis, request that he be ordered back. General McNeil, when he left, ordered troops from Waynesville to Jefferson City. Waynesville post train is here, but troops from here are on the road to Lebanon almost daily.

A. SIGEL,
Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. CAVALRY,
In the Field, ten miles south of Boonville,
October 13, 1864—3 o'clock.
(Received 9 p. m.)

Col. C. W. MARSH:

The rebel army has left Boonville and is reported to have moved off on the Georgetown road. Their rear is reported to be but a short distance. I will move west and strike the Georgetown road twenty or thirty miles south of Boonville to-night, if possible. Colonel Catherwood's command is with me. We shall attack the enemy on march, if possible. There seems to be no doubt that the enemy has moved to Lexington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 13, 1864.

Colonel HARRISON,
Cassville:

I think Price is near Boonville and will go to Kansas.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *October 13, 1864—1 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

We can hear of no enemy approaching us from any direction. Under present circumstances troops are in best position and can be speedily concentrated.

JOHN S. PHELPS.

MEXICO, MO., *October 13, 1864—6.15 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have information that Shelby is in Howard and Randolph Counties with from 3,000 to 5,000 men getting volunteers and conscripting. I am yet in possession of the North Missouri Railroad, but don't know how long I shall be able to hold it. Allen is threatened to-day. I have no means of re-enforcing. Where is General Fisk?

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

MEXICO, *October 13, 1864—7.40 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have every reason to believe that this post is in great danger of an attack. In fact, I think the rebels will aim to destroy the North Missouri Railroad. Can't you send me one or two regiments of troops upon the road at once. Nearly all of the rolling-stock is now at Saint Charles, and the troops can be transported rapidly.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

HERMANN, MO., *October 13, 1864—9 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. J. B. DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

General Fisk is either at Providence or Jefferson. You must act energetically; concentrate your troops, and if you cannot resist Shelby harass him constantly. Perruque bridge is the most important on the North Missouri road; guard it well.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 13, 1864—9.15 p. m.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Mexico:

Put your men at work at once throwing up intrenchments.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 13, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

Messenger just in from Carrollton. All still quiet there. Fifteen rebels in the county yesterday, supposed to be a thieving party only.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

Scouts from the direction of Chariton report a small guerrilla force northwest of Brunswick stealing horses. No other rebel force reported in Chariton. They also report U. S. troops now occupy Brunswick.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

A messenger has just arrived having left Carrollton at 3 this p. m. Major Deagle reports that he has reliable information that 200 of Shelby's command have crossed the Missouri River to-day at Waverly and that they were still crossing. Major reports Waverly is swarming with

rebels and thinks the whole of Shelby's command are in that vicinity. The major has probably returned from Carrollton before this time. Men arriving here continually; I will not have arms enough by several hundred for the men that will be here by noon to-morrow. Can you send me 300 or 400 stand at once? No doubt but the force crossing at Waverly will strike this point if cutting the road is attempted. Send me some artillery force if practicable.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

WESTON, *October 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

GENERAL: I have just received information that Thrailkill and Thornton are in this county above Union Mills with a force of 300 men. I will at once send scouts to ascertain the truth. I have informed Major Cranor, at New Market.

H. HILLIARD,
Major, &c.

HAMILTON, *October 13, 1864.*

General CRAIG:

Persons who left Lexington to-day at 1 o'clock report Gordon at Waverly with 500; Pool about ten miles south of Lexington with about the same number. All the Government property is moved to this side of the river guarded by the Ray County militia. Refugees are coming to this place.

W. D. McDONALD,
Major, &c.

HAMILTON, *October 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

I am just informed by messenger from Major Grimes that Lexington is again threatened by Colonel Gordon, of Shelby's command. The messenger came through to-day.

W. D. McDONALD,
Major, &c.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 13, 1864—4.15 p. m.*

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received the following dispatch from the provost-marshal at Winthrop, Mo.:

Rebels are moving on Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad, 2,500 strong. Will strike it to-day. This is from a reliable person who was taken prisoner by the rebels yesterday and made his escape.

J. L. THOMPSON.

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant, &c.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 13, 1864—9.20 p. m.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

General Rosecrans took the field last night; is at Hermann to-night en route for Jefferson City. General Douglass telegraphs from Mexico (date 6.15 to-day) that Shelby is in Howard and Randolph Counties with from 3,000 to 5,000 men; that he is yet in possession of North Missouri Railroad, but don't know how long he shall be able to hold it. Allen is threatened to-day. Colonel Phelps telegraphs from Springfield to-day, 1 p. m.: "No enemy approaching us from any direction." Colonel Harding, from Saint Joseph, telegraphs at 4 p. m. to-day he has received a dispatch from Winthrop, Mo.: "Rebels are moving on Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad, 2,500 strong." Thinks it reliable. General Pleasonton, from Jefferson City, 7.30 last night, says: "General Sanborn this morning six miles from Boonville. The enemy was found in large force last night, 11th instant, on Georgetown and Boonville road, and resisted his advance also on the Tipton and Boonville road. A scout this evening reports Price's wagon train on the Lexington road, west of the La Mine River. Everything looks better for a fight if Price will stand. Sanborn says he is receiving re-enforcements rapidly."

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Report says Price is advancing on Kansas City, and Independence evacuated and bridges burned between Kansas City and Independence. Have you any reliable information?

THOS. CARNEY,
Governor.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 13, 1864.*

Governor T. CARNEY, *Leavenworth:*

Have you any 6-pounder canister with your artillery? If so, I want to send six boxes to Olathe. No news from Independence since 2 o'clock this morning.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WYANDOTTE, *October 13, 1864.*

Colonel STARK:

There is said to be a report at Leavenworth City about Stand Watie and 6,000 Indians near Humboldt. Please inquire particularly about this and telegraph me.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 13, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel STARK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Three columns, commanded by Jackman, Kennedy, and Shelby, the whole under Marmaduke, have crossed the Missouri at different points,

one command making for Macon City, the others at other points west of that place. This is reliable. Major Wilmot, assistant quartermaster, just arrived from Saint Louis, says the West Wind arrived safe at Jefferson City.

JAMES RAINSFORD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, October 13, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Major-General CURTIS:

The following just received from Mr. H. Rudd, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 13, 1864.*

Lieut. Col. W. H. STARK:

I saw a man at Macon City, Mo., who told me that Colonel Harding had a fight with Shelby on Monday on the north side of the river at Lexington and whipped him. Harding was in pursuit and expected to overtake him that night. Our forces number 2,500.

H. RUDD.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, *October 13, 1864.*

Capt. J. L. THOMPSON,
Provost-Marshal, Atchison:

Where was the man taken prisoner, and where will they strike the railroad? Answer immediately.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

ATCHISON, *October 13, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel STARK:

The man was taken prisoner near Glasgow by Kennedy, with whom he is well acquainted. The eastern column will strike Macon City. Two columns west of that appears to be scouting over west from North Missouri Railroad. The columns are in command of Jackman, Kennedy, and Shelby, all under command Marmaduke. Mr. Clarke, formerly of Clarke, Gruber & Co., Leavenworth City, has similar information.

J. L. THOMPSON,
Assistant Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Olathe, October 13, 1864.

Captain WILLANS:

I move to neighborhood of Kansas City; am directing all available forces that way. Direct commissary, ordnance, and all concerned quietly of my movement. Wyandotte is the place for stores. Provisions and forage for 10,000 men and horses should be there immediately; also teams for delivering to commands twenty miles around. Tell the quartermaster to change direction of supplies. If on this side of the Kansas go down on this side; if the other go down to Wyandotte.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

John W. Price, of Weston, writes:

Thornton and Thrailkill passed through Clay County Monday last en route for Platte and Buchanan Counties. There is no doubt of this. Their force not known. Great excitement at Weston. Every one up in arms.

JOHN WILLANS.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, *October 13, 1864.*

General CURTIS:

It is reported at Leavenworth City that a sergeant of U. S. troops passed through Ottawa this a. m. with dispatch for you, saying that Stand Watie, with 6,000 Indians, was within thirty miles of Humboldt and had burned Osage Mission.

G. S. SMITH,
Adjutant Kansas State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Wyandotte, October 13, 1864.

G. S. SMITH,
Adjutant Kansas State Militia, Leavenworth:

This report about Stand Watie is undoubtedly a roorback. If true, it would come to me by telegraph and not by a sergeant.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *October 13, 1864—1.30 a. m.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I have telegraphed Colonel Jennison to move with troops from Mound City and Fort Scott immediately, also to bring 1,000 stand of arms. Many of the militia are not supplied. I will move with what force I can take from here without delay to join Colonels Moonlight and Ford. Will keep you advised of movements and strength of command as far as possible.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *October 13, 1864—8 a. m.*

General CURTIS:

The command here has moved in direction of Aubrey. McLain's battery and 740 mounted militia shall follow them in half an hour. Will move as rapidly as possible until I form a junction with Colonel Moonlight. Have directed Colonel Jennison to send forward militia in detachments as fast as collected, and that he would receive orders at this point. The dismounted militia here are left to do garrison duty and work on fortifications; many of them are poorly armed and some not armed at all. I hope to have arms here from Fort Leavenworth by to-morrow morning. Those that have left here this morning have not sufficient ammunition. Has there been any provision made to supply them? Their arms are muskets of different caliber. Have you any

definite knowledge relative to Rosecrans' force in Price's rear? Have you anything to communicate to me before I leave? I will wait half hour for an answer.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

OLATHE, KANS., *October 13, 1864.*

General BLUNT:

Nothing special. Go ahead; draw arms for militia at Fort Scott. I will have ammunition at Wyandotte for troops in that region. I leave in thirty minutes. All troops move in the direction of Kansas City.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR AUBREY, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

I arrived here at 3 this p. m. Have the following troops: 900 Eleventh Kansas and four howitzers, 740 mounted militia, First Colorado Battery, five Parrott guns and one mountain howitzer. The militia are very short of ammunition; 30,000 rounds of equal proportions of .54, .58, and .69 should be forwarded at once from Wyandotte. Cannot be procured at Wyandotte, and the ammunition forwarded to reach here early to-morrow morning? Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt left Mound City this morning with 200 volunteer cavalry and 500 mounted militia; is probably in Paola at this time waiting orders. Colonel Jennison with the force at Fort Scott will probably reach Paola by to-morrow morning. If you have given Colonel Jennison no orders, and nothing new is developed in our front, I would suggest that Colonel Jennison be sent with all his force to Coldwater Grove. He will then be in position to cover Paola and move north or south as may be required. I have directed Captain Pearce, at Coldwater Grove, to send scouts sixty miles east. Am in communication with Colonel Ford at Hickman Mills. I will leave there about midnight, via Little Santa Fé, for Hickman Mills. The ammunition should be sent to Little Santa Fé to meet me there in the morning. Please communicate to me what your wishes are, especially in regard to Colonel Jennison's movements.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

P. S.—My present camp, two miles north of Aubrey, at the crossing of the Little Blue.

J. G. B.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Wyandotte, Kans., October 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BLUNT,
Commanding in the Field, Hickman Mills:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to say to you, in reply to yours of this date, received this moment, by special messenger, that he cannot send you any ammunition to-night. A large amount is on the way, however, which he hopes will reach you in

time. The general does not intend to allow the enemy to get between his forces. He therefore desires to hold the timber of the Kansas River. General Rosecrans has taken the field; is at Hermann, en route to Jefferson City. Shelby is reported in Howard and Randolph Counties, with 3,000 to 5,000 men, in possession of the North Missouri Railroad. Independence has been evacuated by Ford; force falling back on Kansas City. Special messenger arrived this evening from Ford at Hickman Mills. Moonlight reports from Oxford alone to-day. General Deitzler is at Shawnee, where militia are concentrating. Colonel Jennison reports from Paola 250 cavalry and 500 militia. He has been ordered to send forward all the troops as fast as possible and join you at Hickman Mills.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SCOTT, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General BLUNT:

The stores have started from the Leavenworth Arsenal with instructions to reach Paola to night; 1,000 stand of arms, accouterments and cartridges to suit.

G. J. CLARK,
Captain, &c.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Paola, October 13, 1864.

GENERAL: Considering you would probably wish to intercept this train I thought best to forward this dispatch.

S. A. DRAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

PAOLA, *October 13, 1864.*

Col. C. R. JENNISON, *Mound City:*

Command here has left for Aubrey. I shall follow in half an hour. You will send forward militia in detachments as fast as collected. Move from Mound City as soon as ready without waiting for the troops from Fort Scott. It is important that the arms be forwarded as speedily as possible; they should be here by to-morrow morning. When I leave here you will receive orders direct from General Curtis. Telegraph to me immediately what progress you are making in moving your command and what is its strength.

J. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *October 13, 1864.*

Col. C. R. JENNISON, *Mound City:*

Price's advance reported now fighting at Independence. Railroad bridge between Independence and Kansas City burned. Operator taking his instruments to leave. Send messengers into the interior to hurry up the militia, and as fast as they come in hurry them forward to this point by forced marches.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

(Same to Col. C. W. Blair.)

PAOLA, *October 13, 1864.*

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Mound City:

You will move immediately with all the mounted men of your command, also all field artillery. Move by forced marches to this point, when you will receive further orders. Leave a garrison at Fort Scott, 800 or 1,000 men. Those should be infantry, and composed of such as are least calculated for field duty, and should include the blacks and employés. Take with you six days' rations, but no more camp equipage than is absolutely necessary—the purpose is to move light and rapidly. You will bring with you from the ordnance depot at Fort Scott 1,000 stand of arms and 100 rounds of ammunition for each. The arms will be turned over to Major Ransom at this place. I have telegraphed Captain Clark, ordnance officer, upon the subject. If you have not sufficient Government transportation press private teams. Leave about 200 men at Mound City. These should be militia and such as are dismounted and incapable of fatiguing marches. This order to move applies to militia as well as regular troops, and you will direct their movements. Telegraph me when you will be able to start and the strength of your command.

J. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

MOUND CITY, *October 13, 1864.*

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON:

Colonel Hoyt started with 500 militia and 200 volunteer cavalry and one howitzer. As soon as I get my whole command en route I will start in person.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

PAOLA, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding:

I have the honor to report my arrival at this place with 250 cavalry and 500 militia and one howitzer. Fort Scott forces left that place at 12 o'clock. Should arrive by to-morrow evening. Await further instructions.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, near Wyandotte, October 13, 1864.

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Paola, Kans.:

Your attention is called to General Curtis' order to you, telegraphed by me a few minutes ago.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *October 13, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have received no orders from General Curtis; when I do they shall be obeyed promptly, as per instructions from Major-General Blunt, commanding District of South Kansas. Until such time I shall remain at this post awaiting orders.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. Troops.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Wyandotte, Kans., October 13, 1864.

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Paola:

I have telegraphed you General Curtis' order this evening, which I now repeat, as follows:

The troops must come forward as fast as they can, day and night, without breaking down. General Blunt is at Hickman Mills. General Deitzler is at Shawneetown. You should join General Blunt.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DISTRICT,
Mound City, October 13, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR:

You will move on this place at once with every available mounted man under your command, including State militia. The stragglers will be left at Fort Scott. You will take six days' rations for your command. You will leave 800 men at Fort Scott, including every citizen in the place and the stragglers who are dismounted. No tents or baggage of any kind will be taken except the rations and the amount of camp kettles and mess pans and one blanket for each man. If you have not sufficient transportation seize all the citizens' teams you require. Report by telegraph the strength of your command and how soon you will be here. Take all the howitzers and the section of battery under Lieutenant Knowles.

By order of Colonel Jennison:

JOS. MACKLE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MOUND CITY, *October 13, 1864.*

Colonel BLAIR:

As fast as your companies are ready to march send them on to this place and direct them to wait at this point for the command.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel.

OXFORD, *October 13, 1864.*

General BLUNT:

I arrived at Aubrey last evening. My entire command is now there. I communicated with Colonel Ford last night and agreed to meet him

here this morning. We have met. He moves to-morrow in the direction of Lexington to feel the enemy. His forces abandoned Independence last night; fell back to Kansas City. I send two companies here to-night to support Hickman Mills. Am scouting far and wide. I will be in Aubrey in two hours. General Curtis will be in Shawnee Mission to-night. I communicate with him from here.

T. MOONLIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Wyandotte, October 13, 1864.

Col. F. M. TRACY,
Atchison, Kans.:

Bring your men here as rapidly as possible by land; river not safe.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND COLORADO CAVALRY,
Hickman Mills, Mo., October 13, 1864.
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

MAJOR: I have the honor to inform the major-general commanding that I sent Major Smith with Company B to Independence, he starting immediately after sunrise. He reached Independence 9.30 a. m.; found the town deserted and the rebels expected every minute. He learned from a rebel lady that Colonel Page took Lexington night before last with 1,200 men, and that he was to be in town by 5 a. m. today. Major Smith's men, while watering horses, saw three different parties, who fled immediately upon seeing Smith's men. He (Major Smith) staid in town until the enemy were less than a mile away. They appeared to be coming fast, raising a great dust. Major Smith was only one hour and twenty-seven minutes coming back. I had an interview with Colonel Moonlight this morning at Oxford and he remains at Aubrey, thus being too far south to be of any service to me, but, in accordance with orders from Major-General Blunt, he sends two companies to Oxford.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND COLORADO CAVALRY,
Hickman Mills, October 13, 1864.

Maj. JESSE L. PRITCHARD,
Commanding at Kansas City, Mo.:

MAJOR: The colonel commanding directs me to give you the following information: Major Smith left here with Company B to go to Independence. He reached there 9.30 a. m.; found the place deserted. His men saw the enemy's scouts in three different directions, who, however, ran back as soon as they saw our men. He learned from a rebel

lady that Colonel Page had taken Lexington night before last and sent word to his wife at Independence to meet him on the road, as he would be in Independence at 5 a. m. to-day. Major Smith staid in town until he saw the enemy in large force less than a mile away on the north road. It must have been a large force, as they raised a great dust. Major Smith was one hour and twenty-seven minutes coming through. The colonel further directs that you forward this information to General Curtis, who will probably be near Kansas City, Westport, or Shawnee Mission to-night. Send it to him, any way.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT S. ROE,
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS,
Kansas City, Mo., October 13, 1864.

[Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:]

GENERAL: I sent Captain Moses with 100 men in the direction of Independence. He left at 1 p. m. to-day. Have heard nothing from him since.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. PRITCHARD,
Major, Commanding, Kansas City.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 13, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Olathe, Kans.:

Rosecrans says, date 12th:

Price's main force was at Boonville this morning with most of his forces. We are rapidly concentrating and will soon move on him, and if he is not careful we will pass to his rear.

I think the bushwhackers have got Independence. Dispatches have been sent informing you that the telegraph operator left last night at 3 o'clock and is this morning in Kansas City. All well here.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Wyandotte, October 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General DAVIES,
Fort Leavenworth:

Have just arrived. Rebels have Independence and are probably burning it, as there is a great smoke in sight. Wish troops sent down this way. Give every possible aid to ammunition and other supplies. Kansas militia coming foward rapidly; about 400 here.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *October 13, 1864.*

General DAVIES:

Rebels in three columns are moving on the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad, 3,000 strong. Will strike it to-day. This information is from a man who was taken prisoner; therefore is reliable.

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 13, 1864.*

Captain CREDIT,
Wyandotte:

Let your men remain as they are. General Curtis will be at Wyandotte to-day. He will give you orders.

T. A. DAVIES.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 13, 1864.*

Colonel TREAT,
Atchison:

I do not know as you are there, but if you are look well to your ferry boat and to all other means for the rebs to cross upon. Let a strong guard be placed upon it and be upon this side of the river after sun down. Let me know if you have any news.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, October 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

Cheyennes killed by Captain Nichols on 10th instant near Valley Station had a white woman's scalp, and several bills of lading from men in Saint Joseph to merchants in Denver. They fought to the last. Line safe this side Julesburg.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 13, 1864.

His Excellency JOHN N. GOODWIN,
Governor of Arizona, Prescott, Ariz. Ter.:

GOVERNOR: From being obliged to muster out of service the California volunteers, it became necessary to recall from the southern portion of Arizona all the troops, except one company of cavalry at Tubac, one company of infantry at Fort Bowie, Apache Pass, and one company of cavalry and one of infantry at Fort Goodwin. Until I receive additional troops it will be impossible for me to prosecute active operations against the Apaches of Arizona as vigorously as I wish, yet I will do all that can be done with the limited means at my command.

Col. Oscar M. Brown is now out with 100 men for thirty days, and it is hoped, from information which he had received of the whereabouts of a band of Apaches belonging to the White Mountains and Mogollon region, that he will strike a good blow. A train of supplies for Prescott, or rather for Fort Whipple, has left Fort Union, and will be escorted from Fort Wingate by a company of the First Cavalry New Mexico Volunteers, which company will remain at Fort Whipple. The train will take out two mountain howitzers for Fort Whipple. Next spring I will try to send to that point Captain Anderson's company of infantry. With this force at Fort Whipple, and what I hope to be able to effect from other directions against the Apaches of your Territory, we may reasonably expect that those Indians will soon be brought to terms. It is understood here that people of Tucson complain that troops have been recalled from that place. When they understand to what straits I am reduced even to garrison important points and protect our material until other troops come to our help their clamors will doubtless cease. I have applied to the War Department for 2,000 more men. If they are sent much can be done toward bringing Indian hostilities in this department to an early conclusion.

I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that your telegraphic dispatch of 10th instant was received the same date, and your dispatch of that day on the same subject reached me this morning. In the exercise of the discretion as to furnishing an escort to the Missouri Reservation for the Indian Department given me in the telegram I had already ordered an escort of a lieutenant and sixty men of the Second [Minnesota] Cavalry, as you will perceive by copies of my instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Pfaender, commanding Second Sub-District, and to Lieutenant McGrade, placed in command of the detachment.* My reasons for speedy action are to be found in the fact that the season was so far advanced as to render every day of importance. The train to be dispatched contains annuity goods and provisions for the Indians on the reservation due under existing treaty stipulations, and I am informed that the cause of the delay in forwarding these supplies was the destruction of the first shipment by fire on steamer in Saint Louis, necessitating the sending to this point by express of a duplicate quantity for transportation overland, in consequence of the low stage of water in the Missouri River. In addition to the necessity of guarding these Government goods, which are of vital importance to the Indians, I was exceedingly anxious to disembarrass the military authorities of this district from the charge and expense of some sixty or seventy stragglers from the reservation who have been held as quasi prisoners for some months, and without a military force these people could not be moved to their own reservation. I have, however, left it to the judgment of the officer in command of the detachment whether or not to proceed farther than one day's march beyond the James River, the contractors for transportation having stated

* See October 11, p. 799.

to me that they did not apprehend danger after having reached that locality. You will please bear in mind that the escort and train last year for the reservation did not leave the Minnesota settlements until 15th of November, being a full month later than the probable departure this year. The contractors confidently expect to make the trip over and back in little more than thirty days, the train of supplies last summer having reached the Indian agency in eighteen days from the time of leaving Mankato. I trust the considerations presented will satisfy you of the propriety of the course I have taken in ordering the escort.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 13, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel PFAENDER,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant. The brigadier-general commanding is desirous that Companies F and G, First U. S. Volunteers, be stationed at posts in the vicinity of Fort Ridgely, so that they may be concentrated at your post in the space of a day or two should it become necessary to do so. They can thus be kept well in hand, which it would be more difficult to do were they stationed at remote posts. You will be written to in a few days in regard to the detachment at the coal mines. Final instructions will then be sent you. The chief quartermaster of the district has been directed to send ten of the most serviceable teams accompanying the returning expedition to Fort Ridgely for service along the line of posts.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 14, 1864—10.30 a. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point:

Sheridan expected to be at Rectortown to-day. I requested him to come here immediately by rail to confer with him in respect to Missouri, and will let you know when he arrives. I expect to make you a visit to-morrow with General Meigs to confer on the matters in hand, and am only awaiting Sheridan's arrival.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., *October 14, 1864—7.30 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

I am very glad you have determined to make me a visit here. * * *

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, *October 14, 1864—4.45 p. m.*

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
City Point, Va.:

I have just learned, from Colonel Cummings, who left Little Rock September 23, that General J. J. Reynolds left his troops in garrison on White River, and started down the Mississippi to rejoin General Canby on September 21; that Magruder's forces from Texas were at Camden and Monticello, threatening Pine Bluff and Little Rock; that General Steele did not expect to send any of his troops north after Price, as to do so he would expose the whole line of the Arkansas to Magruder's army. Colonel Cummings does not seem to know whether or not General Reynolds expected to return with more troops. How far these statements can be relied on I do not know. I hardly think General Steele would state his plans to a line officer so freely. Rosecrans' telegram is all I have from Missouri.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
New Orleans, La., October 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANBY,
Comdg. Mil. Div. of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to your consideration a statement of the information received at this office this 14th day of October, 1864, from the following source: The statement of Asst. Surg. F. J. Potts, Twenty-sixth Texas Cavalry, New Orleans, La., October 14. The organization of the Cavalry Corps, commanded by General Wharton, is given as follows:

Bagby's division—Debray's brigade, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-second, and Twenty-third Texas, 1,000; Terrell's brigade, Thirty-fourth, First, and ——— Texas, 1,200; Vincent's brigade, Second and Fourth Cavalry, and Eighteenth Infantry, 800; total of Bagby's division, 3,000. Major's division consists of Hardeman's brigade, ———'s brigade, seven regiments and one battalion, in all averaging 350 each, and three batteries of four guns each, 2,800, 12 guns. Green's division consists of Parsons' brigade, ———'s brigade, estimated strength, 2,100; there are six light batteries in the corps; total of the corps, 7,900; 24 guns.

Bagby's division holds the line of the Atchafalaya, with headquarters at Alexandria. Major's and Parsons' divisions have been sent to General Magruder in Arkansas. A brigade of infantry composed of three regiments of prisoners paroled at Vicksburg is stationed at Cheneyville under General Thomas; they number about 1,200. There are also eight guns at Cheneyville, West's battery and McMahan's battery. These troops act as a support to Bagby's division in case they are attacked. The total of all the forces in the Red River country, including detachments, is 5,350 men of all arms. Surgeon Potts contradicts the report of gun-boats building at Alexandria.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK W. MARSTON,
Major, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 157. } *New Orleans, La., October 14, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

3. Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds will proceed to Devall's Bluff, Ark., and report to Major-General Steele, commanding the Department of Arkansas. In addition to the troops of his own corps, the troops sent from the District of Vicksburg, or of West Tennessee, will be under the control of General Reynolds, and will be attached temporarily to his corps.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 278. } *New Orleans, October 14, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

5. The Seventh Vermont Volunteers having reported to these headquarters at the expiration of their veteran furlough, granted by paragraph 2, of Special Orders 137, current series, from these headquarters, will report to Brigadier-General Sherman, commanding the Defenses of New Orleans.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Hurlbut:

C. S. SARGENT,
First Lieut., Aide-de-Camp and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 217. } *New Orleans, La., October 14, 1864.*

1. The Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery will proceed without delay to mouth of White River, and report to commanding officer at that place. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 14, 1864—11.30 a. m.*

Brigadier-General ULLMANN,
Morganza, La.:

There are no prospects for furnishing you with any artillery companies. Move other companies into the fort and drill them without delay.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

JOHN LEVERING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, *Little Rock, Ark.:*

Major-General Reynolds goes up to-day and will command the troops of his own corps and those sent from Vicksburg. Transportation for White River has been ordered from Memphis and will probably meet the troops from Morganza at the mouth of that river. Send your instructions to him at Devall's Bluff and duplicates. He will have a cipher clerk (No. 1 cipher). With the force at your disposal, Price should not be allowed to escape.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *October 14, 1864—12 m.*

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE, *Little Rock:*

A scout who has just been on the south side of the Arkansas River reports that Magruder's command is about moving back to Red River, and that their late threatening was to cover the withdrawal of their stores. The rebels have heard that you proposed making a raid in their rear.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *October 14, 1864—7 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER, *Little Rock:*

I sent a scout of 110 men to the mouth of Cache River yesterday, to surprise and capture, if possible, the guerrillas who fired on steamer Resolute. It resulted only in finding the trail of what appeared to be a small party. I went myself below Clarendon. A scout who has been on the south side of the Arkansas reports that Magruder's command is returning to Red River. A few bushwhackers still lurk about Bayou Metoe for the purpose of stealing horses.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CLAYTON:

A scout of 433 men of the Third Michigan left Brownsville on the 10th instant for Arkansas Post. Send messenger to Colonel Erskine if you think there is any danger of collision. You should have given earlier notice to these headquarters of your intention to send out this scout.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PINE BLUFF, ARK., *October 14, 1864—1 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

It will be too late for me to communicate with Colonel Erskine. I regret that there is a possibility of a collision. We have been in the

habit of sending out foraging and beef parties without sending notifications to district headquarters. Had I supposed that other parties were out in that direction I would have communicated with you upon the subject before sending out the party, and regret that I did not do so.

POWELL CLAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF LITTLE ROCK,
Little Rock, Ark., October 14, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER THIRD ARKANSAS CAVALRY:

SIR: Pursuant to orders received from department headquarters, you will proceed to Lewisburg, Ark., with as little delay as possible. The Second Arkansas Infantry is also ordered to the same place. The senior officer will assume command.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to commanding officer Second Arkansas Infantry.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF VICKSBURG,
Vicksburg, Miss., October 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Mil. Div. of West Mississippi:

Your two cipher dispatches of the 11th instant were handed me together yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. In accordance with your orders therein contained, I immediately ordered the following regiments to report without delay to the officer commanding the forces at the mouth of White River, to wit: Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Forty-seventh U. S. Infantry (colored), Sixty-sixth U. S. Infantry (colored). The two first named were at Natchez, and I sent a steam-boat for them in the night. The One hundred and twenty-fourth left here for White River direct at midnight and at the same hour the Forty-seventh U. S. Infantry (colored) left here on a separate transport to take on from Goodrich's Landing the Sixty-sixth U. S. Infantry (colored), which is stationed there, and then proceed on to White River. These troops numbered about 2,100 effective. I have just now heard that the Twenty-eighth Illinois had left Natchez for Morganza, and have, therefore, ordered the Fifty-third U. S. Infantry (colored) to proceed by first boat to White River. The force, then, ordered from my command to White River is 2,400. I think it my duty to report that I do not consider it safe to trust this post with the small infantry force now left here. I have just received orders from Major-General Howard, commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee, to direct the Seventy-second Illinois, Col. F. A. Starring, to report at his headquarters for orders. Maj. Gen. Frank Gardner has superseded Wirt Adams, and now commands at Jackson.

I have the honor, &c.,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

VICKSBURG, *October 14, 1864.*

[General N. J. T. DANA:]

GENERAL: I send the inclosed. I took them to-day. I expect information to-morrow from Jackson.

Respectfully,

E. D. OSBAND,
Colonel, &c.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Statement of G. B. Booth, of Houston, Tex.

Came by way of Alexandria, Tex. Walker in command at Houston. Refused him pass at Alexandria, but came on and saw no pickets. Says cavalry all gone to Kirby Smith. Buckner in command at Alexandria, and is mounting ten 32-pounder guns at that point, which has a garrison of about 500 men. At Harrisonburg found no commanding officer and only a very few pickets.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Report of the refugees John Owen and Daniel Haniphan, from Meridian, Miss., and formerly employed on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Left Meridian Tuesday morning on railroad; came from Jackson on foot. Came via Black River bridge. Swam the river; saw no scouts of the enemy this side Jackson. General F. Gardner in command at Jackson; one regiment at Meridian. Adams' cavalry brigade at Jackson. General rebel hospital at Lauderdale, Miss., twenty miles north of Meridian, has now from 3,000 to 5,000 patients. Large commissary at Meridian. Rebel railroad repair shop at Whistler, Ala. Rebs sending about eighteen cars per day from the north to Montgomery and Mobile. About one-half this corn is in the shuck and one-half in bags. Sent two brigades from Mobile last week to Huntsville, Ala., by way of Corinth. General Dick Taylor gone to Mobile; Gholson with Forrest. Prices at Meridian, bacon $3 per pound, flour $1 per pound. Machinery of railroad would not last more than one year.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

Statement of John Owen, refugee.

I have been employed on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for some five years. I left the road at Meridian on the 27th September and came by rail to Jackson and thence on foot to Vicksburg. Arrived at Vicksburg October 14. When I left Meridian there was about one regiment of infantry there. Did not see any troops between Meridian and Jackson. At Jackson I think there is a brigade of Adams' cavalry. There are very few troops along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Did not see any troops between Jackson and Vicksburg, nor any scouts. While I was at Jackson a part of Adams' command left there for the neighborhood of Woodville; do not know how many.

JOHN OWEN.

I corroborate the above statement.

DANL. HANIPHAN.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 14, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. C. C. WASHBURN,
Memphis:

Your dispatch of the 7th received. I have late and reliable news from rebel sources. The rebel leaders in the Trans-Mississippi Department expect Price to be soon driven out of Missouri, and that he will strike at Devall's Bluff on his return. General Magruder is expected to attack Steele's line to favor Price's movements or to cover his retreat. All the infantry that could be spared, except Taylor's old division, of about 6,000 men, has been sent to General Magruder. I have sent 3,000 more troops from Morganza and 2,000 from Vicksburg to Steele, to be commanded, together with those already sent, by Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds. General Rosecrans is advised of these movements and has been directed when Price is driven out of Missouri to pursue him as far as his troops will follow. Should Price attempt to return by the same route General Steele has a sufficient force to protect the line of the Arkansas River and cut him off. My impression is that Price will endeavor to return through Southwestern Missouri and the Indian country.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 14, 1864—7.33 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO:

Announce Colonel Darr as acting provost-marshal-general of the department. Send all our letters daily.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 14, 1864—10 a. m.**

Major-General CURTIS,
Leavenworth:

Our cavalry is pursuing the enemy northwest of Georgetown, who is reported moving toward Lexington. We shall occupy Sedalia with infantry to-morrow night. If you could move by Hickman Bridge to Pleasant Hill or by Independence to Lone Jack, it would greatly increase our chances of damaging Price, whose column is of such length when on one road as to be very vulnerable. If he does not halt he will reach Lexington to-morrow night.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAMP NEAR WYANDOTTE, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Hermann:

Have my forces closing up. My advance posts again at Independence and Pleasant Hill. Scouts to-day found only small parties that ran back to Lexington, followed by men within fifteen miles of Lexington. Three rebels less; our loss nothing. Keep me posted.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

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* For this dispatch as quoted by Curtis, see Part I, p. 473.

HERMANN, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

The enemy are reported still at Boonville in force.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Camp near Wyandotte, October 14, 1864.

Captain ENO,
Saint Louis:

Thank you for full information by telegraph. Try to keep me posted. The enemy has burned railroad bridges and taken Independence, my picket leaving that place yesterday. It is occupied by rebels in force. I hold Kansas City, Hickman Mills, and the border. My army is closing up to confront the rebels, and to pursue, as best I can, whatever comes. Am anxious to hear of Colonel Harding and Major Curtis, who went down with troops on steam-boats last Friday.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 14, 1864.*

T. MCKISSOCK,
Superintendent Pacific Railroad, Saint Louis:

The Cora, dispatch boat, leaves here at daylight. Will be at Washington 3 p. m.; has dispatches, &c., on board.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 216. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 14, 1864.*

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8. Col. B. Gratz Brown having been relieved, at his own request, of the command of the City Guards of Saint Louis, Col. Charles A. Fritz, First Regiment, is assigned to command of all troops of that organization. These troops are to be called upon to do duty only within the defenses of Saint Louis and only on occasions of emergency. But the general commanding regards it as important that the organization should be kept alive under such orders prescribed by Colonel Fritz as will not exact duty or attendance unnecessary to the preservation of the organization, or the performance of the service for which it was formed. Colonel Fritz will furnish such details to the mayor of the city as may be required by him to aid in the enforcement of the ordinances of the city. Maj. Fred. T. Ledergerber, Twelfth Missouri Infantry, is assigned to duty with Colonel Fritz as acting assistant adjutant-general.

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By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *October 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

I have this day directed the commanding officers of the following regiments to report for orders to Lieut. Col. H. M. Hiller, commanding post Cape Girardeau: Fifty-sixth, Sixty-fourth, Seventy-ninth, and three companies of the regiment at Charleston, Colonel Deal's. Reports have been received this evening that a rebel force of from 400 to 1,000 are at and about Fredericktown. I think it exaggerated. I await your orders.

JAMES R. McCORMICK,
Brigadier-General.

LAWSON, MO., *October 14, 1864.*

Lieutenant HANNAHS:

My force is distributed as follows: North of De Soto, 390; about 150 at De Soto; a guard at each of the three bridges between this place and De Soto; forty men sent to Potosi last evening; forty men sent to Sainte Genevieve on the evening of the 11th, who have not yet returned. The residue here are driving piles and capping one bridge, clearing out the debris, and getting the next ready. Expect to cross the first bridge to-morrow evening and ought to have the other two done within three days.

M. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, MO., *October 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Bushwhackers are reported thick south of this post. I hear nothing from my cavalry. Are they coming? I need them much. Should have at least 200 cavalrymen.

E. C. PIKE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, October 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General PIKE,
Washington, Mo.:

Your cavalry will be returned to you as soon as they can be collected. They scattered, every man to his home, as soon as they arrived here. Every effort will be made to return them to you at the earliest possible moment.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 164. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., October 14, 1864.

I. All the companies of the Citizen Guards are hereby ordered to report for duty at 7 a. m. to-morrow, to Capt. J. F. W. Dette, in charge

of construction of block-house. After having performed one day's work Companies A and B will be relieved from manual labor and permitted to attend to their business at home, but it is expected that they will make all exertions to finish the work set apart for that day under the direction of Captain Dette, and that no necessity will arise for the commanding officer of this post to call them out again next week for this purpose. The military organization will still be in existence, and the members of the different companies will still be liable to do duty when ordered out by the officers commanding companies.

* * * * * * *

By command of Col. Albert Sigel:

H. W. WERTH,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Jefferson City, October 14, 1864.

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Jefferson City, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the arrival at this post of Capt. Thomas J. Babcocke, Miller County Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, organized under General Orders, No. 107, with thirty men, having been absent twelve days. On the 2d instant I sent Captain Babcocke with important dispatches to Brigadier-General McNeil. Having accomplished his duty he attempted to return, and found that the enemy were in our front and he was cut off. In attempting to pass the enemy to the west he found himself involved in the midst of their troops—raiding and scouting parties. When within a mile of General Price's line of march he captured a captain, lieutenant, and 11 privates, with their arms and horses. So adroitly was this done that not a gun was fired or any alarm made. Mounting his prisoners he moved secretly through the woods, recrossed the Osage, thence marched back as far as Vienna, and though pursued by over 200 of the enemy he eluded them, and arrived, as stated, with his command, prisoners, and horses at this post to-day. This gallant conduct of Captain Babcocke and his men has received my approval in general orders.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 14, 1864—9 p. m.*

General SANBORN,
Sedalia, Mo.:

We don't want you to get between Price and Lexington, but on his flank or rear. Lexington is of minor importance. The enemy, and not the towns in Missouri, is our objective point. Have this well in mind.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Colonel Catherwood, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry.)

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 14, 1864—8 p. m.*

Hon. S. H. BOYD,
Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, Springfield, Mo.:

The general does not think it advisable to accept a six-months' regiment, but would recommend organizing three-years' men as rapidly as possible. You must try to live on the country as much as possible, as we may not be able to send you rations for some time.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 14, 1864.

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Saint Louis:

Major Burch, commanding at Neosho, reports that Cooper, Brooks, and Adair are concentrating their forces, about 300, in Benton County, Ark., with a view of making a raid into this State. I have ordered Burch, with 500 men, to attack them. Guerrillas are very active through the southwest. Several citizens have been murdered in this vicinity.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 14, 1864.

Maj. MILTON BURCH,
Commanding, Neosho:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, informing me that Cooper, Brooks & Co. are concentrating their forces in Benton County, Ark., with a view of making a raid into this State. I have ordered Major Moore, with 200 men, and Captain Ray, with 100 men, to proceed by forced marches to Neosho and report to you. Upon their arrival at Neosho you will take command of the above troops and, with 200 men of the Eighth Missouri State Militia of your command at Neosho, move on the enemy if he is in the vicinity of Bentonville. Keep your communication with Neosho and guard against the enemy moving around your force and taking Neosho. Leave sufficient force to hold that place. The move, however, should be made at once in order that you can send Major Moore's and Captain Ray's commands back to their respective posts at the earliest possible moment, as Price's movements may make it necessary to concentrate our forces. Keep me fully advised of your movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 14, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Cassville:

Major Burch reports Cooper, Brooks & Co. in Benton County, on their way to Neosho. Adair is reported [with] them. Keep scouts

west and southwest. Has Miss Martin gone to Neosho? Will send train for refugees as soon as the guerrillas in this vicinity are dispersed. Do you want any ammunition? Have plenty now. No news from Price.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 14, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Cassville, Mo.:

Have no arms. Can furnish ammunition. Have sent several scouts on Crane Creek. When will Colonel Harrison leave for Fayetteville? Answer.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Jefferson City, October 14, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. Brigadier-General Fisk, U. S. Volunteers, will march his command to California, Mo., with five days' rations, and upon his arrival there will report by telegraph or letter to Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding Right Wing of Sixteenth Army Corps, for orders.

By order of Major-General Pleasonton:

C. W. MARSH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Jefferson City, October 14, 1864.

1. Capt. F. W. Fuchs and Capt. John J. Sutter, Second Missouri Artillery, will report immediately with their commands to Brigadier-General Brown, commanding Defenses of Jefferson City.

2. The regiments composing this brigade will be ready to march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, October 15, 1864, with five days' rations. The transportation of officers and men will be reduced to the lowest limit allowed.

3. Lieut. Col. D. W. Wear, Forty-fifth Infantry Missouri Volunteers, will report in person to the general commanding to assume the position of assistant inspector of this command.

By order of Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk:

THOS. J. TIDSWELL, JR.,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 14, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

Nothing yet to-day from Carrollton. Scouts just in from north part of Carroll, and also from west lines of Ray, report all quiet. I will certainly hear from Carrollton in a few hours.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

LIBERTY, *October 14, 1864.*
(Received 15th.)

Brig. Gen. JAMES CRAIG:

There is a large force moving up the river on this side now in Carroll County. Carrollton has been evacuated, and also Lexington. Hear 200 crossed the river to this side, about fifteen miles from this place, last night. Would it not be best to concentrate the forces in this sub-district at once? If not, send us re-enforcements without delay. Answer at once.

W. B. KEMPER,
Captain Company K, Ninth Cavalry Missouri State Militia.
WM. G. GARTH,
Captain.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 14, 1864.*

Captain ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received information from a reliable source that 200 rebels of Shelby's men were in Brunswick this morning, and that 800 men were at Keytesville; will get further news during the night. Have sent scouts out from main points on Saint Joseph railroad.

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 14, 1864.*

[Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

I have just received the following:

BROOKFIELD, MO.—6 o'clock.

A reliable Union man, who escaped from the rebel pickets at Brunswick, [reports] that men are arming themselves. Shelby's men entered Brunswick this a. m., 200 strong, and 800 of his men are reported at Keytesville, Mo.

R. J. EBERMAN,
Colonel.

Will get further information.

A. J. HARDING,
Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 14, 1864.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the following additional facts from same source as my former dispatch: The man was captured near Glasgow by Kennedy, with whom he is well acquainted. Eastern column of rebel force will strike Macon City. The other two columns will strike a point west of that; appear to be diverging westward The columns are commanded by Jackman, Kennedy, and Shelby, under command of Marmaduke. I have no doubt of the reliability of this.

A. J. HARDING,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 14, 1864—9 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

Shelby is not in Northern Missouri. Anderson has 400 men. Colonel Clark, with a regiment and some artillery, moving up the river toward Glasgow. Tell General Douglass.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HERMANN, MO., *October 14, 1864—1 a. m.*

Brigadier-General DOUGLASS,
Mexico, Mo.:

Price has left Boonville for the west. Hardly think Shelby will stay north of the river. Can't Forbes defend Macon and the rolling-stock there? If Shelby threatens you concentrate Forbes and all the militia on the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad at Macon and fortify. If you can't defend Mexico, retire to the Perruque bridge. General Ewing will send re-enforcements to Saint Charles, whence he can re-enforce you. Why have you not fortified Mexico? Are there not block-houses at the bridges? If so, leave Mexico and defend the bridges by rifle-pits and the block-houses. Telegraph General Ewing.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 14, 1864—9.15 p. m.*

General DOUGLASS,
Mexico:

Colonel Du Bois telegraphs to-night from Jefferson City Shelby is not in North Missouri. Anderson has 400. Colonel Clark, with a regiment and some artillery, moving up the river toward Glasgow. What news to-day?

By order:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEXICO, *October 14, 1864—9.55 p. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Several small bands prowling round in squads of sixty to eighty. I have no cavalry to follow them. Could do so with 500. I have my stockade nearly completed here. All safe. No other news.

J. B. DOUGLASS,
Brigadier-General.

HERMANN, *October 14. 1864.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

If Forbes cannot defend stores at Macon they should by all means be sent to Hannibal. Keep us advised what is going on over there.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff.

MACON, *October 14, 1864—9.25 p. m.*

Capt. F. ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

About 1,000, with the citizens. The commissary of subsistence informs me that there is about $2,500,000 worth. We have news that a considerable force is southwest of us. I have scout out to ascertain the facts. As soon as they report will telegraph you. Colonel Woodruff, at Allen, telegraphs me that from the best information he can get one of the columns spoken of by Saint Joseph is approaching this point. I have ordered him to scout the country and ascertain the facts. If anything occurs shall let you know.

W. FORBES,
Colonel Forty-second Missouri Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, Camp near Wyandotte, October 14, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

You are very much mistaken if you think I had general authority to issue arms to militia, and at some favorable time I may show that your former orders were very restrictive and your dispatch of the 12th too reproachful. I am collecting, organizing, and arming forces to confront rebels that are moving against me, and my embarrassments, duties, and exertions are sufficient for the occasion.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

My forces are being concentrated in this vicinity. The enemy has approached to Independence, burning bridges beyond, but he has not occupied in force. I occupy Hickman Mills, Mo., and Shawneetown, Kans., with fighting force and scouts forward. Shall move slow to allow my rear to close up. Have not an operator with cipher, and therefore abstain from giving numbers and particulars. Price is reported near Lexington or Boonville, moving this way. I denominate my forces the Army of the Border, and will do all I can to make it felt by the enemy.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Kansas City:

The following this moment received from A. J. Harding, Saint Joseph:

I have information which I deem reliable that Colonel Harding, Major Curtis, and command reached Jefferson City last Monday all right.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 14, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel STARK:

Since last dispatch to you another dispatch just received from Weston. Provost-marshal at Liberty reports a large force moving up the river on this side; 200 crossed some fifteen miles below Liberty. Lexington and Carrollton have been evacuated by order of General Craig.

RAINSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEBRASKA CITY, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

This far on my way and pushing forward. On account of trouble in Missouri must return on west side of river. Leave here in morning by private conveyance to Saint Joseph. Shall lose no time. Will take two days to get to Saint Joseph by west side of river. Please show this to Mrs. H.

H. H. HEATH,
Major and Provost-Marshal-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

FORT SCOTT.

Captain WILLANS:

Messenger just in reports that the enemy, under Maxey, Watie, Cooper, and Gano have moved south, and are now encamped sixty-five miles south of Fort Gibson on the Canadian. Is there any news from Price?

D. S. VITTUM,
Commanding Post.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

FORT SCOTT, *October 14, 1864.*

Captain WILLANS:

Colonel Cloud and Colonel Crawford have just arrived from Fort Smith. Report all quiet there and on the route. What of Price?

M. H. INSLEY,
Captain.

WYANDOTTE, *October 14, 1864.*

Colonel STARK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Insley telegraphs that the report about Stand Watie is bosh.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE SANTA FÉ, *October 14, 1864—6 a. m.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Have just arrived at this point; will be at Hickman Mills in one hour. Your dispatch in reply to mine of last night just received. It is impor-

tant that the ammunition be sent to me as soon as possible if not already sent. Forward twenty rounds of caliber .54; the balance .58 and .69. Have considerable trouble in getting the militia in fighting trim. Brigadier-General Fishback is just as good as a wooden man.

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
East of Kansas City, October 14, 1864.

General BLUNT:

Cartridges have started down from Fort Leavenworth and ought to be down at Wyandotte soon. I hope Jennison will reach you to-night. I have given orders for everything to move forward. The Blue is evidently a good line of occupation. Think I will occupy the ford on Independence road to-day. This place is hard to take if people take position. It is rough topography, but the field is so large it would require a large force to occupy all the lines. I want maps of localities, rough and general. Keep me posted. I think you might have companies stationed through from your position down the Turkey to Deitzler's position. I have directed him to occupy the crossing of the Turkey on the Shawnee road. Somebody ought to occupy the crossing of that stream on the Westport road. All we know of the enemy is that Price is near Boonville or Lexington. He has sent Marmaduke with three columns into North Missouri, probably destroying railroads to-day. Our troops have approached near to Boonville, on the east. Pleasonton commands the advance, but Rosecrans is in the field. Get everything ready as fast as you can. Ammunition and provisions are the main trouble. Patience and kindness must be the treatment toward volunteers.

Truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Hickman Mills, October 14, 1864—12 m.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

For the information of the general commanding I have the honor to report that I have directed Colonel Ford to make his headquarters at Independence, keeping an outpost of at least three squadrons at Pleasant Hill. This will leave him five squadrons at Independence and four squadrons at Kansas City. Colonel Ford is directed to keep open telegraphic communication between Kansas City and Pleasant Hill, to scout well in an easterly direction, and report all information concerning the movements of the enemy directly to headquarters Department of Kansas by telegraph. I have heard nothing from Colonel Jennison since I left Paola except through you this morning. Major Smith, of Second Colorado, was at Independence this morning. There had been no rebel force there since the evacuation of the place by Captain Moses, except about thirty bushwhackers. I will keep you posted in everything I learn of interest.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Camp near Wyandotte, October 14, 1864.

Major-General BLUNT:

I have examined matters around Kansas City and find things quietly progressing in the way of defense. I am told Colonel Ford has reoccupied Independence. Either he or Colonel Moonlight should be at Pleasant Hill to-night or early to-morrow morning. Guns and ammunition have arrived, and I send out ammunition assorted which some careful officers must take immediate charge of and see that every man is supplied. A mere order to get things will not do. Inspectors must go and see that the militia are supplied. I do not send arms, because I have not transportation. Perhaps the quickest way would be to send the men after them. You will have to assign officers to this duty also. Other officers must be looking after the forage and provision supplies. Division of labor is the only way to get ready to move as we should do, and as soon as I desire. Let me know that all the supplies are distributed—guns, ammunition, provisions, and a little forage. Nothing new of importance, but further reports of Price's forces having been divided, so that an entire division has got on to the north side, it is therefore the time to strike. A steady advance, too, will give us the prestige of aggressive movement and him the great apprehension of assault from unknown numbers. Unceasing toil is the order of the day.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

P. S.—Colonel Ford has just arrived and informs me of all his work since I last saw him. I have modified his orders so far as to direct his force to occupy Independence and work toward Lexington, leaving the Pleasant Hill matter for Moonlight or some other good officer to take immediate charge of. My reason for this is that the road from Lexington to Independence is the way rebels are likely to come, as it leads through the Sni Hills and worst part of the world. Ford, therefore, has enough on his hands without the Sedalia road, which I want you to especially look after.

Yours, truly,

S. R. C.

PLEASANT HILL, MO., *October 14, 1864—3.30 p. m.*

Major-General BLUNT:

Arrived here at 2 p. m. Operator at Warrensburg says there is great excitement about Sedalia. Says the horses at Warrensburg are saddled for a move somewhere. He don't know where.

Later.—The operator at Sedalia has left. The rebels reported as having the town and fighting still going on. Reported 5,000 strong. I push for Warrensburg to-night.

Still later.—Jefferson City operator says fighting is going on at Sedalia and the operator left.

MARTIN ANDERSON,
Major, Commanding Scout.

PAOLA, *October 14, 1864*

Major CHARLOT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Colonel Jennison's command left here at daylight this morning and the colonel left in person about fifteen minutes ago.

OPERATOR.

WYANDOTTE, KANS., *October 14, 1864.*

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Paola:

Move forward with your troops to Hickman Mills or to Shawneetown as fast as you can. This is no time for paper warfare. All quiet in my front to Independence.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. TROOPS FROM FIRST SUB-DIST. OF SOUTH KANSAS.
In the Field, Hickman Mills, Mo., October 14, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report for duty to Major-General Blunt in compliance with instructions by telegraph from headquarters District of South Kansas, dated Paola, October 13, 1864, and received by me at 3 a. m. of that date, and would respectfully ask how I shall designate my command?

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

HDQRS. TROOPS FROM FIRST SUB-DIST. OF SOUTH KANSAS,
In the Field, Hickman Mills, Mo., October 14, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In compliance with instructions from the major-general commanding the District of South Kansas, I have left 800 men at Fort Scott, including the stragglers, and 200 at Mound City. I am satisfied by reliable information received that the rebel force which captured the train at Cabin Creek is at the present time between Forts Gibson and Scott, and I would suggest that as soon as the interest of the public service will admit of it a force be sent to Fort Scott, as there is a large amount of Government stores at that post that may fall into the hands of the rebels if not properly attended to.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

PAOLA, KANS., *October 14, 1864.*

[Major-General CURTIS:]

GENERAL: I am here, having come the sixty miles from Fort Scott in twenty-four hours. My stock is pretty tired, and I propose to rest till daybreak to-morrow morning, unless I get orders to move. I think I shall reach the front quicker by this delay, as both horses and men need rest. I have 900 men and six pieces of artillery, two 6-pounder field pieces and four howitzers. My command is all mounted, well armed, have plenty of ammunition, and is freezing for a fight under our old chief once again. In haste.

Truly, your friend,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, &c.

HDQRS. FIFTH BRIGADE, KANSAS STATE MILITIA,
Near Aubrey, in the Field [*October 14*, 1864].

Captain HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

As there is a prospect of our being brought face to face with the enemy soon, I feel compelled to call your attention to certain facts. We have not on an average over one cartridge to the man, and one or two of the companies are but little over half armed. We are anxious to participate in the defense of the State, and we should feel bitterly disappointed if from want of ammunition or from any other reason we were prevented from doing so, or if we should fail to acquit ourselves as Kansas men have ever done from want of ammunition for offensive or defensive purposes. We are expected to move at an early hour in the morning, and we are anxious to do so, but we are bound to say to you that we are uneasy in regard to the prospect of getting a supply of ammunition in time to be of use to us; and this uneasiness arises more from our anxiety to meet and assist in driving the enemy from the State than from any fear of ourselves. If not improper, permit me to ask if it is expected that we shall be brought into a fight without being first supplied with plenty of ammunition, and if we may expect to get a supply at an early hour to-morrow? We feel that our present position is one of danger; that we are liable to be attacked and powerless to defend ourselves. There is an anxiety upon this subject which fills the entire regiment and brigade, which I trust you will allay with such assurances as you feel justified in giving.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. COLTON,
Col. Fifth Regt. Kans. State Mil. and Actg. Commander of Brig.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Camp near Wyandotte, October 14, 1864.

General DEITZLER:

Since I last wrote you our ammunition and provisions have arrived, and I have arranged to have a supply assorted so as to have every man who has a gun also have ammunition. I also have guns, and hope you will make out proper requisitions and draw. It is desirable to have them also distributed as soon as possible. Perhaps it would be best for you to have the Governor receipt for, say, 1,000, and you have them placed in proper hands to carefully and promptly distribute. I have made a reconnaissance of the country about Kansas City and reoccupied Independence only, and a very few rebels came into the place after our troops evacuated. We have large amount of stores in Kansas City, and I have strengthened that place. In the meantime I want you to get ready, every way you can; put one man on the gun question, one on the cartridge question, and make them have others to help get the arms right; then put about ten good officers on the provision business to see that men have rations, say for ten days, in a movable condition, if not ten then five, if not five then three, so we can move quickly and rapidly. We must move forward. Price's main force can easily be scared or whipped, and we ought not to be so far away from real foes. I think the Blue must be a good line. I find there are great quantities of stores at Kansas City, and you better get provisions there as much as possible, as that is the more exposed point. I also hear that there are large quantities of public stores at Pleasant Hill. I

hope to get that place reoccupied. Blunt is at Hickman Mills, no doubt eager to go forward, but I want your wing ready to move also. I am camped out of town for convenience and quiet. I fear we may not be in time to help strike the final blow. Our comrades on the east side must be close on him, and Price must move soon. A movement forward by us with the demonstrations I have made to-day will give us the aspect of aggressive movement and alarm the enemy. Work, work, and keep me posted.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Wyandotte, October 14, 1864.

General G. W. DEITZLER,
Commanding at Shawnee:

GENERAL: I am glad to hear that you are comfortably located. There are provisions, arms, and ammunition coming down from Leavenworth, which ought to be here very soon. You will find three roads to this place—one by old bridge, where there are no boats, but where I think we had better have some brought to; one only should be left on the main Olathe and Leavenworth road; the rest should be brought down to the old bridge crossing, where we can control it; that gives us a short way. Second. There is a good road down the east bank of Turkey Creek, which should be worked. You better have an advance post at the crossing of Turkey. It may be a good brush line to occupy with your wing of the Army of the Border, your left resting on the Kaw. Third. The main best road by Kansas City. These two last roads cross the excellent pontoon bridge here, which we can hold against all Price's army. I name this road matter because if we come to blows they may be chosen as best suits safety. Price's main force must be near Boonville. A considerable portion crossed the Missouri to destroy the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad. Some force crowded on Independence, till our troops abandoned that place yesterday, and the rebels burned the railroad bridge, and probably some houses. I have re-enforced Kansas City, and that place is being fortified. I may take strong stand at that place. Have ordered maps, &c. Keep me posted. Try to get a full knowledge of streams and roads and places for moving cavalry and artillery.

Respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Wyandotte, Kans., October 14, 1864.

Major-General DEITZLER,
Shawnee:

I am directed by the general commanding to say to you, in addition to his letter to you of this date, that owing to the scarcity of transportation, you must send for the guns which you draw. You may have to press the teams. The general is desirous of the most prompt measures to arm your men.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *October 14, 1864—11.25 a. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel DRAKE,
Paola, Kans.:

The general desires you to send forward all the militia as rapidly as possible without breaking them down. Arms will be distributed here.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WYANDOTTE, *October 14, 1864.*

Col. J. H. FORD:

I cannot spare Major Pritchard from his post. He must understand it and defend the city with his two companies and the militia.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 14, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS,
Kansas City:

Do you think it best to order the large steam ferry-boat at Atchison down to this place as security against any attempt of the enemy north of Missouri River to cross at that point?

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
In the Field, near Wyandotte, October 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General DAVIES,
Fort Leavenworth:

Leave the ferry-boat at Atchison. The people there have too much sense to let bushwhackers get it. I have given them ample caution. Marmaduke will hurry back to help Price out of the State. If this idea is incorrect further arrangements may be necessary. My troops are closing up and my advance is again at Independence and Pleasant Hill. My scouts to-day went within fifteen miles of Lexington, the scattering drawing back. Colonel Ford reports 3 rebels killed; our loss nothing.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 14, 1864.*

Major HILLIARD,
Weston:

I would advise keeping scouts out to the east—well out, to watch any approach of Marmaduke or Shelby in this direction. Answer what you do, and if anything in this line.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 14, 1864.*

Major HILLIARD,
Weston:

The matter seems settled that Marmaduke with about 3,500 is north of the Missouri, somewhere between Macon City, Jefferson City, and Lexington. Price, with his train and balance of force, is somewhere between Lexington, Boonville, and Sedalia. This is all.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS,
Fort Riley, Kans., October 14, 1864.

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT:

For the information of the general commanding I have the honor to report that, in pursuance to Special Orders, No. 215, headquarters Department of Kansas, dated October 10, 1864, I left Fort Leavenworth and arrived at this post, and, being the senior officer present for duty in the district, assumed command of the same, as per my General Orders, No. 1, a copy of which is forwarded herewith. I found that Captain Hinton and Lieutenant Tappan had left the day before and had packed all books, papers, and other property belonging to district headquarters, and loaded the same in wagons for transportation to Olathe. Believing that such action was contrary to the wishes of the general commanding, I took the responsibility to retain such of the records of the office as were in the wagons, and re-established the district headquarters. I found that there was immediate need for action, as Captain Dodge had not left, and on my inquiring as to the reason said that he had been engaged in getting ready as fast as possible after the receipt of the order, being delayed by the condition of his battery, General Blunt having taken horses and harness from it to equip mountain howitzers, in charge of Lieutenant Edington, who had been left at Fort Zarah. I ordered him to start immediately with as much of his battery as he could transport, and also ordered Lieutenant McClure, acting assistant quartermaster, to furnish two six-mule teams to transport his battery wagon and water-tank as far as Olathe, as I deemed it absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the battery that the battery wagon and tank should accompany it. A copy of Captain Dodge's letter* and my order* are respectfully forwarded. I also found considerable excitement existing in regard to exempting persons employed in furnishing supplies to Government from the call of the militia. Most of the militia in the counties in this vicinity are engaged in some way in furnishing supplies, either in Government employ direct or as contractors, and contractors' employés, and steps were being taken to exempt some of them on that account, and the report of such intended action created such feeling that the militia officers found that it would be impossible to get any to go. Being informed that the same militia—being from Riley and Pottawatomie Counties—had proven insubordinate and fault-finding while out with the general commanding on his trip on the plains, I determined to give them no cause of complaint, and shall try and get along during the emergency so that the interests of Government shall not suffer. I also forward a copy of letter* from Lieutenant McClure, and my indorsement on the same subject, and hope

* Not found.

that it will meet the approval of the general commanding. The man Mallen, mentioned in the letter, had about twenty or thirty men employed with him in getting out the wood, and had Mallen been exempt the application would have been made to have exempted the whole.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. HENNING,
Major Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DIST. OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS, *Fort Riley, Kans., October 14, 1864.*

As senior officer present for duty, I hereby assume command of the District of the Upper Arkansas, headquarters at Fort Riley, Kans.; all existing orders to remain in force. Lieut. A. Helliwell, Ninth Wisconsin Battery, in connection with his other duties, is hereby detailed as acting assistant adjutant-general. All reports, returns, &c., will be addressed to Lieut. A. Helliwell, acting assistant adjutant-general.

B. S. HENNING,
Major Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, Comdg. District.

OMAHA, *October 14, 1864.*

Maj. C. S. CHARLOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Attack was made upon coach on night of 12th about nine miles above Plum Creek. Indians numbered about twenty-five. They were repulsed with loss of 1 known to be killed, and it is supposed more. Our loss 1 soldier severely wounded in head; 1 passenger, flesh wound. Lieutenant Williams, of my staff, was in the stage.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, October 14, 1864.

Maj. S. M. LOGAN,
Third Colorado Cavalry, Junction Station:

Keep sharp lookout for Indians. Strengthen your squads of men below Valley Station at each stage stopping. Send several rounds of ammunition to Nichols at Valley. Stop all teams at Junction till at least ten get together, and instruct your men at all stations to see that they keep so.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, October 14, 1864.

Capt. D. H. NICHOLS,
Third Regt. Colorado Cav., Valley Station, Colo. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: Be vigilant. Kill all the Indians you come across. Strengthen your squads at stations below you to Julesburg. Ammunition leaves by to-morrow's coach.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, October 14, 1864.

BEN. HOLLIDAY,
Salt Lake City:

Line will be protected between here and Julesburg. Am ready to extend my lines farther. Had fight and killed 12 near Valley Station. Our boys are awake.

J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 14, 1864.

Col. CHRISTOPHER CARSON,
At Maxwell's, on the Cimarron, N. Mex.:

COLONEL: I have received your letter of the 10th instant in relation to the Utes and Apaches. You will issue to the men of those tribes who will be sure to go one and a quarter pounds of beef and one pound of breadstuffs per man each day and the necessary amount of salt. You will send to Fort Union for the salt and get the meat and breadstuffs from Mr. Maxwell. Captain Bell will write to you on the subject. The amount of issues must not exceed the number of your party. Send me an exact list of the number who will be sure to go. As soon as I get off the Arizona mail and make arrangements for Thompson's company and a train of supplies which are to go to Fort Whipple, I will commence the organization of your party. General Crocker writes that some Apaches from the Bosque will go. They are the best fighting Indians we have. It is possible you will not be able to get off quite so soon as we talked, as I may have to wait for Bergmann to come back. But this I shall know in two or three days, and will write you by mail. The guns, ammunition, and blankets and shirts will be sent to you. At Taos we agreed on 200 men and 100 Indians as the strength of the party. You now say 300 men. These I will try to raise, but the Apaches from Fort Sumner will have to be included. I will write by mail. Give me positive information of the number of Indians who will go. I believe you will have big luck.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., October 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. MARCELLUS M. CROCKER,
Commanding Fort Sumner, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: Please send me by express an exact return, company by company, of every effective man you have who can at once take the field in an expedition against the Kiowas and Comanches, which expedition will be commanded by Colonel Carson. A part of Colonel Carson's force must be drawn from your command, and it is necessary for me to know at once all you have of infantry and cavalry, that I may select that part. State precisely the number of serviceable horses in each mounted company. See the Apaches and ascertain precisely

how many will go under, say, Lieutenant Newbold. Each one shall have a blanket and a shirt given to him, and shall have a rifle and ammunition (which are to be turned in on their return), and shall have all the booty they can capture. The expedition will doubtless move down Red River, and the troops and Indians from Fort Sumner will doubtless be ordered across to Fort Bascom, where the expedition will be fully organized. Captain McCabe is ordered to return to his post. Please have all your men and your means of transportation put in readiness for immediate field service. Report the number of mules, pack-saddles, wagons, &c., you have, and have all of the wagons, pack-saddles, harness, &c., overhauled and repaired. Have your mules and horses all shod so that the day the order comes the troops may move if necessary.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPT., PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Comdg. Department of the Northwest, Milwaukee, Wis.:

GENERAL: Capt. James Matthews, provost-marshal Fourth District of Iowa, reports to me that two of his officers while on duty in Poweshiek County, Iowa, were murdered by a gang of outlaws on Saturday, the 1st instant. The names of the murdered officers are John L. Bashore, an assistant provost-marshal, and Josiah M. Woodruff, special agent. These officers had been detailed to arrest certain deserters from the draft in that county, and were waylaid and shot without any pretense or provocation except the lawful discharge of their duty. The outlaws engaged in the affair were about twelve in number, seven of whom have been arrested and lodged in jail at Oskaloosa. I have laid these facts before the Secretary of War, and he has instructed me to furnish you with the information for your action, should the same be necessary.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

NEW YORK, *October 15, 1864.*

[General E. R. S. CANBY:]

MY DEAR SIR: I have had two interviews with the Secretary of War upon the subject of forces in the Southwest, and have impressed, as far as I was able, the necessities of the situation upon the President and other members of his Cabinet besides Mr. Stanton. They are all anxious to re-enforce the army of the Mississippi Valley. Mr. Stanton said it should be done without delay as soon as the draft would allow it, which is progressing satisfactorily to the Government. He thinks in thirty or forty days a considerable force can be sent out. Presidential interests absorb at present the attention of everybody. The Army of the Potomac is in fine condition, and important movements are expected to take place in a few days. General Grant was in Washington while I was there. He is in fine health and spirits.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General of Volunteers.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 15, 1864—2 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

The rebel leaders in the Trans-Mississippi Department expect Price to be soon driven out of Missouri, and that he will strike at Devall's Bluff on his return. Magruder is expected to attack Steele's line to favor Price's movement or to cover his retreat. With the exception of Taylor's old division (about 6,000 men), all the infantry that could be spared has been sent to Magruder. With the exception of about 3,000 men I have sent all the disposable force at Morganza into Arkansas, and have instructed General Dana to send 2,000 or as many more as can be spared from Vicksburg. General Reynolds will command the troops sent from this department and from Vicksburg and will report to General Steele. I have advised Rosecrans of these movements, and have directed him when Price's forces are driven out of Missouri to pursue him as far as his troops can follow. General Steele has a sufficient force not only to hold his line but to cut off Price's retreat if he should attempt to return by the same route. With the knowledge of the movements in his rear I think he will endeavor to return through Southwestern Missouri and the Indian country. Taylor's old division is still under orders to cross the river, but as we have captured a letter indicating the points of crossing, and the means by which it is to be done, I think we will not have much difficulty in preventing it. In furtherance of these movements a demonstration is to be made against Brashear City by Harrison's command, 1,200 strong, and against the Atchafalaya District at Morgan's or Logan's Ferry by Terrell's command, which is from 1,200 to 1,500 strong. Taylor is also expected to favor the crossing by a demonstration on the east bank of the river. With the exception of 300 or 400 head of beef-cattle, no supplies for these troops have yet crossed the river, and those I think have been or will be captured by a force sent for that purpose three days ago. The yellow fever thus far is confined to the navy, and it is not apprehended that it will become epidemic.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to Major-General Reynolds.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *October 15, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I go up the river by the first boat. Please send your orders to the care of the naval commander at the mouth of White River, and, if important, duplicates to this city. Your communication of the 26th ultimo, in relation to affairs in Arkansas, has been received. Some of the subjects have already been investigated and the investigation of others was ordered before the receipt of your communication. General Reynolds and General Dana will make the best department commanders; the former will be in position to relieve General Steele if it should be considered advisable; the latter is greatly needed at Vicksburg and there is no one to replace him. I will report fully upon your letter in a few days.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 348. } *Washington, October 15, 1864.*

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56. Brig. Gen. Alfred W. Ellet, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby authorized to go to Philadelphia, Pa., and there await orders.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 63. } *New Orleans, La., October 15, 1864.*

All steamers, whether public or private (excepting naval vessels), plying on the Mississippi River from its mouth to Cairo, or on any of its tributaries, are subject to the same rules in relation to the sale of liquors, wines, or other intoxicating drinks of whatsoever kind, while lying at military posts or other points occupied by troops or engaged in the transportation of troops, as govern sutlers and other traders within the limits of this command. Commanding officers are held strictly responsible for the observance of this order.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIL. DIV. OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
No. 158. } *New Orleans, La., October 15, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

2. Brig. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the District of Key West and Tortugas, and will report to Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, commanding Department of the Gulf, accordingly.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby:

B. F. MOREY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT,
Comdg. Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: Authority is hereby given you to raise two regiments of colored volunteer infantry in the city and vicinity of New Orleans. The men will be mustered into the service of the United States for the period of one year. The organization will conform to the established infantry organization and the recruitment will be conducted in accordance with the regulations of the recruiting service. The officers will be appointed by the President from such candidates as may be nominated by the commander of the department, approved by the commander of the military division, and will be mustered into the service on the presentation to the proper mustering officer of their appointments signed by the Secretary of War. In the selection of officers and non-commissioned

officers no tests will be required except that of qualification. The troops to be raised under this authority will not be credited to any State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, October 15, 1864.

Col. C. W. KILLBORN,
First New Orleans Volunteers:

Brigadier-General Sherman directs me to give you the following additional instructions: He is informed by General Canby that there is an organization getting up along the lake shore for a regiment for the Union Army. Should, therefore, your expedition or any part of it meet with any of these men, they will be brought to New Orleans in your boats if they desire to come; but you should be well satisfied that they are what they represent themselves to be.

I am, sir, respectfully,

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General LAWLER:

The major-general commanding directs that you hold the Second Brigade of Third Division, the remainder Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, and First Texas and First Louisiana Cavalry in readiness to move. The artillery is supposed to be ready at any time

S. C. FARRINGTON,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *October 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General DENNIS,
Commander at mouth of White River:

I wish to get all the force together possible to meet Price on his return from Missouri. Please move your entire force to Devall's Bluff. Take advantage of every boat to send a detachment until you get them all up. Bring all the transportation you have. The shelter-tents, &c., belonging to Jones' brigade should also be brought up.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *October 15, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. C. ANDREWS, *Devall's Bluff:*

I have ordered General Dennis to move the rest of his command to Devall's Bluff, preparatory to meeting Price on his return from Missouri. Colonel Jones should send for his shelter-tents, and any transportation he may have at the mouth of White River. There is a rebel report here that a cavalry raid has been made to Tyler, Tex., from Morganza, and all our prisoners released.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, *October 15, 1864—9 p. m.*

Capt. C. H. DYER,
Little Rock:

Major-General Herron and Brigadier-General Dennis came up on gun-boat 38, and purpose going to Little Rock to-morrow. General Dennis did not bring any troops with him. The gun-boat brought word that two transports were fired into this side of Clarendon and turned back. I shall send the Celeste down at midnight with 100 men, and shall also send the following notice to be posted up in the vicinity of Clarendon:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Devall's Bluff, October 15, 1864.

Unarmed steamers have been lately fired into by bands of guerrillas and robbers on White River. I am directed by the major-general commanding the department to warn, and do hereby warn, the inhabitants in the vicinity of these outrages that if the firing on steam-boats does not cease, every house within ten miles of Clarendon will be burned to the ground.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Steele.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., October 15, 1864.

Capt. JOHN F. LACEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arkansas:

SIR: In answer to your communication of September 14, asking for "an estimate of the rebel troops serving in this vicinity, and the names of division, brigade, and regimental commanders, with the estimated strength and condition of each," I would state: The country lying west of Arkansas and north of the Red River comprises the District of the Indian Territory, commanded by Maj. Gen. S. B. Maxey, with headquarters at Doaksville, C. N. The troops serving in the field constitute Cooper's division, District of Indian Territory, under command of Brig. Gen. Douglas H. Cooper, with headquarters now at or near Perryville, C. N. This division consists of two brigades, Gano's and Stand Watie's. The brigade of Brig. Gen. R. M. Gano comprises the following regiments, viz:

	Estimated strength.
Gurley's (Thirtieth Texas) cavalry	700
De Morse's (Twenty-ninth Texas) cavalry	400
Hardeman's (Thirtieth [Thirty-first] Texas) cavalry	500
Martin's (Thirty-first [Fifth] Texas) cavalry [Partisan Rangers]	600
Barrett's [Burnet's] battalion sharpshooters	300
Wells' battalion Texas cavalry	250
Howell's battery, six pieces (two 12-pounders, four 6-pounders)	100
Total	2,850

The brigade of Brig. Gen. Stand Watie comprises the following regiments, viz:

	Estimated strength.
Two regiments Choctaws,	1,200
Two regiments Chickasaws	1,000
Two regiments Cherokees	1,200
Two 12-pounder mountain howitzers, two 6-pounder mountain howitzers	100
Lieut. Col. Jack McCurtain's battalion Choctaws	450
Total	3,950

North of the Arkansas River, at and east of Cane Hill, are Brooks' regiment, Arkansas, 600; Buck Brown's command, 400—1,000; and Adair's, 200; making an aggregate of 8,000 troops serving in this vicinity. These estimates are derived from information furnished by deserters, refugees, and others, and are approximately correct. The rebel troops in the Indian Territory are nearly all mounted. They appear to be in a very good state of discipline and are well armed, principally with infantry muskets. They depend for subsistence upon fresh beef found in the country, with corn meal and flour. Their clothing is very poor and insufficient in quantity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTEENTH CORPS,
Vicksburg, October 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. O. O. HOWARD,
Commanding Department and Army of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 29th ultimo, together with Special Orders 219 and 221, were placed in my hands yesterday afternoon by Colonel Wilson. I was greatly surprised, not having had any suspicion or anticipation of the intended changes. I desire to express my warm acknowledgment for the honor you do me and the confidence you repose in me. It shall be my aim to exercise myself to the full extent of my ability to meet and fulfill your wishes and aid you in the performance of your high and difficult trust. I fear very much you will be disappointed in expectations of an immediate and rapid organization and of having a strong movable force—any movable force either here or at Memphis. I shall hasten to accomplish all your wishes, but circumstances beyond your information in Georgia and beyond my control here have conspired to place affairs in a very different attitude from what evidently, from your orders, you expected. I beg you will be prepared to make great allowance for even in getting a report of the Sixteenth Corps, and that you will believe I shall complete its organization and establish myself at Memphis at the earliest possible moment. I am now necessarily commanding the post and this district, and have even the scantiest staff for that. The most valuable officers have been taken away from here by superior authority since I came. I cannot hear that there is any remnant of the staff of the Sixteenth Corps, except Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, who was adjutant-general, and is said to be at present mayor of Memphis. I have ordered him to report here to me and to collect and bring the records if there [are] any. I have published an order assuming command and ordered reports to be sent in.* I am informed that Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith is on duty at Memphis and I have ordered General Washburn to send him here immediately, so that I may put him in command of this post. It will not be well for me to leave this district till Major-General Dodge arrives, and I have thought it essential to establish headquarters here for the present, but with the intention of complying with your wishes in moving to Memphis at the earliest moment consistent with the public interest—that will be, I presume, immediately on the arrival of General Dodge, or, if he delays, after I shall have seen General Smith fairly started in the new

* See General Orders, No. 44, Vol. XXXIX, Part III, p. 304.

régime here. I believe Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith is up the Missouri River with the First and Second [Third] Divisions. Brigadier-General Dennis and the regiments belonging to him which he carried away from here, namely, the Eighth, Eleventh, Forty-sixth, and Seventy-sixth Illinois, and the Seventh and Thirtieth Missouri, were, by a published order from headquarters Military Division of West Mississippi, transferred to the Nineteenth Corps in the latter part of July, have been at Morganza, La., ever since till lately, and are now up the White River. General Dennis commands Second Division, Nineteenth Corps; Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, the commander of the Nineteenth Corps, was lately here and he has no expectations that those regiments are ever to leave his corps again. The same may be said of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Illinois, which have also been transferred from Natchez to the Nineteenth Corps; the former is at Morganza and has by General Reynolds been reorganized into a battalion of companies of veterans; the latter is en route to White River.

I have within a few days been ordered to send from the meager garrison here 2,000 infantry to re-enforce the forces at White River, and I have sent from here the One hundred and twenty-fourth Illinois, and the Forty-seventh and Fifty-third U. S. Infantry (colored), and from Goodrich's Landing the Sixty-sixth U. S. Infantry (colored). It will not be safe long to leave these garrisons as weak in infantry as they are at present. They have now been stripped below their minimum for defense in order to send re-enforcements to the relief of General Steele, and so far from having a disposable, movable force we have not enough, including cavalry, to make up full garrisons. The only white infantry at Natchez is the Eighth New Hampshire, about 225 effective, lately sent there from New Orleans. The only white infantry here are the Fifty-eighth Ohio and Seventy-second Illinois. You will see the impossibility of my sending you the last-named regiment until either General Canby shall send me some more regiments or shall return one or two of those which have gone. Most of the officers of this regiment are detached, owing to the impossibility of finding proper material for special duty in colored regiments. Colonel Starring is ordered to report for duty to Major-General Hurlbut, commanding Department of the Gulf, to organize the militia of New Orleans. I will relieve the Seventy-second and send it to you, at whatever inconvenience, the moment a regiment is returned here, so that it would be safe to spare it. The garrison of Natchez to-day, including men on "special, extra, or daily duty," is about 3,600 men, of whom only about 2,000 are infantry. They garrison three posts, Natchez, Bullitt's Bayou, and Vidalia. The garrison of Davis' Bend is 500 colored infantry, that of Milliken's Bend 650 colored infantry, that of Goodrich's Landing 750 colored infantry and artillery, that of this post 7,500, of which only about 3,800 are infantry. I have no means of knowing when any of the detached troops of this corps will return, but I will make effort to collect the scattered fragments so soon as the emergency in Missouri and Arkansas is over. Feeling fully the responsibility of the position you have given me, it will be my aim to do my utmost to advance the public interest and justify the choice you have made.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect and esteem,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

Can an energetic, driving, honest chief quartermaster be found for the corps?

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., October 15, 1864.*

I. Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn, commanding District of West Tennessee, will immediately relieve from duty at Memphis Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Harris, assistant adjutant-general, Sixteenth Corps, and order him forthwith to report in person at these headquarters, with all the books, records, clerks, and property thereof. He will also relieve from duty Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith and all general staff officers belonging to the headquarters of the Sixteenth Corps who are now within the District of West Tennessee, and will order them to report in person at these headquarters.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
New Orleans, La., October 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding, &c., Saint Louis, Mo.:

Your dispatch of the 5th was received last evening. I am very much gratified to learn of General Ewing's safety, and desire that you may convey to him my congratulations. I hope that the arrangements made for the pursuit of the raiders will effectually prevent Price's escape. Please keep me constantly advised of the state of affairs and send your dispatches to care of the naval commander at the mouth of the White River, duplicates to be transmitted direct to these headquarters.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Independence, October 15, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Mr. Borman, of the stage company, left Lexington 4 p. m. yesterday. Captain Rathbun, of Price's army, entered Lexington yesterday with squads of rebels; about 100 had arrived. Price is reported still at Boonville. Another report is that Price is already moving south, but they declare their purpose to stay in Missouri. They also speak of a force having gone north of river.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HICKMAN MILLS, *October 15, 1864—7 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Dispatch just received from Pleasant Hill states telegraph operator just left Sedalia. Fighting going on with about 5,000 rebels to-day.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Copies to Brigadier-General Davies, Fort Leavenworth; Brigadier-General Craig, Saint Joseph.)

JEFFERSON CITY, *October 15, 1864—1.40 a. m.*

Capt. FRANK ENO:

The most of Price's force is on this side of the river, beyond the La Mine, marching toward Lexington. There may be a small command of, say, 1,000 or 1,500 men under Clark and some under Bill Anderson, on the north side of the river, going west, but the troops over there know how to fight and whip them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 196. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 15, 1864.*

With profound sorrow the commanding general announces the death of Col. John P. Sanderson, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, late provost-marshal-general of the department, who expired in this city on the 14th instant. A true and earnest patriot, an energetic and capable officer, Colonel Sanderson brought to the discharge of his duties as provost-marshal-general rare experience, sound judgment, incorruptible integrity, and untiring devotion to duty. Borne down by excessive labor he falls in the cause of his country, a victim worthy of the cause, and leaves a name to his children of which they may feel proud. Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., commanding Saint Louis District, will see that the remains of the deceased are escorted to the depot with the military honors due to his rank. Lieut. Frank E. Brownell, U. S. Army, assistant provost-marshal-general, will accompany the remains to Springfield, Ohio. As a mark of respect the officers of the department staff will, when in full uniform, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 15, 1864—4 p. m.*

General EWING, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Furnish Colonel Myers, assistant quartermaster, such escort as he may require for stores to Rolla. Troops at Franklin may spare an escort.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 15, 1864—4.30 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Give General Pike such assistance as he may require to arrest deserters from his division who are now in Saint Louis.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General PIKE, *Washington, Mo.:*

General Ewing has been ordered to assist you in arresting deserters from your command. Send to him full and complete list. You need not fortify Washington at present.

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of *Staff.*

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 217. } HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT, *Saint Louis, Mo., October 15, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

4. Battery I, Second Missouri Artillery, will proceed at 6 a. m. to-morrow, the 16th instant, by turnpike, to Washington, Mo., and report to Brig. Gen. E. C. Pike, commanding First Division, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

5. Col. J. H. Baker, commanding post, in addition to his present duties, will relieve Col. Hugo Wangelin, Twelfth Missouri Volunteers, in the command of the First Sub-District.

* * * * * * *

9. Lieutenant-Colonel Hequembourg will proceed with the detachments of the Fortieth Missouri Infantry and Eighteenth U. S. Colored Volunteers up the North Missouri Railroad and endeavor to keep the road open and telegraph line up as far as Mexico, and re-enforce the garrison there if deemed advisable. Commanding officers and railroad and telegraph officers at Saint Charles and elsewhere along the line will furnish him all required practicable aid.

By order of Brigadier-General Ewing:

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *October 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Dick Berryman, Hildebrand, and other leaders are on Saint Francis River with a variously estimated force, I think 300, but increasing in strength by recruiting parties coming in. I intended to finish the telegraph line to Fredericktown to-day, but can't do it and look after the rebels too. What are the troops doing at Cape Girardeau? What has become of General McCormick?

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major, Commanding.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *October 15, 1864.*

General EWING:

The iron-works are not in the least danger of destruction. Captain Russell was at Potosi and Caledonia yesterday. No rebels in that direction of any account, and I would suggest that Lieutenant Fessler, with his men and men belonging to Captain Dinger's company, and all citizens that desire to come, be ordered here from Rolla. I go to work with a strong force on the fort to-morrow. Dick Berryman has gone to Greenfield. I think the quartermaster and commissary and provost-marshal should return here at once. Lonergan is particularly needed.

H. H. WILLIAMS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 15, 1864.

Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS,
Pilot Knob:

Four companies of Second Missouri State Militia Cavalry left Cape Girardeau this day for Pilot Knob with a section of howitzers to report to

you. Another leaves in the morning with instructions to stop at Fredericktown if it is safe to do so, and if not then go to Pilot Knob. The last company will catch up with the others before they reach Fredericktown. I think it would be well for you to reoccupy Fort Davidson.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 15, 1864.

Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS, *Pilot Knob:*

The four companies named in my last dispatch left Cape Girardeau at 1 o'clock yesterday, and the last company left this morning.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *October 15, 1864.*

General EWING:

General McCormick has relieved Colonel McLane from active duty on the grounds, as stated, of the regiment having too few men at present to justify placing a colonel on duty. Colonel McLane is the most efficient officer of Enrolled Missouri Militia service in my sub-district; is of more benefit than all the rest of the field officers that have reported. Will you please have him returned to duty and notify me by telegraph.

H. M. HILLER.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *October 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Four companies of the Missouri State Militia leave here to-day at 1 p. m. for Pilot Knob. I send the howitzers with them. I will send a company to Fredericktown, and as much of a force as I can spare to Bloomfield to-morrow. I have ordered one company from New Madrid. Captain Edwards is doing efficient scouting there now, reports killing two guerrillas Wednesday and wounding the notorious Budge Powell. I think he needs at least two companies of cavalry. I will endeavor to send some more of my regiment to the Knob, as I can replace them with Enrolled Missouri Militia with the exception of Colonel McLane's regiment; the Enrolled Missouri Militia report slowly.

H. M. HILLER.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *October 15, 1864.*

General EWING:

Four companies left here for Pilot Knob this afternoon. One company will leave for Fredericktown early to-morrow morning. I have requested General McCormick to organize all the available Enrolled Missouri Militia in this sub-district. I will endeavor to have them collected as fast as possible.

H. M. HILLER.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *October 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Citizens report to me to-day that there is a force of some 600 rebels in Fredericktown, partly unarmed. I do not place much reliance on the

report, but am satisfied there are some roving bands of guerrillas in that neighborhood. I have ordered the company that starts for Fredericktown in the morning to overtake the four companies that left here to-day, and to go with them to the Knob if impracticable to hold Fredericktown with one company.

H. M. HILLER.

LAWSON'S, MO., *October 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

My camp is filled with persons running from the neighborhood of Potosi and Mineral Point, reporting rebels and Indians. Please have sent to me twenty rounds shell case, twenty rounds shell, and ten rounds canister. We will keep at work at the bridges until we hear definitely.

M. MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General MILLER,
Commanding, De Soto, Mo.:

I find great public uneasiness here lest the iron-works at Irondale and Iron Mountain should be destroyed by soldiers or loyal citizens through resentment at Harrison's disloyalty. You must exert every effort to prevent this, which would be a calamity to the city and to the General Government. All the gun-boat iron and much of the iron used on Government work is made at these works. Let the soldiers and citizens fully understand the reason of the military protection given to these works. Send the superintendent a safeguard.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy to Major Williams, Pilot Knob.)

DE SOTO, MO., *October 15, 1864.*

General EWING:

You can rest assured that your order in relation to the iron-works, as well as all others, will, to the best of my abilities, be fully carried out. I notified my regimental officers upon the receipt of your telegram. I also informed Mr. Harrison, of Irondale, that upon our arrival in his vicinity I would furnish a guard. I have had a very perplexing day on account of the panic; in fact, little was done. To-morrow I think we will do better. My scouts have got in. Potosi not burnt, as positively reported this morning. The people have returned to their homes. There are some rebels beyond Potosi. One scout brought in three prisoners. I want very much a post commissary. I find it impossible to get along, there are so many different kinds of people to issue to. If it meets your views, I would like to have one at this point with a supply to-morrow or Monday. I don't see how I can get along without one.

MADISON MILLER,
Brigadier-General.

FRANKLIN, MO., *October 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

We are now at work on the large bridge of 525 feet span, which will require seventy-four bents, average from twenty to thirty-four feet in height. The details sent here only furnish me 212 men for duty, and they are working in reliefs. I can work 200 men more at a good advantage.

SAMUEL G. KNEE,
Captain, Commanding Pioneer Corps.

HERMANN, MO., *October 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General EWING:

Two companies of the Thirty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia arrived at Hermann with orders to report to you. Will you permit me to come down to make arrangements?

GEORGE KLINGE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fourth Enrolled Missouri Militia.

[OCTOBER 15, 1864]—11.30 p. m.

Colonel SHAW:

I have received your telegrams. Bill Anderson is north of the Missouri River. Send forward one brigade early in the morning, with the pioneer corps, to repair the La Mine bridge. If the bridge cannot be repaired so as to cross a train in twenty-four hours build a foot bridge for the men to cross. The railroad company will have a force at the bridge to assist you. Let us have a connection with Sedalia as soon as possible. I will give you orders in relation to a move to Sedalia, as a train will leave in one hour with hard bread for your command. The First Division is arriving, and I will send them forward as fast as they arrive. What additional transportation do you require? Answer quick.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, [*October*] *15, 1864.*

Colonel SHAW:

I will send the regiments of the First Division, now here, through direct to La Mine bridge. Forward the remainder of your division by rail in the morning to the La Mine. The wagons and artillery will go on to-morrow.

A. J. SMITH,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 16TH ARMY CORPS,
California, Mo., October 15, 1864.

I. Col. James I. Gilbert, having reported to these headquarters for duty, is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Third

Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel Drish, who will immediately assume command of the One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

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By order of Col. William T. Shaw:

JAMES B. COMSTOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., October 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Comdg. District of Central Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you instruct Captain Case, district chief quartermaster, to cause all the heavy-draught steamers lying at this place to proceed to Washington as soon as they have discharged their freight and telegraph their arrival to Capt. L. S. Metcalf, assistant quartermaster, and await his orders. The light-draught steamers will ply between this place and Washington, transporting troops and supplies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIRST CAV. MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Richmond, Ray County, Mo., October 15, 1864.

Captain ENO,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that I evacuated Lexington, Mo., with my forces on the night of the 13th instant, falling back to this place. On yesterday we skirmished with the Confederate forces for several hours at long range in the vicinity of Lexington, killing 1 man and wounding 2 of the enemy. No loss on our side. All quiet at the present writing. Colonel Gordon, with a detachment of Shelby's brigade, are in possession of Lexington to-day.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. EADS,
Capt. Company M, First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. CAVALRY FORCES,
In the Field, South Fork of Blackwater, October 15, 1864—6 a. m.

Col. JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff, Jefferson City:

COLONEL: My information is that the main portion of the rebel army camped last night at Marshall. I have delayed moving this morning until I could ascertain the direction the enemy marched this morning. I have sent forward Colonel Catherwood's brigade to Dunksburg, on the Blackwater. I shall move forward the balance of the command immediately upon ascertaining that the enemy continues his march toward Lexington. If he moves in any other direction I shall endeavor so to move as to intercept his column.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Forces.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *October 15, 1864—8 p. m.*

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Springfield, Mo.:

Gather in plenty of corn and do it quickly. You had fifty days' rations for your command on the 15th ultimo. Reduce to half rations at once. Get in plenty of beef. You must hold that place or die, and you must show that you have pluck and brains enough to do it.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 15, 1864.

Major COSGROVE,
Lebanon

No force reported. A scout returned last night.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 15, 1864.

Major COSGROVE,
Lebanon:

I have sent Major Fyan with 200 men after Rains. They will be at Marshfield to-night. If you can send a good scout in that direction do so. Answer immediately.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 15, 1864.

Major COSGROVE:

General Rosecrans orders me to concentrate and hold this place or die. Have ordered Major Fyan to return, and the troops at Marshfield to Springfield. You order Captain Cassairt to Lebanon, also the home guards at Hartville. If you are attacked by an overwhelming force, and feel satisfied you cannot hold Lebanon, fall back on Linn Creek. The enemy are at Sedalia moving south.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., October 15, 1864.

Major MELTON,
Cassville:

You are hereby ordered to proceed with your entire command, with camp and garrison equipage and all Government property, to Springfield, Mo., at once by forced marches. No train is to be sent as the enemy are moving south. The home guards had better come with you.

J. D. BRUTSCHE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDEPENDENCE, *October 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG,
Saint Joseph:

A man direct from Lexington reports Price at Boonville yesterday, and his advance, or a detachment, arriving at Lexington. Another report, not reliable, is that Price is moving south. Look out for feints and false moves, but also look out for raids in North Missouri, and confront them with vengeance. I am on reconnaissance.

S. R. CURTIS.

CHILLICOTHE, *October 15, 1864.*

General JAMES CRAIG:

No dispatch direct from Carrollton. My scouts last night report seeing a man who was at Carrollton yesterday morning. No attack had then been made at Carrollton. I shall be pleased to move in that direction whenever you think it proper.

J. H. SHANKLIN,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

STEWARTSVILLE, *October 15, 1864.*

Brigadier-General CRAIG:

I learn through Captain McCullough, at Plattsburg, that Bill Anderson was, on yesterday, at or near Gosneyville, about twelve miles southwest of Plattsburg, with about 300 men; also that there were on Friday night and Saturday morning some thirty rebels in Hainesville.

O. G. MCDONALD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

WARRENTON, *October 15, 1864.*

Col. J. V. DU BOIS,
Chief of Staff:

From reliable information I learn that Bill Anderson, with eighty men, took possession of Danville this morning, burned several houses and plundered the town; shot Doctor Moore and several others. Thirty-five of the gang went to Florence, burned the depot, and took everything the citizens had; then went to High Hill. They started back to within five miles of Danville and fed their horses within two miles of Florence. A cavalry force of 100 men sent there by rail could drive these rebels out of the country. I have nothing here but raw militia and $20,000 of Government property to protect, which would be of great advantage to the rebels.

F. MORSEY,
Colonel.

SAINT LOUIS, *October 15, 1864—11.30 p. m.*

Colonel MORSEY,
Warrenton, Mo.:

What mounted force have you? Have you any news from Mexico, Allen, or Macon? Answer to-night.

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENTON, *October 15, 1864.*

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have fifty-seven men, of whom twenty-five are mounted. No news from Mexico, Allen, or Macon.

F. MORSEY,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Independence, Mo., October 15, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

Price's forces are in Lexington. He is reported still in Boonville. My troops are closing up rapidly. Will hurry them up with all the speed possible.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, *October 15, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel STARK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Eight hundred of Shelby's men said to be at Keytesville, Chariton County, and 200 at Brunswick. This comes from a Union prisoner who escaped.

J. RAINSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Following dispatch just been received:

SAINT JOE, *October 15, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel STARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Since last dispatch to you another dispatch just received from Weston. Provost-marshal at Liberty reports a large force moving up the river on this side; two hundred crossed to this side some fifteen miles below Liberty. Lexington and Carrollton have been evacuated.

By order of General Craig:

J. RAINSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

W. H. STARK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

Colonel Cloud telegraphs that he will leave Fort Scott with 100 dismounted men in wagons to join the Army of the Border. All well.

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 15, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

We need blankets, overcoats, stockings, stationery, canteens, camp and garrison equipage, forage, and wood for Kansas militia stationed in the city and that are passing through here from above. Many of these militia are too poor to own overcoats, blankets, or stockings, and will suffer unless supplied. We do not wish to issue to all, but only to such as need them. All these things the State is unable, for want of time and means, to supply, and we must ask the Government to fit out the troops that she calls from the State. Please reply at once.

ED. RUSSELL,
Colonel and Quartermaster-General Kansas State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER,
Independence, October 15, 1864.

Captain WILLANS:

Troops should hurry forward. I have news from Fort Gibson and Fort Smith direct. The rebels have gone south to Canadian River. Reports as to troops north of Missouri are exaggerated. Price was last seen at Boonville. A man left Lexington yesterday at 4 p. m. Detachments have gone north to destroy railroads. I cannot stop to equip militia; neither have I the power. Refer them to my request of the Governor and the Governor's order to bring their equipments. I do not encourage expectations by sending requests which you know I am not authorized to fill. Rations and arms are being rapidly distributed from Wyandotte and Kansas City. Am doing all I can, but am not authorized to issue clothing. Hurry troops forward. Hard service will keep them warm and save their homes from destruction.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

[OCTOBER 15, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 56, Department of Kansas, relating to steam-boats on the Missouri River, see Part I, p. 474.]

INDEPENDENCE, MO., *October 15, 1864.*

Col. W. H. STARK:

To owners and officers of steam-boats running on the Missouri within my command:

Ferry-boats and steam-boats in my command will see that their boats do not get into rebel hands in a condition for rebel service, under the sure and swift punishment of the loss of boat and the forfeit of the life of the commander and pilot.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

Colonel Stark will have this order placed in the hands of boatmen and published in the papers. Price was reported at Boonville yesterday. Rebels entered Lexington yesterday. Kansas troops are coming up gallantly. Hurry them forward. The squads that have gone north of the Missouri River cannot stay there. They will have to hurry back to Lexington to save their chief from annihilation.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Hickman Mills, October 15, 1864—6 a. m.

Major-General CURTIS:

Major Smith, Second Colorado, returned last night from scout east of Independence. Learned from citizens that a force of 200 had crossed the river, going north, on the 13th, and 100 on yesterday (crossed west of Lexington), and that Price, with a force of 8,000, had gone south. This information is from citizens of Missouri and must be taken for what it is worth. Captain Allen, of the Seventy-seventh Enrolled Missouri Militia, reports yesterday from Pleasant Hill that he was holding that place with 150 men, and that bushwhackers were quite numerous around him. I send Major Anderson with a battalion of Eleventh Kansas this morning, with instructions to make a reconnaissance east until he learns something reliable relative to the locality and movements of the enemy. Colonel Jennison arrived last night with 250 of Fifteenth Kansas and 700 mounted militia and one mountain howitzer. Colonel Blair reports his arrival at Paola last night with 900 mounted men and six pieces of artillery; will be here to-day. Upon the arrival of Colonel Blair I will have 4,200 men (including Colonel Ford's command) and seventeen pieces of artillery. Arms and ammunition have arrived and are being distributed. I will soon have everything in fighting trim. The men are all eager for a fight. I will keep you promptly [informed] of everything I learn.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, Hickman Mills, October 15, 1864—12 m.

Major-General CURTIS:

In view of the possibility of Price moving south I would suggest that you telegraph directing the militia now at Paola, Mound City, and Fort Scott and concentrating at those points to remain there until further orders, that they may be in easy supporting distance of Fort Scott in case that post is threatened. Major Anderson, of the Eleventh Kansas, with three squadrons left this morning at sunrise. I directed him to move rapidly, and continue in an easterly direction until he obtained reliable information of the enemy or met the advance of General Rosecrans' forces. I think the reconnaissance of Major Anderson on the Sedalia road and Colonel Ford on the Lexington road must certainly soon develop the position and movements of Price. A scout was sent day before yesterday from Coldwater Grove with instructions to go east to intersect the road leading from Boonville south. They have not yet returned. When they do I will report to you the result of their scout. If I obtain reliable information that Price has moved south in force shall I move down on his flank for the protection of Fort Scott and the border south, without waiting for orders from you? Forage here is quite abundant and easily obtained. Stock in good condition. Arms and ammunition being distributed. Will have my whole command organized and in good fighting condition by night. I am just starting train to Kansas City for subsistence.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE BORDER,
In the Field, Hickman Mills, October 15, 1864.

The troops of the First Division, Army of the Border, are hereby organized into brigades as follows, to wit: First Brigade, under the command of Col. C. R. Jennison, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, will consist of the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, detachment of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and five mountain howitzers. Second Brigade, under the command of Col. T. Moonlight, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, will consist of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, detachment of the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, detachment of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, and four mountain howitzers. Third Brigade, under the command of Col. C. W. Blair, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, will consist of the Fifth Regiment Kansas State Militia, commanded by Col. G. A. Colton; the Sixth Regiment Kansas State Militia, commanded by Col. James D. Snoddy; the Tenth Regiment Kansas State Militia, commanded by Col. William Pennock, under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. W. H. M. Fishback, Kansas State Militia; Independent Battery Colorado Volunteer Artillery, and section of Second Kansas Battery.

Commanding officers of regiments, detachments, and batteries will report immediately to the commanding officers of brigades for further orders.

By command of Major-General Blunt:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. TROOPS FROM FIRST SUB-DIST. OF SOUTH KANSAS,
In the Field, Hickman Mills, October 15, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report in compliance with your request that the militia from Linn County, which accompanied my command to this place, number from 550 to 600 and are commanded by Col. James D. Snoddy, Sixth Kansas State Militia. As they have never reported to me I have no official notice of their strength.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND COLORADO CAVALRY,
Independence, Mo., October 15, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of South Kans., Hickman Mills, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to the major-general commanding my arrival at this place this morning, reaching here by sunrise. Maj. J. Nelson Smith has not yet returned with his battalion, nor have I heard from him. I find the telegraph wire down between this place and Kansas City; also between here and Pleasant Hill. I have sent out a party to repair the line toward Kansas City, and will send out

to-day to repair the line to Pleasant Hill. Upon Major Smith's return I intend sending scouts toward Lexington and to repair the line as they advance.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding.

WYANDOTTE, KANS., *October 15, 1864.*

Colonel WALKER:

Have most of your force out and ready to accompany me in a reconnaissance to-day. I will be along soon. Don't break up camp. One day's rations in haversacks.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

(Similar dispatch to Major Pritchard.)

INDEPENDENCE, *October 15, 1864—5 p. m.*

General DEITZLER:

Am going from here to Hickman Mills. Price's forces in small numbers occupy Lexington. Price reported still in Boonville, other reports say he has started south. Hurry up matters. I will probably go to Wyandotte in the morning.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH BRIGADE, KANSAS STATE MILITIA,
Hickman Mills, October 15, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of this date directing me to revoke General Brigade Orders, No. 3, these headquarters. In reply to which I have the honor to state that I am subject to the orders of Major-General Deitzler and cannot report to Col. C. W. Blair, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, with my command unless ordered to do so by him. In this state of affairs I consider it my duty to report the case to him and ask for instructions in the premises. This I have done, and awaiting the result of which,

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,

W. H. M. FISHBACK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Militia.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. 5TH BRIG., KANS. STATE MILITIA,
Hickman Mills, October 15, 1864.

Colonel Colton, Fifth Regiment Kansas State Militia; Colonel Snoddy, Sixth Regiment Kansas State Militia; Colonel Pennock, Tenth Regiment Kansas State Militia, will march to Rockville, Kans., via Aubrey, with their regiments, with the discretion to march to Paola, if in their judgment the enemy are likely to attack Paola.

By order of W. H. M. Fishback, brigadier-general, commanding militia:

H. McBRIDE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WYANDOTTE, *October 15, 1864.*

Colonel CRAWFORD,
Fort Scott:

General Blunt desires you to come up immediately and report to him at Hickman Mills, Mo.

C. S. CHARLOT,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 124. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTH KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, October 15, 1864.*

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10. Colonel Tracy, commanding Ninth Kansas State Militia, will proceed without delay to Kansas City and report to Major-General Curtis. The mounted portion of the regiment, after being armed, will march overland. The infantry will go on board steam-boat Emilie. The quartermaster will furnish the necessary transportation.

By order of Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies:

D. J. CRAIGIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *October 15, 1864.*

Major HILLIARD,
Commanding, Weston, Mo.:

Our advance from Kansas City occupied Independence and Pleasant Hill last night, which was undoubtedly the cause of the rebs crossing the river north to get out of the way. There is no force of rebs west of Keytesville. We will furnish you with 100 stand of arms and ammunition on your requisition. It requires a commissioned officer to receipt for them. Send over at once.

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Camp near Wyandotte, October 15, 1864.

S. E. BROWNE, Esq.,
Denver City, Colo.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter concerning the disposition of certain brigands calling themselves Confederate soldiers is received. I have not the least sympathy for such fiends; we are disposing of them very summarily everywhere. When men in our rear betray the parole implied by their shelter under the roofs of our people left at our homes they deserve hanging or any other sort of butchery, as you denominate the taking of their lives. War is butchery on a grand scale, and there is none of its horrors more justifiable than those which destroy the sneaks and cowards that steadily seek to carry on war in rear of our armed forces, and disguised as citizens. Brigands have no rights, and Napoleon had them shot down by regiments, even when they were caught in garbs of some military show. Colonel Chivington may, or may not, have been privy to the matter you name. It may have been better to

have tried them by a commission, but according to your own showing they deserved their fate, and the laws of war would even justify that disposition of men who outraged all the laws of war. I hope the terrible reward of such crime will caution villains against their repetition. I deplore the pretense of trial; that was the worst of the matter, but it is past, and I suppose the horrors of war in this instance has transpired much as it has to thousands in the brush in Missouri. Our troops everywhere now consider it right to kill bushwhackers, even after they surrender; their recent barbarous butcheries in North Missouri, and the tortured bodies of their victims, and the scalps and ears worn on the bushwhackers' bridles, will evince a disregard of all rules of war, and even savage barbarity. I think, therefore, the sympathy of your people better be devoted to better objects of human sympathy, and your professional skill, which is very naturally sensitive when the righteous rule of civil courts are outraged, must yield to the harsh, summary, cruel dictates of the pending trial of war. Fully appreciating your honorable motives that anxiously and sincerely prompt you to a notice of acts that seem dangerous to the fair fame of our cause and country, I express to you my thanks for your communication, but in the sequel, although terrible and swift justice transpires toward our worst foes, those who meet in honorable warfare will justify every outrage committed against those fiends who desert the lines to defy the rules that soldiers expect to follow.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., October 15, 1864.

Maj. R. H. ROSE,
Commanding Fort Wadsworth, Dak. Ter.:

MAJOR: Your dispatch of 5th instant to these headquarters reached here last evening, and by direction of General Sibley I proceed to reply to it seriatim. The report of Major Brown, special agent, inclosed in your dispatch, was also received.

First. The number of scouts to be employed was fixed at these headquarters, and repeated instructions were sent Major Clowney on the subject. The large drafts on the subsistence stores of the post, by feeding so many Indians, must be discontinued, as Major Clowney was particularly notified that none but the scouts and their families were to be furnished with regular supplies, as specified in the special order to the commanding officer at Fort Abercrombie, where they first drew their rations. Herewith you will receive a special order regulating the whole matter. The necessity of husbanding every part of the rations at so distant and in winter inaccessible a post as Wadsworth, renders the constant supervision of the commandant of the post a paramount necessity to prevent wastage and improper issues, and exposure to the weather, of articles that may be damaged. Should there prove to be from any cause an insufficient supply you will readily perceive that it would be almost impracticable to replenish the stores during the winter or early in the spring. A full amount of subsistence for 800 men for one year has been dispatched to the post under your command, which should more than suffice for the force that will winter after making every allowance for unavoidable damage and extraordinary issues. The remarks relative to the necessity for the exercise of personal supervision over the subsistence department will also apply to the public property in

the possession of other branches of the service. The most vigilant and stringent economy must be practiced at so remote and expensive a military post.

Second. You have probably received, or will receive, dispatches from these headquarters, in which you are instructed to send down all the horses but those of two companies, and a further reduction in the number will be made, so that not more than 100 animals, including the post teams, will remain at Wadsworth during the winter. A supply of grain for that number has probably reached you ere this, and as it is probably all that can be furnished this fall you will appreciate the importance of dealing it out very sparingly. Full directions with regard to the matter were sent Major Clowney. The number of horses to be retained should include those requisite for occasional scouting duty, keeping up communication with Fort Abercrombie, &c. All the rest can be sent down in charge of the detachment expected from Fort Rice, or by the troops employed in escorting the downward trains. The castings for the mill will be attended to immediately, the chief quartermaster of the district having been ordered to give the matter his immediate attention. The hay already purchased, or so much as is required forthwith, should be brought to the post. The assistant quartermaster will doubtless be instructed by the chief quartermaster of the department, to whom Major Clowney's report on the subject was sent, with reference to the whole subject.

Third. Inclosed herewith you will find a special order constituting a military commission for the trial of the Indian prisoners. The proceeding must be formal and particular in every respect, and the evidence duly authenticated be given in extenso. Attested copy of the order convening the commission must be prefixed in cases of court-martial. The proceedings must be as summary as the ends of justice will permit, and the prisoner allowed every fair opportunity to prove his innocence. The charges and specifications may be made out and signed by any commissioned officer, and must be drawn so as to cover all the crimes committed in 1862 (if any) and since. There are witnesses among the scouts and Indians about the post who must be looked up by the judge-advocate. The proceedings will be sent when completed to these headquarters.

Fourth. The blanks or such of them as are now on hand will be sent to you without delay. Those required, of which there are none at these headquarters, will be dispatched as soon as received, also a consolidated morning report book.

Fifth. It would be advisable to maintain a midway station between Forts Wadsworth and Abercrombie, as you suggest, for convenience of winter travel, but no troops can be spared from Abercrombie at present, as the force has been weakened very much by escort and patrol detachments. There should be a commissioned officer and not less than thirty men stationed at the point selected, and a strong block-house or stockade built for their protection. This can be done after you have been re-enforced, as you probably will be, by two companies of First U. S. Volunteers. Orders were sent several days since to retain Company A of that regiment at Wadsworth, but it may have reached there too late, in which case another detachment will be sent very soon. Nothing has yet been learned of the fate of Captain Fisk's party or of the detachment sent to his rescue since the departure of the latter from Fort Rice. Having replied to the inquiries in your dispatch, you will be fully posted with reference to the desires of General Sibley on those subjects and governed accordingly. Part of the scouts will be retained and others discharged from the service, as you

will perceive by accompanying special order.* In occasional cases of absolute destitution among the Indians who are friendly, issues of rations may be made, but these must be exceptional in their character. Major Brown will, of course, see that scouts perform their duties properly and faithfully.

By command of brigadier-general commanding:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA,
Fort Ridgely, October 15, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

CAPTAIN: Your dispatch of the 11th instant has been received and the necessary arrangements have been made to execute the orders and instructions of the commanding general in relation to the escort to the train for Missouri River promptly. The post quartermaster has some time since forwarded his requisition for a supply of clothing to the chief quartermaster of the district, but has not heard of it, and as it is necessary to provide the escort with the proper clothing for such a trip, I would respectfully ask that directions be given to forward a limited supply of overcoats, trousers, and underclothing, if necessary, by express to Saint Peter, so that the men can be put in condition to go on that trip. I wish to inform you, however, that this want of clothing will not interfere with the starting of the train, but I am in hopes that measures will be taken at once to prevent suffering of the men constituting the escort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PFAENDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FORT RIPLEY, MINN.,
October 15, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Minn., Dept. of the Northwest:

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 204, headquarters District of Minnesota, Department of the Northwest, Saint Paul, September 28, 1864, I assumed command of this post. I found matters in a very disorderly state. The troops stationed here seemed to be under very little, if any, discipline whatever; but as the general commanding the district has so recently visited this post, it is unnecessary for me to give a minute detail of affairs. Nothing of importance has occurred since my arrival, except the burning of the woods on the southwest side of the fort. The wind being in the direction of the barn and hay, and but a few miles away, I had back fires set to prevent any damage being done. I have seen but few Indians near the fort, and learned from residents at Crow Wing that nearly all the men have started up country to the payment. Some three or four old Indians have made application for provisions, and I have ordered small quantities of condemned beef and flour issued to them. If this is not proper please instruct me in regard to it.

J. M. THOMPSON,
Major Second Minnesota Cavalry Vols., Comdg. Post.

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* Omitted.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Fort Snelling, Minn., October 15, 1864.

Capt. R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Minnesota:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the arrival of my command at this post at 9 a. m. to-day. Please to inform if there are any orders for me or instructions from district headquarters. If it is possible most of the men should have leave of absence for a few days. I should regret very much to leave the State until we are joined by the 200 men left at Fort Rice, which will probably be in twelve or fifteen days. Please send a reply at once.

M. T. THOMAS,
Colonel, &c.

SALT LAKE, *October 15, 1864.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Indians are attacking mail-coaches every few days forty to sixty miles west of Fort Kearny. Unless immediate measures are taken to stop depredations the great overland mails must again be stopped. I most respectfully urge that General Connor be assigned to this duty at once. His familiarity with Indian warfare, prompt and efficient protection to the Western line, and wholesome dread of the savages of his name, point to him above all others as the man for the work of punishing these marauders. The winter is approaching, when Indians can alone be tracked, pursued, and severely punished. It is the right time for the work, and Connor can do it. I but express the firm conviction of all who have witnessed his prompt operations, and now see the result in Utah. Everything is quiet here, and Connor can well be spared for the necessary time to accomplish the work speedily and effectually with the means at his command.

BEN. HOLLIDAY,
Overland Mail Contractor, of New York.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 207. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, September 1, 1864.

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XV. All non-commissioned officers and privates of Arkansas regiments now serving in the Trans-Mississippi Department, who were captured at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and are now in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, separated from their commands, will, if declared exchanged, proceed without delay to Atlanta, and report to Brig. Gen. D. H. Reynolds for assignment to such companies in his brigade as they may elect to join. Such as have been paroled and are not yet exchanged, will, so soon as declared exchanged, likewise report for similar assignment. Correct returns will be forwarded to this office by Brigadier-General Reynolds, showing the names and regiments of the men who may report under this order

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT., *Shreveport, La., September 1, 1864.*

I. A bureau charged with the supervision of the collection of the tax in kind, in this department, is hereby established at Marshall, Tex. Maj. Benjamin A. Botts, quartermaster, is assigned to duty as chief of this bureau; all returns and papers in reference to the tax in kind will be forwarded to him.

II. Contractors for carrying the C. S. mail, and the drivers of their mail coaches and hacks, provided for by law, will be exempt from conscription; provided they are taken from the Reserve Corps, or they were not in the army at the time of making such contracts or engaging as such drivers.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Princeton, September 1, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Arkansas:

COLONEL: I would respectfully call the attention of the major-general commanding the district to the unarmed condition of this division. In Thomson's and Hardy's regiments, of Tappan's brigade, there are present for duty 787 men and they have only 373 guns, not one gun for every two men. Asking that steps may be taken to furnish the unarmed men with guns,

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. TAPPAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Princeton, September 1, 1864.

Captain BUCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District of Arkansas:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular letter of instructions, No. 686, from district headquarters, date August 31, 1864, I have the honor to report the following as the number of regiments, battalions, batteries, and independent companies under my command at this place:

First. Tappan's brigade, Colonel Hardy, Nineteenth Regiment, commanding—first, Colonel Hardy's regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood commanding; second, Colonel Thomson's regiment, Colonel Thomson commanding.

Second. Gause's brigade, Colonel Gause commanding—first, Colonel Gause's regiment: second, Colonel Rogan's regiment (consolidated), Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks commanding; third, Col. I. L. Brooks' regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Stanley commanding.

Third. Blocher's artillery battalion, Major Blocher commanding—first, Captain Etter's Arkansas light battery, Captain Etter commanding; second, Marshall's Arkansas light battery, Captain Marshall commanding.

Fourth. Colonel Logan's Eleventh Arkansas Cavalry, Colonel Logan commanding.

Fifth. Captain Watkins' battalion cavalry, Captain Watkins commanding.

Sixth. Captain Flippin's company of the Reserve Corps, Captain Flippin commanding.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. TAPPAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Princeton, September 1, 1864.*

I. Captain Montell, Gause's brigade, is announced as acting field officer in charge of outpost and guards. All guards detailed for duty in town will be subject to his orders.

By command of Brigadier-General Tappan:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Princeton, September 2, 1864.

Captain MONTELL,
Commanding Guard:

CAPTAIN: A Federal scout is reported to have crossed the Saline and is now in the direction of Buck Snort. You will send special instructions to the officers on picket on the Grison Ferry, White Oak Bluffs, Mahoney's Ferry, and Camden roads, as it is probable they may approach on one of the above roads, and caution them to be on the alert and hold themselves prepared for an attack. Also send instructions to the pickets on all the other roads and inform them that there is a Federal scout out and to be prepared. You will take your position in turn near the town guard and have everything prepared.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. JOHNSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Princeton, September 2, 1864.*

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II. Maj. James R. Upshaw, commissary of subsistence of division, will send immediately to the adjoining country to obtain old corn for the purpose of manufacturing meal. If he cannot obtain it by fair purchase he will impress as much as may be required.

By command of Brigadier-General Tappan:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.—For Sale to Smith, relating to Taylor's movements, &c., see Part I, p. 119.]

[SEPTEMBER 3, 1864.—For Buckner to Boggs, in reference to deserters from Walker's and Polignac's divisions, see Part I, p. 120.]

HEADQUARTERS FAGAN'S DIVISION,
Camp on Fourche, September 3, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I would respectfully state that on the day that my division separated from the rest of the command I moved to the crossing of the Saline on the military road, throwing out scouts and pickets well to the front, and encamped that night upon that river (Saline). On the next morning at daybreak I moved one brigade (Slemons') of my division through the town of Benton and placed the same in position in front of Benton on the Little Rock road until the train of the division, guarded by General Cabell's brigade, could cross the Saline and was well on its way up the north bank of that stream. The scouts sent out by me reported no movement of the enemy from the direction of Little Rock, but reports reached me of the existence of great excitement in that city; the removal of negroes, &c., from the same, and other unmistakable indications of an apprehension of attack. I am satisfied from what I could learn that they had heard of my division being encamped on the Saline near Benton, and evidently expected a movement on Little Rock. I reached this camp some time after dark to-night, after a long day's march.

Very respectfully, &c., colonel,

J. F. FAGAN,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Princeton, September 3, 1864.

I. Captain Flippin, commanding cavalry company, Reserve Corps, will place one man (mounted) upon all the roads leading from Princeton, ordering them to report to the commanding officer of each infantry picket, placed upon the several roads, as subject to their orders.

II. Colonel Gause, commanding brigade, will order a detail of five men to report to Captain Faust, assistant quartermaster, at Princeton, for fatigue duty immediately. This detail will be provided with axes

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V. Colonel Hardy, commanding brigade, will detail three men and one non-commissioned officer to report every evening at 3 o'clock to Judge Compton, at his residence, for guard duty.

VI. The following detail will be made to report immediately to Major Upshaw, at his quarters, for fatigue and guard duty: Colonel Hardy, three men with guns; Colonel Gause, seven men, three of whom will be provided with guns.

By command of Brigadier-General Tappan:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Princeton, September 3, 1864.

Colonel HARDY,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: Brigadier-General Tappan directs me to say that some of your command have been reporting for guard duty in town without arms

and without the proper supply of ammunition (ten rounds to the man). You will direct the commanding officers of regiments of your brigade to have this corrected, as it is of vital importance that the guards and pickets should be prepared at any moment for an attack. Paragraph II, Special Orders, No. 65, from this office, orders seven company commanders and seven lieutenants to report daily with the guard detailed by the same order. This detail will be reduced to five company commanders and four lieutenants.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Princeton, September 3, 1864.

Maj. W. D. BLOCHER,
Commanding Battalion Artillery:

MAJOR: General Tappan directs that you have one or two of your pieces in readiness for a night attack. A Federal scout was within thirteen miles of this place at dark in direction of Buck Snort.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., September 4, 1864.

Major-General BUCKNER,
Commanding, &c., Alexandria:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that he has placed Walker's and Polignac's divisions subject to the orders of Major-General Magruder. So soon as General Magruder can make dispositions to receive the troops he will order them forward from Monroe. You will instruct the division commanders accordingly, and that it would be best for them to send forward officers of quartermaster and commissary departments to provide supplies along the route to Camden.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Princeton, September 4, 1864.

I. Capt. C. M. Montell, Gause's brigade, is hereby relieved from duty as acting field officer in charge outposts and guards.

II. Lieut. Col. J. P. Stanley, Gause's brigade, is announced as field officer and will relieve Captain Montell in the discharge of the duties as field officer in charge. All guards detailed in town will be subject to his orders. Colonel Stanley will report at these headquarters to-morrow at 9 a. m.

By command of Brigadier-General Tappan:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
No. 68. } *Princeton, September 4, 1864.*

I. It is hereby ordered that no officer or agent of any officer or command, belonging to this division, interfere with Mr. Harrison, citizen of this county. Mr. Harrison having furnished all his surplus subsistence to the army will not be again called upon by the impressing officers of this command.

II. The following detail for fatigue duty will be made, to report at Major Upshaw's quarters immediately: Colonel Hardy, one corporal and ten men; Colonel Gause, one corporal and ten men.

III. Immediately upon the receipt of quartermaster's stores by the chief quartermaster the fact will be reported to the inspector-general of division with a copy of the invoices of articles received. It will be the duty of the inspector-general to make a just and equitable distribution of the articles received in the several commands of the division, in accordance with the necessities and wants of each. Hereafter the chief quartermaster will issue no stores from his department until advised of the distribution as made and selected by the inspector-general.

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V. The detail for fatigue duty, ordered to report to Major Upshaw by paragraph II of this order, will report every morning at 5 o'clock until further orders, with one day's cooked rations.

By command of Brigadier-General Tappan:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *September 5, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE B. HODGE,
Commanding District of East Louisiana, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter of August 15, 1864, suggesting that the reserve forces of Eastern Louisiana should be ordered to report to the district commander, and also that conscripts in that locality be turned over to the regiments now in service in that district, has been considered. The Secretary of War directs me to say that he approves your first suggestion, and a special order will be issued from this office assigning to you as district commander in addition to your other duties that of organizing the reserves of East Louisiana. But no power can be given to assign to the new organizations in your district men in East Louisiana between eighteen and forty-five years of age and liable to conscription. They must be regularly assigned to organizations existing prior to 16th of April, 1862, as the law directs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. BLAIR HOGE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WEST SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, September 5, 1864.

Col. A. C. JONES,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: In the absence of Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton I have the honor to report for the information of the brigadier-general com-

manding this district that upon the arrival of the French forces at the mouth of the Rio Grande River, Col. John S. Ford, commanding Expeditionary Forces, sent two Confederate officers to communicate with the commander of the French troops. I have the honor of forwarding Colonel Ford's report, also a copy of his letter to the commander of the French forces, and instructions to Colonel Latham. I would respectfully request of Col. A. C. Jones, chief of staff, information in regard to Capt. J. H. Gordon's company. It has never been mustered, but the officer in command says there is an order at district headquarters which authorized the company to report to Colonel Benavides. Only forty men in the company.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. ED. DWYER,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Fort Brown, September 3, 1864.

Capt. J. E. DWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that some 1,000 or 1,200 Yankees still remain on Brazos Island. It is reported that they have received a re-enforcement of 1,600 men. I do not credit the statement. It came from the American consul. He has endeavored to prevail upon Cortina to cross the Rio Grande and attack the Confederates. He promises him 800 men to assist in expelling the French from Bagdad. He presumes upon being able to succeed if he can convince Cortina the men have arrived. The latter has given the matter consideration. It has been freely discussed by his officers. He hates Americans, particularly Texans. He has an old and deep-seated grudge against Brownsville. He knows his career is nearly closed. If he could force his way through our lines, plunder our people, and get within the Yankee lines, it would be a finale he would delight in. We have this report from various quarters from persons of respectability and credibility. Mexican officers have warned us against Cortina. There is enough to place us on the alert. I addressed Lieutenant-Colonel Showalter a communication, a copy of which is inclosed.* He forwarded a copy to Captain Veron. The French drove the Mexicans out of Benita yesterday. They are now some twenty miles below here. I have concentrated as many men here as I could possibly and at the same time watch other points. If Cortina crosses I shall beat him. A Mexican officer named Smith, the hero of San Xavier, lately a French prisoner, is here. He was told by the commanding officer of the Yankees at New Orleans that they intended to hold Brazos Island; that in the event Mobile should fall they intended to return and reoccupy Brownsville. This accords with General Herron's instructions to Colonel Day. The condition of affairs here requires the immediate forwarding of two batteries of artillery, one heavy and one light. It would also be very important to send more men and to erect a strong work near the mouth of the Rio Grande and one at Point Isabel, The captured steamer Ark, commanded by Lieutenant De Wolf, arrived at this point on the 1st instant.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

*Not found.

[Sub-inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Fort Brown, August 26, 1864.

Lieut. W. KEARNY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Tex.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the operations in front continue, but not so active as heretofore. The capture of two prisoners day before yesterday is the only thing worth note which has transpired. The enemy are supposed to be leaving. If I had artillery I would attack their works. The steamer Ark is afloat. The lumber has been placed on board again. Lieutenant De Wolf has been assigned to command her. Governor Cortina has arrived. I understand he will exact a forced loan. If so I shall protest against his including Confederate citizens. I have sent Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher and Major Hyllested to bear a communication to the commander of the French forces. I intend to have the Confederate flag flying when the French enter Matamoras, and by that means to bring about a virtual recognition by the French authorities, if possible. We are getting over supplies.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Fort Brown, August 24, 1864.

TO THE OFFICER IN COMMAND OF THE FRENCH FORCES
ON THE RIO GRANDE, NEAR BOCA DEL RIO:

SIR: I have the honor to inquire what will be your course of conduct in the event the forces under your command invest the city of Matamoras. Will you respect persons and property covered by the flag of the Confederate States of America? It is probable the occupation of the Boca Del Rio by your forces will interrupt the transportation of supplies to Matamoras. In view of that contingency I have authorized Lieutenant-Colonel Fisher and Major Hyllested to endeavor to conclude an arrangement with you by which our supplies can be passed over the Rio Grande within your lines and transported to Fort Brown, on this bank. These requests are made with frankness and with a grateful remembrance of the generous sympathy the Government and people of France have evinced toward those struggling for the right of forming their own government and choosing their own rulers.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Comdg. Confederate Forces on Lower Rio Grande.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Fort Brown, August 22, 1864.

Col. F. W. LATHAM,
Collector of Customs, &c., Brownsville, Tex.:

COLONEL: The events occurring upon the Mexican side of the Rio Grande render it necessary for the Confederate States to have some responsible person to represent them and the interests of their citizens in the State of Tamaulipas. Inasmuch as you have been charged with a very important mission, by orders of Major-General Magruder, and

are acquainted with persons and things on both banks, you are considered the proper officer to be intrusted with the execution of duties of so much magnitude. You will without delay wait upon the Mexican authorities and notify them that you are the representative of the Government of the Confederate States, and you will see that the persons and property of Confederate citizens are not endangered or destroyed. You will at once report to these headquarters any danger menacing Confederate property or Confederate citizens. This authority is general, and should you find it possible to negotiate for the purchase of any article necessary for the use of our army you will do so.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., September 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by the hands of Colonel De Morse this morning of your letter marked confidential, dated August 25, in regard to contemplated move of General Watie.* Inclosed in the same package was the keyword of the department, I had heretofore received, and it has been studied by the assistant adjutant-general. It is destroyed as directed. The movement of General Watie will be inaugurated as soon as practicable. I regret the delay in the transmission of your letter, this being the first official advice I have received in regard to Price's move, and the first notice I have had that Watie's move would be favorably considered.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Fort Brown, September 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff, Houston, Tex.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward for information and action copy of report† of 3d instant, also copy of letters of to-day from Dr. C. B. Combe, a distinguished physician of this place, and copy of communication to Capt. A. Veron. The person alluded to by Doctor Combe in his communication of the 6th is Cortina's new secretary of state, since Silva has fled. Everything conspires to prove the hostility of Cortina. He pretends to believe we are aiding the French. I would impress upon the major-general commanding the propriety of sending artillery to this point immediately. Brigadier-General Drayton is en route for the Rio Grande. I cannot tell when a communication would reach him, hence the reason for addressing you directly.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

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* See Part II, p. 1062.
† See p. 909.

[Inclosure No 1.]

MATAMORAS, *September 5, 1864—9 a. m.*

[Col. J. S. FORD:]

DEAR COLONEL: A friend of ours, whose name I will not mention until we meet, arrived from the interior of Mexico on yesterday. He informs me, after having had an interview with a favorite colonel on Cortina's staff (whom you know well), that it is the intention, and that preparations have already been made by Cortina, to cross his entire command into Texas, attack Brownsville, and from thence communicate with the Yankees on Brazos Island, thus procuring an outlet for himself and forces.

Your friend,

C. B. COMBE.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

MATAMORAS, *September 6, 1864—7 a. m.*

Col. J. S. FORD:

DEAR COLONEL: Since my note to you of yesterday I am informed from several other sources that such as I stated yesterday are the intentions of Cortina; that 600 men were sent up the river yesterday, and also that two nights ago twenty-five cart-loads of ammunition were sent out of town. I must also state that an officer near Cortina, and one who enjoys his entire confidence, has just advised me not to go to the Texas side of the river, as there will undoubtedly soon be an attack upon Brownsville by the Mexican forces on this side. These movements seem to me to be very significant.

Your friend,

C. B. COMBE.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL. } HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, *Fort Brown, September 6, 1864.*

Capt. A. VERON,

Comdg. French Expeditionary Forces, Bagdad, Mexico:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to communicate for information and action the following facts: An officer of Cortina, high in rank and in his confidence. has notified me through a friend that Cortina and the Yankees are acting in concert. He has agreed to pass the river, to attack the Confederates simultaneously with the Yankees, and to thus force his way to Brazos Island. In return for this favor shown to them the Yankees have agreed to aid Cortina against the French. Cortina accuses the Confederates with being leagued with the French, with having aided them in their skirmishes, and having furnished them provisions, &c. Some 600 Mexican troops, with two pieces of artillery, have gone above. They have all the boats on the Mexican side. They have warned persons to leave this bank. I am now satisfied there is no doubt of their intention to attack us. I desire you to state without delay whether or not, under these circumstances, we can depend upon the co-operation of the French forces. They will be allowed to enter our territory at any point they choose and to remain until the object is accomplished. If we secure your co-operation the command now at Camp Palmetto will remain and be strengthened; if not, that force will be withdrawn. I have the honor to request an immediate reply.

With assurances of regard and consideration, I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Princeton, September 6, 1864.*

I. Maj. J. J. Gaines, Artillery Corps, Provisional Army, C. S., having reported in obedience to paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 239, District of Arkansas, for assignment to duty, is hereby announced upon the staff of the major-general commanding division as chief of artillery.

By command of Brigadier-General Tappan:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
September 7, 1864.

Col. S. D. JACKMAN,
Commanding Brigade:

You will move with your entire command on to-morrow, the 8th instant, to Hookram, and march by easy stages. Call in all your pickets, details, and detachments and keep your men all together and well in hand. My headquarters will be at Smithville.

By command of Jo. O. Shelby, brigadier-general commanding:

J. N. EDWARDS,
Major and Assistant Inspector-General.

(Same to Colonel Shanks.)

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
September 7, 1864.

Col. A. S. DOBBIN,
Commanding Brigade:

COLONEL: You can move to-morrow morning or the next day up Black River, on the east side, to either Powhatan or Pocahontas. Leave a sufficient outlying picket, under a good and trusty officer, at Jacksonport, to report to you everything done by the enemy. Call in all your details, detachments, and pickets, and get all your men together that is possible. General Price has ordered me to move up about Pocahontas with my entire command, and my headquarters will be to-morrow night at Smithville.

Very truly, yours,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES IN NORTH. ARKANSAS,
Sulphur Rock, September 7, 1864.

Col. A. S. DOBBIN:

COLONEL: Brigadier-General Shelby directs me to say that you can remain where you now are until Saturday, unless you prefer to move sooner. From information received he believes that General Price will certainly be here by Saturday. You will be upon your guard if you remain longer in your present location, for all pickets have been withdrawn from Searcy and West Point.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. R. CARRINGTON,
Captain and Assistant Inspector-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60. HDQRS. DIST. OF INDIAN TERRITORY, *Fort Towson, C. N., September 7, 1864.*

I. First Lieut. James Patteson is hereby announced on the staff of the major-general commanding as chief drill master of this district.

II. The division commander and commanders of separate commands will cause their commands to be drilled in infantry and cavalry as thoroughly as circumstances will admit.

III. A principal drill master for Cooper's division and for Gano's brigade, fully qualified for the position, is directed to be assigned by the respective commanders of said division and brigade, charged with the drill of said commands.

IV. General Cooper will make provision for a suitable drill master for each of the brigades of his division, to whom regimental drill masters will report, and the brigade drill masters will report to the chief drill master of the division, and he to the chief drill master of the district.

V. The regimental drill officers of Gano's brigade will report to the brigade chief and he to the chief of the district.

VI. The commanders of commands on independent or post duty will cause their commands to be thoroughly drilled in the arm of service in which they may be serving and report progress direct to the chief drill master of the district.

VII. The drill system is made part of the system and under the orders of the inspector-general's department, and brigade and division drill masters will, as often as may be required, report the progress of the command in drill to brigade and division inspectors respectively, who will also notice the same in inspector's reports.

VIII. Lieutenant Patteson will, as often as required, report the efficiency of the command in drill to inspector-general of the district.

IX. For the thorough and complete drilling of the command, officers who can be spared for that purpose may be specially assigned thereto by the proper commanding officers, and should there be an insufficient number of competent officers for this purpose the fact will be made known to these headquarters, so that the deficiency may as soon as practicable be supplied.

X. It is unnecessary at this late day to point out the great advantage of thorough drill. Every officer and soldier knows it, and the men will willingly learn, as it is to their interest to do so, if they have the chance.

It is hoped that in this effort every officer and man will cheerfully and heartily co-operate.

By order of Major-General Maxey:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.—For Price to Gorgas, in relation to arms for Trans-Mississippi Department having been taken by Gen. D. H. Maury, see Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 820.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 50. HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Princeton, September 8, 1864.*

I. This division will take up the line of march toward Camden today at the following hours: First, Colonel Gause's brigade will move

at 10 a. m.; second, Major Blocher's battalion artillery will move directly in the rear Gause's brigade; third, Brigadier-General Tappan's brigade will move at 10 a. m. The baggage trains will move with their respective brigades.

By command of Brigadier-General Tappan:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Princeton, September 8, 1864.

Colonel LOGAN,
Commanding Eleventh Arkansas Cavalry:

COLONEL: In accordance with orders received from district headquarters the brigadier-general commanding directs that you move forward to this place with the least possible delay. He directs that immediately upon receipt of this you send forward a courier informing him of your whereabouts and the hour at which he may expect you at Princeton with your command.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., September 9, 1864.

Major-General BUCKNER,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: By order of the general commanding I inclose herewith copies* of communications concerning the movements of the enemy received to-day. He considers these are indications that the enemy are moving troops to meet the movements of Major-General Price. From the manner of the reception of Captain Jones' communication it would appear that he is not making his report directly to you. If such is the case, please forward the inclosed letter to him.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., September 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: In reply to your second telegram of the 8th instant I am directed by the general commanding to say that Carter's regiment has been ordered by telegraph to rejoin its brigade moving by the way of Camden. As you were not present at the time of General Price's moving there was no one to prevent the breaking up of the batteries and it is now too late. The batteries with Forney's and Polignac's divisions will move with the divisions. Orders will be sent by cou-

*Not found.

rier to them to-day to move at once to Monticello. General Wharton has been directed to report to you in person at Camden. The siege artillery has not yet left Galveston and will be too late for your service, but will be hurried forward. Waller's regiment can be attached to its brigade by your order as soon as it reaches Arkansas. General Wharton will be able to give you more full information on the subject. The engineer troops taken by General Price belong to the Cavalry Division; one company of engineer troops is attached to Polignac's infantry division ordered to you, which will obviate the necessity of ordering one from Texas. A company of pontoniers, with bridge train, will accompany the infantry column. A cavalry command will be sent from here as soon as practicable to bring down the Federal prisoners now at Camden. Efforts will be made to obtain artillery horses.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,

Camden, September 9, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF INFANTRY AT MONROE AND VICINITY, WALKER'S AND POLIGNAC'S DIVISIONS, AND ANY OTHER INFANTRY FORCES:

SIR: Immediately on receipt of this you will take up the line of march for Monticello, Ark., via Hamburg. You will take with you all the infantry of Walker's and Polignac's divisions and any other infantry which may be at Monroe, and all the light batteries belonging to these commands. These commands will bring with them ammunition, means of transportation, spades, axes, spare arms, ambulances, medicines, material in the medical department for field service, with as little personal baggage as possible. You will cause the wagons of all trains which can be used for that purpose to be loaded with commissary stores and sufficient corn to feed the draft animals and officers' horses on the road if on hand. If you have cattle on hand you will bring them, gathering others on the road, provided this can be done without delaying the march. You will not omit to bring sufficient quantity of salt. Breadstuffs have been ordered to be placed in depot at Hamburg and at Monticello, but it will be difficult to keep up the supply. Therefore, they should be used with great economy. On the arrival of these troops at or near Monticello the ranking officer will assume the command of the whole, including the cavalry. He will so dispose his troops that they can be concentrated in a short time for battle, and at the same time at points convenient for subsistence. He will post strong bodies of cavalry toward the Arkansas River and in the direction of Pine Bluff, as well as to Gaines' Landing, on the Mississippi River, from which point it is possible that a raid may be made into the country. The Federal General Steele has been contemplating a raid toward Monticello for some time. He is under the impression that the infantry of Louisiana has crossed the Mississippi River, and as he has just been re-enforced by the Sixteenth Army Corps, under General A. J. Smith, it is probable that he may carry his intention into effect. He will therefore be allowed to penetrate the country, and then be captured or destroyed. Whilst he may come down White River to Gaines' Landing, and thence into the country, it is more probable that if he makes a raid at all it will be from Pine Bluff. Further instructions will be given on the concentration of

the troops at Monticello either in person by the major-general commanding the district or, if detained elsewhere, by letter. Please acknowledge receipt of this letter, and state by return courier when the troops will probably arrive at Monticello. A strict inspection of all the wagons will be made in order that the order in regard to baggage may be carried out strictly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. LEWIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 227. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., September 10, 1864.*

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II. Brig. Gen. J. B. Robertson, Provisional Army, C. S., is assigned to the command of the Reserve Corps of Texas. He will report to Brigadier-General Greer, commandant of conscripts, Trans-Mississippi Department.

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By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: Seven thousand men are reported to have landed on the island at the mouth of White River, where the enemy, I am informed, have an intrenched depot. I estimate those who went up the river on eleven transports at 6,000, call the former 5,000, the latter 4,000, and Steele will have had 9,000 re-enforcements. His original force not estimated here at less than 12,000, excluding those at Fort Smith. A reconnoitering or raiding party of from 500 to 800 of the enemy's cavalry is within nineteen miles of Monticello. Parsons ought to cut it off with our cavalry, which is within twenty-six miles of him. The enemy is preparing an expedition, I think to drive us from the Monticello region and to occupy more securely the Arkansas Valley. Of the 7,000 men landed at the mouth of White River five transports came from Morganza and three from above. I beg that you will order the four regiments of cavalry, viz, Anderson's, Duff's, with Dashiell's battery, Terry's, and Bradford's regiments, to report to me in this district. Showalter's regiment should be ordered from Brownsville forthwith. If Duff or Anderson cannot come at once, let Brown's be ordered; that is always ready. General Walker will still have Showalter's, Benavides', Pyron's, McCord's regiments of cavalry and Daly's battalion of cavalry left in Texas, besides unattached companies. When Price left there were but 3,800 men (armed) in Arkansas, stretched from Washington to Monticello, and of these only about 250 cavalry. Under present circumstances I suggest the concentration in Arkansas of all the forces in Louisiana, except about 2,000 cavalry, and the sending without delay the four regiments of cavalry from Texas; also that every wagon and mule that can be spared from Texas and Louisiana, and which can be procured by impressment or otherwise be sent to haul corn and stores

from Red River to the army in the field in Arkansas, even if cotton be stopped for the present. The great object is to beat the enemy at any sacrifice, and unless we hold the Arkansas Valley we cannot subsist an army except near Red River, without immense means of transportation. Will the troops be ordered so that we can secure Arkansas Valley, and perhaps take Pine Bluff, and by siege Little Rock? The siege of Mobile being as it appears a fixed fact, and the Red River being safe for four months, perhaps more, there is no danger to Texas or Louisiana in this concentration.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

P. S.—General Smith stated a pontoon train would be sent me. Where is it and when will it come? Also the siege train, which I hear is reduced to ten guns that are ready to move from Houston. Is it better for them to come by way of Shreveport or Alexandria? By Alexandria is the shortest to Monticello and the best road to Pine Bluff. We have yet to see the effect of Price's invasion of Missouri. If it draw troops from Arkansas, we ought to be ready with siege train and as many men as possible to crush Steele.

I am, general, &c., very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 10, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel DOUGLAS,
Chief Engineer Trans-Mississippi Department:

COLONEL: The enemy has been re-enforced by a strong force under General A. J. Smith, which passed up White River on the 4th instant. The old bridge has gone down, the logs having become waterlogged, and thus there is no way of crossing at this place except by ferry. It is extremely important that some arrangements to this end should be made, and I beg that you will cause a pontoon crossing to be established over the Ouachita at this place as soon as possible.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 10, 1864.

Maj. N. S. HILL,
Chief of Subsistence, District of Arkansas:

MAJOR: I am directed by Major-General Magruder to inform you that Walker's and Polignac's divisions will be at Monticello in a few days, thus increasing the troops at that place, say, by 10,000. These troops will be provided for by you. Please say what steps have been taken by you to meet this demand, and what progress made.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. LEWIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. M. M. PARSONS,
Comdg. Middle Sub-District of Arkansas, Monticello, Ark.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 8 p. m. September 9, inclosing a note from W. H. Barry, in relation to the movements of the enemy at the island. The commanding general directs you to assume command of all the cavalry in your sub-district as senior officer present, and to endeavor to capture the force of the enemy reported advancing upon Monticello. You will send scouts well out toward the positions of the enemy, and thus keep yourself thoroughly advised of all their movements. You are further instructed to give to the officer in command of the cavalry such information as may be necessary for his security and to enjoin upon all the greatest vigilance. With the cavalry force placed at your disposal the major-general commanding believes that by throwing a portion in the rear of the enemy and cutting them off from Pine Bluff you could capture the entire force now in your front. If an officer of superior rank to yourself should arrive in the Middle Sub-District with his command you will turn over the command of the sub-district to him, with all instructions and orders received from these headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 10, 1864.

Col. J. L. LOGAN,
Commanding, &c., Princeton, Ark.:

COLONEL: The commanding general has information that on the 4th instant eleven transports loaded with troops passed the mouth of White River bound up that stream. This is said to be the Sixteenth Corps, U. S. Army. Late information confirmed this report, the number estimated at 4,000 or 5,000.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,
ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FAGAN'S DIVISION,
Camp Four Miles North of Quitman, September 10, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I marched seventeen miles the day we left Dover, and immediately after going into camp my pickets were fired on by the Third Arkansas (Federal) Cavalry. A regiment was ordered out immediately. After some brisk firing the enemy were driven and scattered through the woods, the greater portion going toward Lewisburg. We captured 7 prisoners, several horses, guns, &c. Five of the enemy were wounded; one since died. On our side nobody hurt. A regiment (Gordon's) was ordered on in the direction of Lewisburg that

night, and early the next morning entered the town. Found the enemy had left in the direction of Little Rock, leaving only a few sick, and no property worthy of mention. This regiment (Gordon's) returned last night to my camp on this side of Springfield. Colonel Gordon reported a steam-boat with stores some twelve miles below Lewisburg. About 100 men were sent back this morning to destroy the boat and what stores they could not bring off. General Cabell instructed the officer in command of these men, and they will, I think, run no risk more than ordinary. So far I have got on well; have not lost a man or horse that I am aware of, and will reach the Clinton and Batesville road to-morrow before 12 o'clock. The road I am now on (the old Little Rock and Batesville road) intersects the one above mentioned, and on which I suppose you are moving. Please let me hear from you at once. I could not dispatch you with safety before this. The country is full of small parties of Federals and graybacks. Citizens in Lewisburg told Colonel Gordon while he was in town (some four hours) that General George B. McClellan was nominated at Chicago on the 29th ultimo for the Presidency.

Respectfully, &c., colonel, your obedient servant,

J. F. FAGAN,
Major-General.

[SEPTEMBER 11, 1864.—For Hood to Taylor in relation to re-enforcements from Trans-Mississippi Department, see Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 831.]

HDQRS. ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
San Antonio, September 11, 1864.

Col. A. C. JONES,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to state that owing to Confederate money not being used in this section of the country it will be impossible for officers doing duty in the inspector-general's department to travel through the country unless their actual expenses are allowed, and would respectfully recommend that they either be allowed specie or its market equivalent in Confederate money. Officers sent on inspecting duties cannot travel unless they have private means of their own, and as it is not the intention of the Government that they should defray their own expenses a special order is required for them to be reimbursed for their expenses, actually incurred by them in the discharge of their duties. General Orders, No. —, dated ——, 1864, headquarters Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., allows $10 a day and traveling expenses. At the rate Confederate money is valued it does not amount to thirty cents. The actual cost of board being from $1.50 to $2.00 in specie. Does the general order referred to apply to officers in the inspector-general's department?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. KEARNY,
Assistant Inspector-General.

OFFICE OF POST COMMISSARY,
Houston, September 11, 1864.

Capt. A. H. MAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to report a deficiency of subsistence stores at this post. The duty of procuring supplies devolves upon the chief purchasing commissary, Major Maclin, and his assistants. In obedience to an order from Maj. E. B. Pendleton, chief commissary, headquarters at Galveston, I shipped to the post commissary on the 15th ultimo 15,000 pounds of flour. Draining the post as it did completely, I have been unable to issue other than full rations of corn meal to the sick in hospital, troops, and detailed employés at this post. The bakeries for the manufacture of hard bread have been stopped also for the want of flour; when the supply of flour on hand was adequate the bakery turned out from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds hard bread per day. For the last three or four months soap has ceased to be issued, but once in a while a small amount of soft soap could be purchased from country farmers, which would not last, however, beyond a few days. Daily inquiry is being made for candles, an article much required for the different departments here. A supply was formerly procured from the post commissary at Galveston, but have been unable to procure any during the last three months. Captain Richardson, assistant commissary of subsistence at Harrisburg, is the purchasing agent or assistant of Major Maclin in this district, and from his agent I have been drawing supplies of corn, which stock is now exhausted, and at present I am at a loss to know where or whom to look to for a fresh supply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. SETTLE,
Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., September 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. H. FORNEY,
Commanding Infantry Division, Monroe, La.

Maj. Gen. C. J. POLIGNAC:

GENERAL: The artillery serving with your division will move with it to Monticello, Ark.

By command of General E. K. Smith:

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., September 11, 1864.

Col. I. F. HARRISON,
Commanding Brigade, Monroe:

COLONEL: You are directed to proceed with your brigade forthwith to Monticello, Ark., and to report to the senior officer there for instructions.

By command of General E. K. Smith:

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CAMDEN, *September 11, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

General Parsons writes from Monticello that there is no doubt Steele has been re-enforced by 6,000 or 7,000 men. He says there is some evidence of a column moving in this direction—Monticello. I have sent to hurry forward the infantry from Louisiana, but they will be too late. I am in the greatest need of cavalry in front of Camden and Washington. I anticipated this when I asked for four regiments of cavalry three weeks ago from Texas. I got no answer, and Anderson's, then at Tyler, has now gone to Houston. I now ask for Brown's, Terry's, Duff's, and Bradford's. They are wanted as cavalry now. Could be temporarily dismounted, if necessary, hereafter, and their horses sent near Marshall, Tex. The artillery here is disorganized. I therefore request that Capt. O. G. Jones' light battery, now near Houston, be ordered to accompany the cavalry, the movement to be made rapidly. Maj. Thomas H. Price, at Selma, Ala., obeys only the orders of Colonel Gorgas, at Richmond, and of General E. K. Smith. General Smith will oblige by directing Major Price to turn over the ordnance and ordnance stores intended for this department to Maj. J. B. Burton, C. S Army, in convenient packages for transportation across the Mississippi River.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 11, 1864.

His Excellency Governor FLANAGIN:

GOVERNOR: I intended to have paid a visit to Your Excellency and to Senators Johnson and Mitchell as soon as I should have completed certain arrangements here, but the enemy threatens an advance from the lower Arkansas, and I think from Pine Bluff toward Monticello. I will be obliged to defer that pleasure for the present, but in the meantime, if convenient, within the next five or six days, I should be very happy to have an interview with you here. I desire to concentrate, if possible, all the infantry about Monticello, and as I have but a handful of cavalry in front of this place I beg that Your Excellency will cause five companies of the State troops to take post at Arkadelphia, leaving one company to take care of the public property at Washington. These troops should have orders to communicate with any cavalry force at Princeton, to push their reconnaissance toward Little Rock as far as possible, pick up stragglers, deserters, and persons liable to conscription, and, in case of an advance of the enemy (which is now contemplated in that direction) to send a courier to communicate information to Princeton and Washington, as well as here. Should these troops have been turned over to the Confederate authorities, as I learn may be the case, be pleased to show this letter to the commanding officer, who will be guided by it.

I have the honor to be, Governor, your very obedient servant,
J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 11, 1864.

Col. W. H. PARSONS,
Commanding Brigade:

SIR: Your communication received. In reply I have the honor, under instructions from Major-General Magruder, to say that you will proceed with your whole command by forced marches to Monticello and report to the commanding officer of that place. An advance of the enemy from the lower Arkansas is threatened.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. LEWIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 11, 1864.

TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF INFANTRY FORCES
AT AND NEAR MONROE, LA.:

SIR: Major-General Magruder directs that you proceed by forced marches with all the forces under your command to Monticello, Ark. There is evidence of an advance of the enemy toward Monticello from the river—lower Arkansas. Place yourself in communication at once with Major-General Parsons at Monticello. Let the line of your march be by Hamburg, where subsistence stores have been ordered to be placed in depot. The courier has been directed to bring reply. Please answer.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. W. LEWIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Yell, September 11, 1864.

Major UPSHAW,
Commissary of Subsistence, Churchill's Division:

MAJOR: Major-General Churchill directs that you order all the commissary wagons of this division to proceed to Eldorado immediately to procure meal for this command, retaining, however, a sufficient number to transport ten days' supplies with the division. The train that you order to Eldorado will proceed direct to Monticello, crossing the Ouachita River at the Marine Saline. It is enjoined upon you to direct your agents to use all possible dispatch in carrying out these orders.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Yell, September 11, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. J. C. Tappan is relieved from the command of this division and will resume command of his old brigade.

II. Major-General Churchill hereby resumes command of this division.

III. Maj. James M. Elliston, quartermaster, is relieved from duty with Tappan's brigade, Arkansas infantry, and is announced as chief quartermaster of Churchill's division to fill the place made vacant by the appointment of Maj. C. B. Moore as chief quartermaster District of Arkansas.

IV. Surg. B. A. Jandon is permanently relieved from duty with the Twenty-sixth Regiment Arkansas Infantry and is announced as chief surgeon of Churchill's division.

V. No more furloughs will be granted until further orders.

VI. This command will move to-morrow at daylight precisely, taking the Camden road, crossing the Ouachita River at Hill Ferry and advancing on the Warren road. The command will move in the following order: First, Brigadier-General Tappan's brigade; second, Colonel Gause's brigade; third, Major Blocher's artillery battalion.

VII. Major Blocher with his command and Major Elliston, chief quartermaster, with the entire baggage train of the division will cross the Ouachita at the ford above the pontoon bridge and overtake the command at McElrath's plantation, where it will be encamped for the night.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
No. 72. } *Camp Yell, September 11, 1864.*

I. Capt. Tom McSwine, assistant quartermaster, is relieved from duty as chief quartermaster of Churchill's division, and will report to Col. L. C. Gause for duty. In thus relieving Captain McSwine as chief quartermaster, the major-general commanding takes this occasion to return his thanks for the energy and efficiency displayed in the management of his department.

* * * * * * *

III. Major Blocher will move to-morrow morning with Captains Marshall's and Etter's batteries, leaving Captain Trigg's battery in its present encampment until further orders.

IV. Maj. J. M. Elliston, chief quartermaster, will retain all the public property belonging to this division and will under no circumstances turn any of it over to the district quartermaster.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FAGAN'S DIVISION,
On the Clinton and Batesville Road, September 11, 1864—3 p. m.

Colonel MACLEAN:

COLONEL: I reached this road about noon to-day, expecting to find you moving upon it to Batesville. I can hear nothing of you, Shelby, or anybody else. Have marched twenty miles to-day. Find no water here. Will move on ten miles farther to the nearest to-night. Will reach Batesville or vicinity to-morrow, where I expect and must get orders from you. My horses and mules tired, very, and need shoeing

badly. Am entirely out of breadstuff; have been for two days. Cannot get grinding done anywhere this side of Batesville. Have sent on ten wagon-loads of corn and wheat to that place with a guard. When will we stop, and where, to rest, shoe horses, and get bread for the men? No news other than contained in my letter of last night, herewith sent.*

Respectfully,

J. F. FAGAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 70. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., September 12, 1864.*

This department is hereby divided into four purchasing districts for the accumulation of supplies for the subsistence department: First. The District of Arkansas. Second. The District of West Louisiana. Third. All the State of Texas south of the southern boundaries of the counties of Sabine, San Augustine, Nacogdoches, Cherokee, Anderson, Freestone, Limestone, McLennan, Coryell, Hamilton, and Brown; thence along the Colorado River to its source; thence due west to the Rio Grande. Fourth. The Indian Territory and all the State of Texas not embraced in the Third District.

II. The chief commissaries upon the staff of the generals commanding the Districts of Arkansas, West Louisiana, and Texas, will be the chief purchasing officers of the First, Second, and Third Districts, respectively. Maj. J. K. P. Campbell, commissary of subsistence, is announced as the chief purchasing officer of the Fourth District, and will report to the chief of subsistence of the department for instructions.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., September 12, 1864.

Major-General WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you order Colonel Terry's regiment to proceed without delay to Camden and report to Major-General Magruder.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, September 12, 1864.

General WALKER,
Houston, Tex.:

Reports of prisoners escaping from Tyler are being received constantly. Colonel Sweet, with his battalion, the only disposable force here,

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* See p. 919.

was sent to assist Colonel Anderson. General Magruder states that Colonel Anderson's regiment has been replaced by the Reserve Corps. Nothing is known here why the change was made. You will have to act.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 12, 1864.

Major-General PRICE,
Commanding:

GENERAL: I am operating on the lower Arkansas to divert the enemy from you. Steele re-enforced 6,000 or 10,000 in all. I do not think he can follow you. Communicate with me fully and frequently if you can. I send you 150,000 percussion caps. Success attend you.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 12, 1864.

Col. JOHN L. LOGAN,
Commanding Forces, Princeton:

SIR: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to inform you that the enemy, estimated as low as 400 and as high as 1,000, have advanced upon Monticello and been forced to retire. Colonel Crump, with a regiment of cavalry, has been sent in pursuit of the enemy, retiring in the direction of Mount Elba, and has, it is reported, succeeded in placing himself between the enemy and Pine Bluff. Colonel Chisum, commanding a cavalry regiment, has been sent to Mount Elba to occupy the place. The enemy may give you a call at Princeton. The general directs that you be vigilant and effect a junction with Colonel Crump if it can be done with safety. At any rate take steps to communicate with Colonel Crump and adopt such measures as may be best to cut off the enemy's force and capture it.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. LEWIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, No. 36.] HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
In the Field, September 12, 1864.

This division will continue the line of march for Warren to-morrow morning at daylight, taking the Hampton road. Brigadier-General Tappan will assume command of the division, and upon his arrival at Warren will report the fact to these headquarters at Monticello. A suitable camp will be selected at Warren, where the command will remain until further orders.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., September 12, 1864.

Colonel HUTCHINS:

COLONEL: General Smith desires me to say that he is very much in need of arms in the District of Arkansas, and desires all arms in store to be sent forward rapidly.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., September 12, 1864.

Major-General MAXEY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you put yourself in communication with Major-General Magruder at Camden for the purpose of co-operating with him. The mass of the army is being pushed up for active service toward the Arkansas River.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.—For Taylor to Hood, in relation to re-enforcements from Trans-Mississippi Department, see Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 834.]

[SEPTEMBER 13, 1864.—For Lewis to Price, relating to advance of enemy toward Monticello, &c., see Part I, p. 756.]

CAMDEN, *September 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

General Parsons states that Colonel Crump, Texas cavalry, reports that he came upon the enemy on the Mount Elba and Pine Bluff road within twelve miles of Pine Bluff at 12 o'clock on 11th instant; running fight for two hours. Enemy driven within six miles of Pine Bluff; enemy left dead and wounded on field; loss, 6 killed, 10 or 12 wounded, 4 prisoners (1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 2 privates); our loss 2 wounded. About 8,000 re-enforcements reported gone up White River to Steele.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 13, 1864.

TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF INFANTRY
AT AND NEAR MONROE, LA.:

SIR: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to direct that you proceed by forced marches without the least delay, via Hamburg, to

Monticello, Ark. The country near Monticello is threatened by the enemy. You will bring with you twenty days' supply of beef to obviate any difficulty which may arise from want of provisions. You will please acknowledge receipt of this by the courier, and state when you will be in Monticello.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. LEWIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.
No. 72. } *Shreveport, La., September 14, 1864.*

All officers and men belonging to commands east of the Mississippi River, and who have come into this department since the fall of Vicksburg, and are not now serving in the field, will report immediately, in person, to Brig. Gen. H. T. Hays, at Alexandria, La.

II. Commanding officers will turn over to Brigadier-General Hays all officers and men serving in their commands, belonging to military organizations east of the Mississippi now, who may have come into this department since the fall of Vicksburg and have not been regularly assigned to the command with which they are serving by proper authority.

III. Quartermasters and commissaries will furnish the necessary supplies, transportation, &c., to enable Brigadier-General Hays to establish a camp near Alexandria, La., and which may be required to collect and forward the men to their commands east of the Mississippi River.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 14, 1864.

Major-General PARSONS,
Comdg. Middle Sub-District of Arkansas, Monticello:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to request that you will endeavor to obtain information of the destination of Grierson's cavalry. He does not think he had heard of General Price's movement into Missouri, and therefore expects daily to hear from him at Little Rock or on the railroad. If he comes that far, finding the road secure, he will probably make a raid himself toward Monticello, Camden, or Washington. Cavalry must be sent out toward Little Rock and Pine Bluff to reconnoiter and give the first notice of his movements. The major-general commanding suggests that Doctor Barry or some agent or agents should also be kept on or near White River, and others on the Mississippi, communicating with mouth of White River, if possible, to ascertain whether more troops ascend that river, and whether any troops leave Steele, and also what troops go down the Mississippi to re-enforce General Canby. If so large a force of cavalry as that under Grierson is said to be shall re-enforce Steele another plan of campaign must be adopted, or our cavalry must be concentrated or held well in hand and near the infantry supports. The major-general commanding has some reason to believe that Steele, when re-enforced, contemplates a movement on Camden or Washington, the former, more probably, as being on a stream which is frequently navigable. This movement would not be made, however, unless a heavy cavalry force,

such as Grierson's, should join him. The major-general wishes to know if General Thompson has any clue to Grierson's purpose or can get any. A reply is respectfully asked.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 14, 1864.

Col. CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
Commanding at Washington:

COLONEL: Your communication of the 12th instant received. In reply, Major-General Magruder instructs me to inform you that the positions of the State troops as seen by diagram submitted by you are correct, and where he wishes them to be. Establish communication between your advanced position and Princeton, which is in communication with Mount Elba, in order that you may co-operate with any force [against] the enemy making raids from Pine Bluff toward the south, or that the troops at Princeton may cut off a force moving on your post.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. LEWIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Powhatan, September 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Your communication dated yesterday is just received. It is impossible from the scarcity of forage and subsistence to concentrate my command except when on the move, and I have therefore encamped the different brigades composing it as follows, viz: McCray's brigade, eight miles east of this place on the Gainesville road; Dobbin's brigade, fifteen miles south of this on the Jacksonport road; Colonels Jackman and Freeman with their brigades on Spring River, fifteen miles north, and Shelby's brigade, under Colonel Shanks, at Smithville, twelve miles west. Colonel Kitchen, with 600 or 700 men, is encamped at Gainesville, and Colonels Lyles and Rogan are on Crowley's Ridge. Orders have been sent Colonel Lyles, who is in command of those two regiments, which are as yet unorganized, to move without delay to Gainesville, Greene County. Division headquarters have been established at Powhatan, on Black River.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. CONFEDERATE FORCES OF NORTHERN ARKANSAS,
Powhatan, September 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Inclosed you will please find a consolidated report* of the troops under my command. Under the head of remarks you will notice

* Omitted. Original shows an aggregate present for duty of 5,542.

that several commands are not reported, for the reason that owing to the distance at which they are encamped from here their reports could not be received and they are as yet only partially organized. Their force can safely be estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000, many of them armed. They will be ready to join us by the time we reach the border.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JO. O. SHELBY.
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., September 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport:

GENERAL: I am just in receipt of your letter, No. 4011,* directing me to put myself in communication with General Magruder for the purpose of co-operating with him, informing me that the mass of the army is being pushed up for active service toward the Arkansas River. I have heretofore expressed the opinion that the forces here could better co-operate with the forces in Arkansas, with a view to the recovery of the Arkansas Valley by operating in this district on the Arkansas River and as far as we can north of it. I entertain the same opinion still. I respectfully inclose a copy of General Cooper's letter acknowledging receipt of instructions to General Watie. Orders have been printed and scattered calling all the Indians to their posts. My troops are now on the main road leading from Boggy Depot, via Perryville, to Fort Gibson. A letter, dated 12th instant, from General Gano, just received, says he will that day move to Camp Pike, within twenty miles of the river (Arkansas). The courier-line used last winter from Camp Garland (Laynesport) here and connecting at that point with a line Cabell had established to Washington, Ark., has been broken up by the withdrawal of the troops. A courier-line from Clarksville, Tex., to Camden would put me, as well as the Northern Sub-District of Texas, in close connection with General Magruder. I would respectfully suggest the establishment of that line as useful now and hereafter. I shall send a letter giving my position, strength, &c., to General Magruder by special courier.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS INDIAN DIVISION,
September 7, 1864.

[Maj. Gen. S. B. MAXEY:]

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge your letter of 5th instant with inclosures, also the papers for General Watie, which were immediately forwarded by a special trusty courier, with instructions to place the package in General Watie's hands. I have directed General Watie and Colonel Walker, without assigning any reason, to send out runners to peremptorily order all absentees to report to their regimental headquarters on or before the 20th instant. I also directed Colonel Walker to send for all companies being formed to report by that time. They

* See Boggs to Maxey, September 12, p. 927.

all understand that there is something on foot rendering their presence necessary, and I think they will come. Will you do me the favor to make it known that such orders have been sent out. It is very generally understood that General Price is on the move, but it is supposed he crossed the Arkansas below the Rock, and that he is now north of the river. The Federals are reported working on fortifications at Gibson, and that it is understood they will abandon Fort Smith and try to hold Gibson. This you will perhaps remember has long been my opinion.

Very respectfully,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Everything in my power will be done to have all in readiness. General Watie's men, in fact all the commands as usual when wanted, are much scattered. I believe if they were here I could take Gibson within a week. The movement below will attract attention. When will General Price arrive at the Arkansas?

C.

[SEPTEMBER 14, 1864.—For Cooper to Scott, relating to operations in the Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Kansas, &c., see Part I, p. 781.]

[SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.—For Levy to Benjamin, in relation to crossing troops to the east bank of the Mississippi, see Part I, p. 120.]

HEADQUARTERS WEST SUB-DISTRICT,
Brownsville, September 15, 1864.

ASST. ADJT. GEN. OF MAJOR-GENERAL WALKER,
Houston, Tex.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inform the major-general commanding the district that upon my arrival at this point on the 10th instant, on a tour of inspection, I found the citizens in great alarm, and our troops in position to repel the Mexicans under Cortina, who has most treacherously and unexpectedly allied himself with the Yankees, and commenced hostilities against us without any provocation whatever on our part. He has for several days past been firing upon our troops at various points on the Rio Grande, and has fought us on the lower Rio Grande in conjunction with the Yankees on different occasions. By the gallantry of our troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Giddings they have both been driven back to the Brazos Santiago, after having been severely punished. Had we had two pieces of light artillery the repulse of the Yankees and Mexicans would have been much more decisive and sooner accomplished. As it is, however, the victories have been most creditable to officers and men.

A French fleet of four steamers and one schooner is now on its way up the river, and is within ten miles, by the river, of Matamoras. The French sent a flag of truce this morning early, which was fired upon by Cortina and forced back. The French have several large steamers at the mouth of the river, but with no land forces except the usual proportion of marines. Several guns of the Mexicans bear upon this town, and at any moment are ready to open fire upon us. We have

hitherto carefully abstained from returning the scattering fire of the Mexicans from the other side of the river, and committed no act which might have a tendency to complicate our relations with the government of the Emperor Maximilian or with the Emperor of the French, and shall continue to pursue this course, unless the movements of Cortina shall compel us in self-defense to act otherwise. With artillery, small-arms, and more ammunition I should feel that my little command was invincible, but we shall endeavor to be prepared for any eventuality that may arise. What the intentions of the commander of the French forces are I do not know. Affairs have become very complicated between them and the United States authorities and officers for having permitted Cortina and some hundreds of his troops to cross the river and fight us in conjunction with their troops, and assisting them to return back again into Mexico. If the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande is worth maintaining it could be easily defended with a comparatively small force of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. If it is not worth keeping then humanity and policy demand that the present unorganized forces be withdrawn, and thus save the Confederacy the enormous expense of supporting it. On some more opportune occasion I will lay before the major-general commanding a full report of all that has already or may hereafter come under my observation or reach me from authentic sources.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. DRAYTON,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—On the 11th instant I ordered from the vicinity of Goliad Captain Patrick's company, Pyron's (Second Texas) cavalry, and from San Antonio Captain Scott's company, same regiment, with Capt. O. G. Jones' light battery, to march upon this place without delay.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I received on the 14th the detailed account, sent for my information from Shreveport on the 9th instant, of the re-enforcements from Morganza for General Steele. These troops were landed at the mouth of White River, and were estimated to be 8,000 men. After remaining several days at the mouth they were taken up White River in smaller steamers. Several days previous to the arrival of these troops the same persons who reported their arrival at White River also reported eleven transports as having gone up White River with the Sixteenth Army Corps. It has since been thought that what was supposed to be the Sixteenth Army Corps were, in reality, 5,000 or 6,000 men returning to Steele from furlough. Brig. Gen. Jeff. Thompson, who arrived day before yesterday at Monticello from the other side of the river, states positively that Grierson had crossed the Mississippi at Memphis, 8,000 cavalry, but does not intimate whether with the intention of going north or re-enforcing Steele at Litte Rock. Mrs. Bruce, a loyal Southern lady who arrived here a few days ago, under flag of truce, from Little Rock, whose father, Mr. Lowry, lived at Milliken's Bend, states that Steele informed her that A. J. Smith had written him that he was afloat in Mississippi and could come to him whenever he

(Steele) desired him, and that he was expecting him then every day. This goes to confirm the statement of our spies on White River, that the Sixteenth Army Corps did go up White River on the eleven transports designated. At all events it is certain that troops of some kind passed up in the transports at the time specified, and that they are in addition to the re-enforcements landed at the mouth of the river from Morganza, and suppose Grierson does not come this way will make General Steele's army at least 25,000 men exclusive of the troops at Fort Smith and Helena. Mrs. Bruce further states that much dissatisfaction is expressed by the Government with Steele for not having done more, and that General Steele declares that he will take Camden this fall. However, I hardly think he will attempt this unless Grierson should join him, when he certainly will.

It is certain from the above and from the enemy's policy, which the course of events has developed fully—his land attack upon Mobile and his concentration of troops in Arkansas—that neither Texas nor Louisiana is threatened in the least. Operations elsewhere will prevent the enemy's attacking the coast of Texas during the autumn, and the winter season is so unfavorable for operations on the Gulf that no expedition will be sent, at the earliest, before next spring against her coast. It is also obvious that Louisiana is safe from invasion until the rise of Red River. It will take troops a month to march from the coast of Texas to Arkansas, and about an average of fifteen days from Louisiana. It will take the siege train a month to get from Houston with oxen to the Arkansas River, with mules about twenty days. I stated to the headquarters more than twenty days ago that troops (several thousand) could be spared from Texas for operations in Arkansas. Having had command of that district I felt myself at liberty to make that suggestion. I felt some delicacy in expressing any opinion as to the propriety of sending any additional troops from Louisiana to Arkansas. I was, however, satisfied that as soon as it was known by the enemy that re-enforcements would be sent by us to Arkansas he would move all his disposable forces by water to that State, and would be ready to confront us. I do not hesitate now to recommend that all the disposable forces, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, be sent both from Texas and Louisiana forthwith into Arkansas by the shortest routes, sustained by as heavy a siege train as can be procured, and for the following reasons: First. They are not at this time necessary for the safety of the countries from which they are drawn. Second. If General Price's invasion is successful these troops should be in hand ready to reduce the formidable fortifications by which Steele now holds Arkansas, and when the invasion of Louisiana takes place next winter these works could be strengthened, provisioned, and garrisoned, and these troops proceed to the defense of Louisiana, or a portion of them go into Missouri to sustain Price if necessary. Third. Should Price's movement be unsuccessful, and Price obliged to fall back, it will require all these troops so to occupy the powerful enemy now in our front as to enable him to rejoin us. Fourth. Should Price's movement not draw the Federal troops after him into Missouri it is probable that the enemy will advance and endeavor to take the line of the Ouachita this fall and make that river the base of operations against Shreveport and Texas whenever Red River shall rise. Viewing the situation from every possible point, it seems to me that all the troops that can be spared should be concentrated in Arkansas with the least possible delay. I wish it to be clearly understood, however, that I do not recommend the removal of the artillery from the sea-coast of Texas, nor of any troops necessary there for

the successful defense of the sea-coast against a naval attack. Please lay these views before the commanding general at the earliest convenient moment. I should be happy to know if they meet his approbation, and, if so, what orders he will be pleased to give in the case.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FAGAN'S DIVISION,
Camp on Strawberry, September 15, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.:

COLONEL: I reached here (Strawberry) at 11.30 o'clock this morning with my division and went into camp. I will reach Powhatan early on to-morrow. I find plenty of good water, very fair camping-ground, and some forage. For these reasons, and because of many of my horses being bad off for want of shoeing, I halted and went into camp this early in the day. I could have reached Powhatan, but preferred, for the above reasons, and because of the uncertainty of getting forage farther on, to camp at this place. My command, men and horses, will, besides, be benefited by the rest thus obtained. I will get to Powhatan early in the day on to-morrow.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. FAGAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S DIVISION,
On Strawberry River, Septembev 15, 1864—5 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: My command has this evening reached this point, forty-one miles from O'Neill's Ferry, on the old Jackson and Pocahontas road. Owing to the fact that my command has now been out of breadstuffs for three days, and that from the rapid marching my commissary wagons are still behind, and will only reach here late to-night or to-morrow, the wearied condition of artillery and train stock, I will halt at this point, where forage is abundant, to-morrow, and will march on the morning of the 17th and reach Spring River that evening. I will report in person at Pocahontas on the evening of the 17th.

Very respectfully,

J. S. MARMADUKE,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 73. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Monticello, September 15, 1864.

I. The two brigades Arkansas infantry commanded by Brigadier-Generals Hawthorn and Dockery, respectively, will hereafter report direct to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.—For Hodge to Bullock, in relation to affairs in Southwest Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana, see Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 840.]

[SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.—For Maxey to Boggs, relating to operations in the District of Indian Territory, see Part I, p. 777.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I shall have from 13,000 to 14,000 men—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—all told, exclusive of Price, who is now probably in Missouri, and of Maxey, who is opposed by a superior force of the enemy at Fort Smith. I cannot attempt offensive operations unless largely re-enforced, but must put my cavalry forthwith in front of Camden, Washington, and Monticello, to prevent an attack by the enemy. I do not think he can advance farther than Camden, however, for want of supplies, but I think he will do that unless Price's move into Missouri should prove a complete success, and consequently a thorough diversion. It is easier to support troops at Monticello and on the Bartholomew. My means of transportation must be greatly increased. The wagons and teams of the planters on Red River ought to be impressed for use this fall. This, to be effectual, ought to be done on both sides of the river. I have accordingly directed that it be done, and that the wagons or carts be sent here at once with supplies. There are no supplies here of any consequence, and will not be unless extraordinary exertions are made.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

N. B.—With Grierson's force, as I telegraphed, Steele's force ought to be about 43,000 men. I still, on reflection, think that Grierson, notwithstanding Logan's information, must be after Shelby. I shall know to-morrow.

J. B. M.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 16, 1864.

The major-general commanding this district announces with pride to the troops one of the most gallant exploits and successful expeditions of the war. The capture of five forts by the heroic Shelby and his brave officers and men in the face of superior numbers and the destruction of a large portion of the railroad between Little Rock and Devall's Bluff. The eloquent report of Shelby will best inform his comrades how this was done. The following is his language:

My forlorn hope of an advance under the brave and intrepid Williams immediately charged the retreating enemy, and a wave of steel overlapped and swallowed up the flying blue coats. The fort was surrounded, the artillery opened at point-blank range, and high over the white bursts of the powder cloud that drifted and floated away before the battle breeze a white flag waved out as a token of surrender. The results of this capture were 150 prisoners, 200 small-arms, besides large quantities of supplies. Station No. 2 was next attacked, captured, and destroyed, and 100 more prisoners added to the first. Station No. 3 shared the same fate, while 50 more

prisoners swelled the number. Stations Nos. 4 and 5 were stubborn and defiant, and held on for awhile under a pitiless and splendid artillery fire. Veteran Illinois and Indiana infantry were in these redoubts, and they had a hatred of surrendering, although I had never asked them to do so. Time pressed. Five hours had been spent in these operations, and I could not wait. Colonel Shanks, commanding my old brigade, than whom a braver nor a better man never set a squadron in the field, was ordered to dismount his command. Colonel Jackman also dismounted a portion of his brigade, and these forming as infantry with Colonel Shanks dashed forward under their intrepid leader at the *pas de charge*, while a strong body of cavalry were held well in hand for any emergency. The garrison grew uneasy, but over the sea of dark green prairie, over the white puffs of the bursting bombs, and the rippling shots of the skirmishers, a long blue line of Federal cavalry and infantry came looming up, and as they grew nearer and nearer out from the doomed forts the garrison rushed with frantic speed for help and hope. Too late! As the dismounted men gained the ditches and the palisades the reserved cavalry, whose steeds had all the long forenoon been champing impatient bits, dashed away after them in a long, fierce gallop. Sharp and brief the chase. When within 500 yards of their friends the Federals were overtaken, surrounded, ridden over, and Colonel Mitchell and 450 of his officers and men surrendered unconditionally. They were immediately countermarched and double-quicked to the rear, the bullets of their friends all the while ringing a fierce, discordant meter.

The immediate and tangible fruits of my expedition are 577 prisoners, including 1 field officer and 11 line officers; over 250 Federals killed and wounded; ten miles of railroad track completely destroyed—the ties torn up and burnt, the iron heated and bent, telegraph destroyed, bridges and trestle-work ruined; 3,000 bales of hay consumed by fire; 20 hay machines chopped to pieces; 5 forts razed to the ground; 500 stand of small-arms distributed to my unarmed men; many fine horses captured; 12 barrels of salt brought off and given to a command suffering for it, besides supplying needy soldiers with blankets, shoes, boots, hats, and clothing.

All this was done within six miles of Devall's Bluff, and my details were tearing up the track while the enemy's bullets, fired at the covering regiments, were throwing the splinters from the ties in their very faces.

My thanks are due to Colonels Shanks, Gordon, Hunter, Jackman, and Erwin, Major McDaniel, Captains Williams, Langhorne, Adams, McCoy, and Lieutenant-Colonel Blackwell, for their eminent and devoted services.

In fact, every officer in my command, and the men as a body, deserve great praise for the heroic manner in which they stormed fortifications and met and defeated largely superior numbers of the enemy.

My loss in the entire fighting is 173 killed and wounded. Among this number there fell mortally wounded Lieutenant Stone, of Shanks' regiment, and Lieutenant Dickey, of Smith's regiment, two as gallant spirits as ever laid down their lives a willing sacrifice for their country beneath the banner of the bars.

Col. A. S. Dobbin, left at Austin to cover my rear on account of Big Cypress being swimming, performed his duty ably and perfectly.

The major-general commanding returns his warmest thanks to General Shelby and his officers and men for the eminent services they have rendered their country in their late operations, and particularly in the signal victory which they gained on the 30th [24th] of August.

This bright example cannot but stimulate their victorious comrades of other fields to still greater exertions, and proves how much can be gained by enterprise and unhesitating devotion, even under circumstances the most unfavorable.

This order will be read at parade to each regiment, battalion, &c., in this district.

By command of Major-General Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 16, 1864.

TO THE SEVERAL OFFICERS COMDG. TROOPS IN THE FIELD:

General Smith reports that he has reliable information from enemy's lines at Morganza, La., showing that at least 10,000 men have passed

that point on their way to re-enforce Steele in Arkansas. They passed Morganza the day and night of the 7th.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 16, 1864.

Colonel LOGAN,
Commanding at Princeton:

COLONEL: Your communication received announcing that you have direct information that Grierson's command is marching in the direction of White River. The major-general commanding desires to have by return courier all particulars concerning this matter, with statement of manner in which this information reached you. How did you learn it, when and where, and from whom.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 16, 1864.

Major-General CHURCHILL,
Commanding, &c., Monticello:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that Major-General Wharton is expected here, and in his absence you will assume command of all the troops and inform this office where they are stationed. Please send the field returns which are called for of the cavalry regiments, brigades, and divisions as soon as received. Where it is desirable to have regiments at detached posts they should be as near their brigades as possible. The major-general wishes you to keep your scouts well out toward Pine Bluff, and wishes you to get all information of that place you can, whether re-enforced, and by how many, with what kind of works are armed, whether there is talk of a raid or forward movement, what re-enforcements of cavalry have been received. Information of an undoubted character has been received from General Smith that the enemy's force, which landed at mouth of White River, came from Morganza, were composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery to the number of 7,000 or 8,000 men, at least two regiments of cavalry being with them—one First Kansas, the other Eighty-seventh Illinois. Perhaps there may be more cavalry. The general would wish to see Doctor Barry here, if he is still at Monticello, and can be spared so long from his post. When will General Thompson be here?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FAGAN'S DIVISION,
Camp at Spring River, September 16, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters:

COLONEL: I reached and went into camp at Miller's Crossing, on Spring River, at 2 o'clock this evening. I will move toward Pocahontas at daybreak in the morning. There is nothing of interest to communicate.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. F. FAGAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 16, 1864.

Major-General MAXEY,
Commanding Indian Territory:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say to you that it is his judgment that should the Federal forces from Fort Smith move to re-enforce Steele you should move your forces in the direction of Washington, Ark., in order that you may form a junction with him (General Magruder). The major-general commanding requests that you communicate with him frequently.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I do not regard Texas as in danger, nor will it, in my opinion, be threatened until next spring. I request therefore respectfully, but earnestly, that you will order the cavalry regiments of Anderson, Brown, Terry, and Bradford to proceed through Louisiana to this district. If these commands are ordered from Texas the commanding officer of that district will still have left the following disposable cavalry force, viz: Daly's battalion, Showalter's regiment, Pyron's and McCord's regiments of cavalry. If the following dispositions are made, viz, Daly's battalion at Sabine Pass, McCord's regiment at Galveston, Pyron's regiment at Galveston, two companies of Showalter at Velasco, and rest at or near Galveston, all the cavalry to be temporarily dismounted, except sufficient number to do picket duty, the following infantry regiments will be free to be ordered to Arkansas at once via Louisiana, viz: Spaight's battalion (large), Elmore's regiment (very large), Cook's five companies of infantry now stationed at Hempstead. The garrisons on the coast of Texas will then be defended as follows: Sabine Pass, Griffin's battalion (large) and Daly's mounted battalion; Galveston, including Bolivar Point and Saint Louis Pass, by Cook's five companies of artillery (loyal), Hobby's infantry regiment, Second Texas Infantry, Waul's legion infantry, Pyron's regiment of cavalry, McCord's regiment of cavalry, Showalter's regiment, when it shall arrive from the Rio Grande; Velasco, by Bates' infantry regiment, two companies being used as mounted infantry; Saluria, by Hughes'

company of light artillery and three guns from the flotilla and 100 mounted men under Lieutenant Colonel Steele (the mounted portion of Waul's old legion). The Reserve Corps might be organized into regiments at once and all those not required for agricultural purposes, and not more than one-third might be ordered to these places, take the places of these troops, and be drilled and prepared for active service in the spring. Since the enemy has developed his plans on Mobile and Arkansas it is only necessary to secure the coast of Texas against a fleet, which can best be done by forts and heavy guns. It is the opinion of some of the most intelligent and influential men of Arkansas who are now here that this large concentration of force by the enemy indicates an immediate advance movement for the purpose of conquering the rest of the State. I have some other reasons to believe also that this is Steele's intention, though I cannot see how he can support an army except on the Arkansas and Bartholomew, or unless he captures our stores at Fulton. All this should be guarded against without the least loss of time. I would respectfully suggest that as Duff's regiment has gone to join Maxey, Bourland's and Martin's regiments be ordered to Fulton or Washington, and Duff's regiment also diverted to one of these points if it can be overtaken on the march. I have no means of knowing where he is. Should General Smith be able to send me Thomas' brigade and some other troops from Louisiana I shall be able to place 1,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry in front of Washington. This would leave me some 8,000 men at Monticello. Should I be threatened by a much heavier force I could fall back on my coming reenforcements. Steele may be diverting my attention toward the mouth of the Arkansas whilst he marches on Washington or Shreveport. I had ordered Mitchell's brigade (600 men) from Washington here before I received news of Steele's heavy re-enforcements and they are now here; only State troops, about 700, in front of Washington. My object was to concentrate and attack Pine Bluff. I leave for Monticello to-morrow morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

P. S.—A plan similar to the one indicated above by me concerning the defense of Texas, in connection with the Reserve Corps, was contemplated by me and recommended in a conversation with General Smith before I left Texas, and before I had any idea of being ordered to Arkansas, and I think urged it in a written communication.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. B. M.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., September 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding Texas, &c.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to inclose herewith the report* of Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, chief engineer of the department, concerning the defenses of the Texas coast. The general commanding desires me to say it is his opinion that should the enemy attempt in force to reduce Galveston that it could not be held. He

* Not found.

thinks it would have a very bad moral effect to abandon the place, and desires that it be held with a show of resistance, but thinks you should have every arrangement made to save the garrison and as much of the armament as possible should it become evident that the enemy had determined to reduce the place. He considers that any defenses lower down than the Caney River would be useless, and desires that if any works have been commenced at Decrow's Point and Saluria that the work be suspended. We have already seen that these places can be captured without difficulty by the combined naval and land forces of the enemy. For your own satisfaction and for your future protection he desires that you will order a board of officers for the purpose of considering the subject, and especially as to the best means for saving the armament and garrison at Galveston. They should decide whether or not the bridge could be relied upon for their removal, and if means could be adopted to prevent its being brought under the enemy's fire should they succeed in passing into the harbor. He wishes Brigadier-General Hébert and Lieutenant-Colonel Cunningham to be members of that board. He desires, further, that three of the heavy guns, with carriages and equipments, should be sent to Alexandria for the defense of Red River.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DIST. OF TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ., *Houston, Tex., September 17, 1864.*

The following officers are assigned to duty at these headquarters, viz: Capt. W. A. Smith, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. A. Galt, as acting assistant adjutant and inspector general; Capt. George A. Thornton, acting assistant adjutant and inspector general; First Lieut. J. C. Ralston, on the personal staff of the major-general commanding, as aide-de-camp.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Walker:

STEPHEN D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Report of armed, unarmed, mounted, and dismounted men in Shelby's division, September 17, 1864.

Command.	No. armed.	No. unarmed.	Mounted.	Dismounted.
Shelby's brigade	1,177	278	1,407	48
Jackman's brigade	441	1,155	1,463	133
Total	1,618	1,433	2,870	181

Company D, Gordon's regiment, formerly escort to General Marmaduke, is not included in this report. The number of men belonging to Shelby's brigade and now attached to Wood's battalion not being known is also omitted.

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT MAGRUDER, *September 17, 1864.*

Capt. WILLIAM TYLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I respectfully report that last night about 8 or 9 o'clock some seventy-five or eighty men from Fort Point marched up to this fort under arms and packed for traveling and called for volunteers to follow them off the island. Some twelve or fourteen from Company G, Twentieth Infantry, and about the same number from Company E, Twentieth Infantry, and Company K, —— Heavy Artillery, had prepared to go, but after talking with them all but five or six from Company K remained, and I find this morning those from K have returned. The most, if not all, of those from Fort Point passed back in detachments during the night. I made no attempt to use force, for I knew, if attempted, not a man would raise his arm to prevent their going, and it would only determine those engaged all the more if not influence others to leave. It was a preconcerted arrangement with some of the men from all the forts, and I have no doubt will be attempted again.

Respectfully,

D. H. LEWIS,
Captain, Commanding Fort Magruder.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport:

GENERAL: The following is received to-day from Col. W. H. Parsons, through General M. M. Parsons, from Monticello. A considerable force of Federal cavalry on the evening of the 14th instant made their appearance on the west side of the island, near Mr. Hudson's, sounding all the crossings of the river in that vicinity, seemingly with the design of effecting a crossing of the river. Recent information from the island indicates the design upon their part to make it a base of operations in the direction of Monticello or Pine Bluff, on the south side of the river. Between 8,000 and 9,000 have passed up White River in the last six days. No troops now leaving the island for White River. Late dispatches state that General Grierson with 6,000 cavalry and artillery crossed the Mississippi at Memphis, marching in the direction of Devall's Bluff. One of my officers reports that seventeen transports passed Columbia from below on Sunday loaded with troops. I learn from other sources that the forces now on the island are from Morganza, La. I think Grierson is aiming at Washington and Fulton. The Legislature sits in a few days.

* * * * * * *

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 17, 1864.

Major-General FORNEY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that you will push on with your command to Monticello, Ark., as rapidly as

possible. On reaching that place the command now held by Major-General Parsons will be turned over to you. Please report promptly your arrival and assumption of command. This is forwarded to you via Hamburg by swift courier.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,

Camden, September 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. C. J. POLIGNAC, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder, commanding district, to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, and in reply to say that you will order Colonel Harrison to proceed with his cavalry brigade as rapidly as possible to Monticello, with instructions to send a courier ahead announcing his approach to Major-General Wharton, at Monticello, Ark., reporting by same to Major-General Wharton, by whose instructions he will be governed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,

Monticello, September 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General DOCKERY:

GENERAL: Major-General Churchill directs that you keep constantly on hand from five to ten days' rations of meal for your whole command, in order that you will be prepared to move at any moment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. JOHNSON,

Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to General Hawthorn.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,

Fort Towson, C. N., September 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,

Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: The inclosed information was received last night. A copy thereof, together with General Cooper's letter of the 14th instant, heretofore sent you,* has been forwarded to Major-General Magruder, commanding District of Arkansas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,

Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN DIVISION,

Nunni Waiyah, September 15, 1864.

Capt. T. M. SCOTT, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

CAPTAIN: Colonel Walker's scouts got in last night from Fort Smith and report the Federals going up Arkansas to protect their train now

* See Part I, p. 781.

expected. But few men left in Fort Smith. Everybody down there says that they are gathering cattle and ponies to drive to Kansas. Is there no way to turn some force from Arkansas on Fort Smith while we cut off communication with Gibson and above?

* * * * * * *

Respectfully,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI,
Camp No. 20, at Pocahontas, Ark., September 18, 1864.

The Army of Missouri is organized as follows:

I. Fagan's division, commanded by Maj. Gen. J. F. Fagan, to consist of Brig. Gen. William L. Cabell's brigade, Colonel Slemons' brigade, Colonel McCray's brigade, Colonel Dobbin's brigade, and Colonels Lyles' and Rogan's commands, and Captain Anderson's battalion.

II. Marmaduke's division, commanded by Maj. Gen. J. S. Marmaduke, to consist of Brig. Gen. John B. Clark, jr.'s, brigade, Colonel Freeman's brigade, Colonel Kitchen's regiment, and Lieut. Col. R. C. Wood's battalion.

III. Shelby's division, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. O. Shelby, to consist of Colonel Shanks' brigade, Colonel Jackman's brigade, and Colonel Coleman's command.

IV. Major-General Fagan, with his command, will march to Fredericktown by Martinsburg, Reeves' Station, and Greenville.

V. Major-General Marmaduke, with his command, will march to the vicinity of Fredericktown to the right of the route designated in paragraph IV, varying from it from ten to thirty miles, or as nearly within these limits as may be practicable on account of the roads and forage.

VI. Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby, with his command, will march to the vicinity of Fredericktown to the left of the route designated in paragraph IV, varying from it from ten to twenty miles, or as nearly as may be practicable, on account of the roads and forage.

VII. The major-general commanding the army will march with the center column, and the division commanders will report to the army headquarters at least once a day, and oftener if necessary. The center column will march as nearly as practicable eighteen miles per day.

VIII. The major-general commanding trusts that the division commanders will carry out all orders against straggling and plundering.

IX. All property captured from the enemy to be issued under directions of the division commanders, full reports of the same to be made to army headquarters. Prisoners captured will be immediately reported and held subject to orders from these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI,
Camp No. 20, September 18, 1864.

The following officers of the staff corps are assigned to duty with the commands commanded by Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby, subject to the

approval of the commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department: Maj. J. N. Edwards, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. W. J. McArthur, assistant inspector-general; Maj. J. P. Clendenin, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. William F. Anderson, ordnance officer; Maj. R. J. Lawrence, quartermaster; Maj. J. B. Dale, commissary of subsistence; Capt. Thomas H. Shields, assistant commissary of subsistence; Surg. Junius Terry, surgeon; Capt. O. F. Redd, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. C. Wood, aide-de-camp. The following officers attached by order are assigned as follows: Maj. R. J. Duffy, assistant inspector-general; Capt. P. R. Carrington, assistant inspector-general; Capt. Ed. Burr, assistant adjutant-general. The above officers as assigned will report for duty to Brig. Gen. J. O. Shelby.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI, *Camp No. 20, September 18, 1864.*

The following officers of the staff corps are assigned to duty with the division commanded by Maj. Gen. J. F. Fagan, subject to the approval of the commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department: Lieut. Col. Wyatt C. Thomas, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. William T. Bourne, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. James T. Armstrong, ordnance officer; Maj. Ben. T. Duval, quartermaster; Maj. Benjamin F. Fall, commissary of subsistence; Surg. W. B. Welch, surgeon; Maj. Albert Belding, aide-de-camp; Capt. James W. Tucker, aide-de-camp. The following officers attached by order are assigned as follows: Maj. William F. Rapley, volunteer aide-de-camp; Capt. John King, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. William L. Anderson, acting assistant commissary. The above officers as assigned will report for duty to Maj. Gen. J. F. Fagan.

By command of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Monticello, September 18, 1864.*

I. In accordance with special instructions from district headquarters, Brigadier-General Dockery's brigade will be inspected by Capt. R. Fletcher, acting assistant inspector-general, District of Arkansas, this evening at 4 o'clock. All assistance will be afforded Captain Fletcher in carrying out the provisions of letter of instructions from assistant inspector-general's office, District of Arkansas, of date 15th of September, 1864.

II. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, Third Consolidated Regiment, is hereby detailed as field officer, and will report to Colonel Crockett, commanding post, to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 18, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER AT ARKADELPHIA:

SIR: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that if you receive information of a raid on Washington you will fall back with your command on that place if you can get there in time; if not, you will proceed directly to Fulton and defend that place. If you learn of a raid on Camden you will fall back to Camden and defend this place. If the enemy's force should be so great as to render the defense of those places impossible the stores will be burnt.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 18, 1864.

Col. R. C. NEWTON,
Commanding State Troops, Washington, Ark.:

COLONEL: I am instructed by the commanding general to say that you will concentrate the State troops at Arkadelphia and send such portion as you may think best to Rockport, with instructions to be extremely vigilant to observe the movements of the enemy, and to report without delay any information of an advance or a raid in whatever quarter it may be.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.—For Price to Anderson, reporting entrance of army into Missouri, &c., see Part I, p. 623.]

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S DIVISION,
Doniphan, Mo., September 19, 1864.

Col. L. A. MACLEAN:

I arrived here with my command at 3.30 o'clock this evening, and am encamped in and around the place. A Federal scout about 100 strong came into town this morning at 10 o'clock, burnt it, and left again rapidly. They were supposed to be either from Ironton or Patterson, and had no intimation of our approach, so the citizens say. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson with forty men fought them long enough this morning to prevent them from burning the mill one mile below the town. I will send 150 men, under Johnson, to surprise and attack them at daylight in the morning, believing they will encamp at Ponder's Mill to-night. Although this mill is directly on your road, yet the distance from where you will encamp to-night will be too great for you to reach them, and, therefore, I have taken the liberty to send after them. Am I right or not? Johnson has recruited 100 Missourians in the last week, and I have ordered him with his men to report to his regiment. I send him

because he is well acquainted with the country. I desire to make due apology to General Fagan for trespassing on his line of march. Johnson will join him to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Let me know where you will camp to-morrow night by return courier.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 77. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Monticello, September 19, 1864.

1. Lieutenant Upchurch, commanding second section of Zimmerman's battery, Blocher's battalion, will forward without delay to Camden the two caisson carriages of his section. One caisson carriage will be refitted with ammunition chest and will be brought back to his battery filled with howitzer ammunition. The other carriage will be left at Camden, the fact being reported to Major Magruder, assistant chief of artillery, District of Arkansas.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S DIVISION,
In the Field, September 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Missouri:

COLONEL: My command is to-night encamped forty-two miles from Pocahontas on the direct Poplar Bluff road, passing through Cherokee Bay. Nothing of note has occurred. Plenty of forage. Colonel Slayback writes me that seventeen transports laden with troops passed Osceola, Ark., up the Mississippi within the last few days.

Very respectfully,

J. S. MARMADUKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS WEST SUB-DISTRICT,
Brownsville, September 21, 1864.

ASST. ADJT. GEN. OF MAJ. GEN. J. G. WALKER,
Houston:

COLONEL: As evidence of the hostile feeling which has prevailed for some time, and still continues, toward us by General Cortina's party in Matamoras, I have the honor to inclose you copies of the correspondence between Col. John S. Ford, commanding Expeditionary Forces, and Col. H. M. Day, commanding Federal troops on Brazos Santiago Island, in which the latter officer acknowledges that men had been enlisted in the U. S. Army from Cortina's brigade, a large number of which had been crossed over the Rio Grande, under Cortina himself, and fought us several days in conjunction with the Yankees, near the mouth of the river, while another party of them attacked us in flank from their side of the Rio Grande with cannon and musketry. I

stated in a former letter of the 16th instant that the Mexican artillery, which a short time since had been in position pointed at Brownsville, have since been removed, but no amicable intercourse has yet been re-established, permitting passengers and goods to pass and repass in safety. We are still under arms day and night, prepared for any emergency.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. DRAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Fort Brown, September 12, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Island, Tex.:

SIR: In the recent affairs between your troops and those of my command, between the 6th and 12th instant, 12 Mexicans of the Exploradores del Bravo of Colonel Echarzarreta's corps, General Juan N. Cortina's brigade, were taken prisoners. I desire to know if they were at the time of capture in the service of the Government of the United States?

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding C. S. Forces, Lower Rio Grande.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., September 13, 1864.

Col. J. S. FORD,
Commanding C. S. Forces, Lower Rio Grande:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 12th instant, relative to 12 Mexicans who were taken prisoners by your forces and who were formerly under the command of Colonel Echazareta, Juan N. Cortina's brigade. In reply I have the honor to state that those men were in the service of the United States and fighting under the U. S. flag.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. DAY,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI,
Camp No. 22, September 21, 1864.

The following officers of the staff corps are assigned to duty with the brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. William L. Cabell, subject to the approval of the commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department: Maj. William J. Tyus, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Herman Carlton, assistant inspector-general; Maj. Benjamin J. Field, assistant adjutant-general, ordnance officer; Maj. John Crawford, quartermaster; Maj. Hugh G. Wilson, commissary of subsistence; Surg. John H. Carroll, surgeon; Capt. David W. Corder, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. William A. Stevenson, aide-de-camp. The above officers will report for duty as assigned to Brig. Gen. W. L. Cabell.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S DIVISION,
Poplar Bluff, September 21, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: My command is encamped this evening at this point. The column marched without difficulty. Everything quiet. No news. I dispatched to you last evening. I send by this courier a dispatch to Major Surridge, of Greene's regiment. He is with either General Fagan or General Shelby. Please direct the courier that he may deliver the communication.

Very respectfully,

J. S. MARMADUKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S DIVISION,
Camp Twelve Miles from Patterson, Mo., September 21, 1864.

Col. L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I am this far on the way and am encamped at Captain Leeper's, U. S. Army, a notorious robber, house-burner, and marauder, where I found plenty of forage and beef. The scout I sent out night before last after the Federals that burnt Doniphan overtook them the next morning, attacked and routed them, losing 6 men killed and wounded. Federal loss unknown. Killed some Union guerrillas to-day. They fired on my rear twice, but paid for their temerity with their lives. The country passed over has been rough and sterile in the extreme. Let me know where you will camp to-morrow night.

Very respectfully,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, September 21, 1864.

Col. JOHN L. LOGAN,
Commanding, &c., Princeton:

COLONEL: Your communication of 20th instant in reply to letter No. 769 is just received. I have the honor to inform you that orders have already been issued for the posting of troops at Arkadelphia and Rockport. In a communication to Col. R. C. Newton, commanding State troops, of 18th instant, and also in a letter to Governor Flanagin of 19th instant, in which the commanding general "requests that some of the best of the State troops shall be posted at Rockport, Ark., and with directions to send speedy reports of the advance of the enemy to Colonel Logan, at Princeton, who will communicate with Mount Elba and thence to Camden. You will use your judgment in regard to the number necessary. The State troops will be posted on this side of the river, placing their pickets on the side next Little Rock." The above, with the instructions you have already received, are the instructions by which you will be governed unless countermanded by the commanding general. I will this day forward your letter to the commanding general for his information.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. LEWIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, September 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant and to say he desires that the board suggested in his letter of the 17th take into careful consideration the practicability of defending Galveston with the means at your disposal; also of the capacity and character of the works. In reply to so much of your letter as relates to negro labor, he directs me to refer you to General Orders, No. 55, current series, from these headquarters, which requires that the Conscript Bureau shall enroll the negroes and send them forward to the rendezvous when required—that is the extent of their duties. The commandant of slave labor for the State is under the immediate orders of the district commander, who can make such distribution of the labor as he thinks most advisable. General Magruder was telegraphed to assign an officer to duty as commandant of slave labor for the State of Texas. He assigned Major Boone, and by this time negroes ought to be coming into his rendezvous. I inclose copy of an order to General Greer, issued to-day. In this connection General Smith desires me to say that Lieut. Col. S. A. Roberts, assistant adjutant-general, at Bonham, Tex., has been doing duty as superintendent of slave labor for the Northern District and objects to serving longer unless a senior is assigned as commandant of the State. General Smith understands that Colonel Roberts will be willing to assume the duties as commandant of the State and desires me to say that he was formerly in the army and is a very efficient officer for that purpose. He came to this place upon the publication of General Orders, No. 55, for the purpose of consultation. His suggestions pertained to the details in bringing the negroes into service and could not well be embodied in a general order. They gave evidence of his efficiency for the discharge of the duties and he was requested to continue to discharge them until his objections to serving under a junior officer could be brought to your notice.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, September 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. GREER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you push forward the organization of the Reserve Corps of Texas, as he may at any time have to order it into the field. He desires that you will instruct Brigadier-General Robertson to that effect.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, September 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. GREER, *Commanding Conscripts:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will order out the Reserve Corps of the State of Arkansas. You will instruct Brigadier-General Dockery that so soon as ready for field service he will report to the district commander for instructions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., September 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: General Boggs has been instructed, in replying to your communications, to inclose copies of reports from General Buckner relative to the movements of the enemy in his district. The withdrawal of the investing force from Mobile and the arrival of large re-enforcements at Morganza and Berwick Bay give General Buckner occupation for the little force left in his district. Bagby has been driven across the Atchafalaya, which line is at present occupied by the enemy. The suspension of operations at Mobile, it is reported, was occasioned by the appearance of yellow fever amongst the troops. It may be only a temporary suspension of the siege, but the presence of a large disposable force leaves Canby free for operations in this department. I do not believe that a campaign will be immediately undertaken by General Canby, but if the siege of Mobile is not renewed in November we must expect a tremendous effort to be made in the Red River Valley and Arkansas to redeem the disasters of the summer campaign. The operations of General Shelby and the movement of General Price to Missouri have induced a concentration of the enemy's troops in Northern Arkansas. Whilst General Price remains in Missouri we need not expect offensive operations from Arkansas, but should Price's expedition prove disastrous Steele will be compelled to take the offensive against you with the troops concentrated in his district. The capture of Forts Morgan and Gaines and the closing of the port of Mobile makes Galveston the point of greatest importance and interest on the Gulf coast, and I should not be surprised at any moment to hear that the large fleet now disposable for operations on the Texas coast had made their appearance off Galveston Harbor. Carter's and Terry's regiments have been ordered up from Texas, but until the Reserve Corps can be called into the field a further diminution of the small force left in that district would be unsafe. The Crescent Regiment is en route from Alexandria under orders to join its brigade in Arkansas. Orders have been issued placing the Reserve Corps in Arkansas at your disposal. All the troops in the Northern Sub-District of Texas have been ordered to report to General Maxey, who is instructed to cooperate with you. You cannot expect any further accession to your force. I trust, however, that the re-enforcements reported to have joined Steele will find occupation in Missouri, and leave you strong enough for offensive operations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S DIVISION,
Four Miles Northwest of Indian Ford,
On Saint Francis River, September 22, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I am encamped at the point mentioned above with my command. Will march to and encamp on the Castor, six miles below Buchanan and thirty-one miles from this and thirty miles from Fredericktown, to-morrow night. Forage plenty upon the route. The Federal force evacuated Bloomfield night before last. Were closely pursued by Colonel Jeffers' regiment, but escaped with the loss of their wagon train, captured or burned. The Federals went in the direction of New Madrid.

Very respectfully,

J. S. MARMADUKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., September 22, 1864.

General MAXEY:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that he has every reason to believe that the enemy have suspended operations against Mobile and brought the bulk of his command to this department. The most of his forces have been sent to Arkansas, furnishing Steele with a large accession to his force. This is either the result of Price's movement or their intention to take the offensive in Arkansas. In either case it will be necessary for you to co-operate with Major-General Magruder, and to be of service your troops should be brought down and kept in hand. He does not wish to interfere with the expedition of General Watie, which will be of great assistance to General Price, but your other troops should be concentrated near the Arkansas line for a movement in the direction of Washington or Camden if necessary. You will find inclosed copies of letters* showing the movements of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S DIVISION,
Patterson, Mo., September 22, 1864.

Col. L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I reached Patterson early to-day and found about seventy-five Federal cavalry in the place who were charged by Colonel Elliott; 14 killed and several wounded. There had been two companies of infantry here also, but they left yesterday morning, taking all their supplies with them, and the cavalry had been saddled for two days. I only traveled ten miles to-day, consequent upon my being so much in advance of the main body. I would respectfully ask permission to make a forced march to-morrow upon Fredericktown to prevent the removal of the stores there. If this should be granted you will please in-

* Not found as inclosures.

form me by courier; otherwise I will not reach that town until day after to-morrow. The Federals from Patterson went in that direction. I shall burn the fort here, with all the barracks and stables, together with a large number of tents left standing. They have evidently heard of our approach. I captured the telegraph apparatus at this post, and have secured the battery, magnets, and everything necessary to open communication at any point. Let me know where you will camp to-morrow night.

Very respectfully,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 81. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Monticello, September 23, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. E. McNair having been assigned to the command of the brigade of Arkansas infantry known as Dockery's brigade, and having reported to these headquarters, will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties as commander of said brigade.

II. Brigadier-Generals McNair and Hawthorn will transmit to this office as soon as possible a complete register of the commissioned officers of their entire commands, giving names, rank, age, date of appointment, of election, by whom appointed, State appointed from, native State, and number of regiments as reorganized by the War Department.

* * * * * * *

IV. Capt. H. W. Hand, assistant adjutant-general, having reported in accordance with paragraph IV, Special Orders, No. 251, headquarters District of Arkansas, for assignment with Gause's brigade, Arkansas infantry, will report immediately to Colonel Gause, commanding, for duty with that brigade.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 24, 1864.—For Hood to Taylor, in relation to movement of troops across Mississippi River, see Vol. XXXIX, Part II, p. 868.]

SHREVEPORT, *September 24, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Houston, Tex.:

If you can reach Terry's regiment General Smith wishes you to order them to Alexandria by the shortest route, to report to General Buckner. Let them move rapidly and report progress. Answer.

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *September 24, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. P. O. HÉBERT, C. S. Army,
Galveston:

I have the honor to forward to you General Orders, No. 6. The major-general commanding directs that you at once assume command of the

Eastern Sub-District of Texas, in accordance with the above-named order, making Houston your headquarters, and at the same time he directs me to impress on you the necessity of keeping up a strict quarantine between this place and Galveston, and therefore wishes you to comply with the established rules of changing, &c., at Virginia Point and the usual precautions customary since the establishment of the quarantine.

A. C. JONES,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., September 24, 1864.

COMDG. OFFICER CONSOLIDATED CRESCENT REGIMENT,
En route for Arkansas:

SIR: If you have not reached Monroe with your regiment you are directed to return with it to Alexandria. If you have reached Monroe you will await orders there from Major-General Buckner.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
Monticello, September 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport:

GENERAL: There is doubt as to the position of the 10,000 men reported from department headquarters as having passed up the Mississippi River by Morganza from below. It would be well to ascertain from the cavalry in Louisiana near Monroe or Harrisonburg if any of these troops have landed at Vicksburg. Possibly a portion of them have landed at Natchez. I do not think the whole of these 10,000 men went up White River, but the larger portion may have done so. I have been obliged to send the infantry wagons to Eldorado for subsistence stores, and cannot move until they return. Please let me know what you have learned, if anything, or may learn, of the 10,000 troops of Canby, above alluded to. By one of the newspapers sent up it will be seen that the attack on Mobile is postponed for the present, the enemy's "forces being required elsewhere."

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S DIVISION,
Bollinger's Mill, on Castor Creek, September 24, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Missouri:

COLONEL: I reached this point last night with my command. I will encamp to-night six miles north of Dallas, in the direction of Patton. Colonel Jeffers and Colonel Slayback joined me last night. Colonel Kitchen is behind five or six miles; will join me to-night. The

verbal instructions of the major-general commanding to me at Pocahontas were that I should keep Fredericktown fifteen or twenty miles to my left on my march. Shall I adhere to those instructions, or shall I march direct to Fredericktown? I have sent a heavy scout in direction of Cape Girardeau and Jackson. Will receive information of enemy's movements on that flank and will advise you. I have no news.

Very respectfully,

J. S. MARMADUKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I shall expect instructions to direct my movements to-night.

J. S. M.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S DIVISION,
In the Field, September 24, 1864—8 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters:

COLONEL: My command is encamped to-night on Hurricane Creek, ten miles south of Patton, on the Dallas and Patton road. We have traveled eighteen miles to-day over very bad roads. All the commands reporting to me are now with me. I shall march to-morrow and reach Patton early. Will there await orders for my future course of march from army headquarters. I have received only one note from you since leaving Pocahontas. My command is marching well, but there are at least 500 dismounted men with me. A large number also are unarmed. The scout sent out this morning toward Jackson and Cape Girardeau, from which I had expected to hear by this time, I have not yet heard from, but am momentarily expecting news.

Very respectfully,

J. S. MARMADUKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S DIVISION,
Fredericktown, Mo., September 24, 1864.

Col. L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Missouri:

COLONEL: After a forced march of thirty-three miles I reached Fredericktown last night, while the lightning and the rain and the cold northwest wind told of winter rapidly approaching. One hundred and fifty Federals had been stationed here, but they left for Pilot Knob early yesterday morning, and the merchants had commenced moving their stores two days before my arrival, so between the fleeing Federals and the terror-stricken citizens Fredericktown was stripped as bare of supplies as a dark and rainy sea. I send you the Republican of the 21st, which tells, and there is no doubt of it, that General A. J. Smith is in Saint Louis with a force. They are mostly infantry, however, and cannot be in our way. Plenty of forage here, but nothing else. The stern rigors of war have preyed upon the country, and suffering and exhaustion follow in the train. In my occupation of Patterson 15 more Federals were killed than I at first reported. I shall remain here until your arrival.

Very respectfully,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., September 25, 1864.*

The Reserve Corps is placed under the control of the superintendent of the bureau of conscription, who is charged with its complete organization. When called into the field the Reserve Corps will be subject to the orders of the general commanding the district in which they are serving. Quartermasters and commissaries will issue to detachments of the Reserve Corps when on duty, upon the requisitions of the officer in command, approved by the enrolling officer of the county or parish in which they are operating.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT,
San Antonio, September 25, 1864.

Col. A. C. JONES,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward copy of Special Orders, No. 1, dated September 11, 1864, Fort Brown, also copy of a communication dated 14th instant, received from Brigadier-General Drayton, commanding, &c. Captain Jones' light battery being in a very crippled condition an order for the impressment of horses and harness was issued, as the Texas arsenal could not supply the wants of the battery. Lieutenant Evans, with a section of Captain Jones' battery, leaves to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock to move as rapidly by forced marches to Brownsville, via King's Ranche, as practicable. The section has two pieces of artillery, one of which is a Dahlgren rifle piece. This is the only section that is serviceable in the whole six-gun battery. The remainder of the battery will move so soon as the battery harness can be repaired, as it cannot be procured otherwise. A detachment of twenty men and two non-commissioned officers under a lieutenant leave to-morrow morning as an escort to Lieutenant Evans' section of artillery. The necessity of pushing forward the artillery to the front is most sensibly felt, and everything will be hurried off as soon as practicable. Inclosed please find a communication* from Brigadier-General Drayton, addressed to the adjutant-general General Walker's staff.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. ED. DWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT, *Fort Brown, September 11, 1864.*

I. Capt. O. G. Jones, commanding light battery, will immediately upon receipt of this order take up the line of march, and proceed by forced marches, via King's Ranche, to Brownsville.

II. Capt. W. L. Hill, depot quartermaster, San Antonio, will hire, or if necessary impress, a sufficient number of mules to transport the battery to this point. The battery horses will nevertheless be brought on.

III. Captain Scott, commanding post of San Antonio, will proceed with his company to this place, as an escort to Capt. O. G. Jones' light battery.

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* See September 21, p. 946.

IV. Maj. J. E. Dwyer, assistant adjutant-general, will designate some officer to relieve Captain Scott as commandant of post of San Antonio.

By command of Brigadier-General Drayton:

ALEXANDER P. ROOT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT,
Brownsville, September 14, 1864.

Maj. J. E. DWYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I am directed by the general to say that Captain Jones' light battery and Scott's company, which were ordered to move with all haste to this place, have not arrived. Hurry them up as fast as you can. Their presence at this time is of the utmost importance. Brownsville has been and is still threatened by Cortina, who is supposed to be acting in concert with the Yankees. The latter, however, have been driven back to Brazos Santiago by Lieutenant-Colonel Giddings. Cortina at one time had six pieces of artillery bearing upon this town; in fact, he has one in position now. The French are moving slowly up the river with but small force, and that taken from the fleet outside. Their flag-of-truce boat was fired into by the Mexicans this morning. Cortina is reported to have moved down with 1,500 men and eight pieces of artillery to engage them. Cavales, who has been disaffected toward Cortina, and has refused to attack Brownsville, has joined Cortina with his troops to resist the French. Whether the latter will take Matamoras is a little doubtful, even if they attempt it, which, in my opinion, they will not do unless Cortina attacks them below. On the 6th, before we arrived, while Colonel Giddings was engaging the Yankees in front, Cortina opened upon our troops with three pieces of artillery and shelled for some time, but without material damage. If we had a battery of artillery there would not be the slightest apprehension of an attack. As it is our position is precarious, liable to attack at any moment. Affairs are so complicated that to give you a clear and detailed account would require time and patience, which I have not. We are awaiting with some anxiety the result of the French movement. If they take Matamoras communication will be opened at once. If not Cortina will subject us to various annoyances until a battery arrives. Alone he is not to be feared, cooperating with the Yankees he would be dangerous. Why have you not written to us? We have not heard a word from you since our departure from San Antonio.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER P. ROOT.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S DIVISION,
Camp No. 6, September 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Missouri:

COLONEL: Captain Johnson has sent in a report this evening of his operations at Farmington. He found fourteen Federals in the courthouse at that place, and with only twenty armed men charged and captured them all, with a loss of 1 mortally and 1 slightly wounded. He reports that they were expecting re-enforcements every minute. The results of this brilliant little affair are the capture of 25 stand of new

arms, besides the prisoners already mentioned. Colonel Coleman arrived this evening with 200 more, and is now encamped four miles from town on the Greenville road. I have about 150 prisoners here, and would respectfully request instructions as to the disposal to be made of them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 52. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Monticello, September 25, 1864.

I. The major-general commanding district will review the troops to-morrow at 2 o'clock precisely, on the parade ground selected, on the Gaines' Landing road. The brigade commanders of this division will report at these headquarters this evening at 5 o'clock for further instructions.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT,
Brownsville, September 26, 1864.

ASST. ADJT. GEN. OF MAJ. GEN. J. G. WALKER,
Houston, Tex.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose to the major-general commanding the correspondence between General Cortina and myself, which will show that peaceable relations have been re-established once more. Until the French forces, however, take possession of Matamoras we shall not relax our preparations, but be upon our guard against any further acts of treachery on the part of Cortina. The French are advancing upon Matamoras from San Fernando, Mexico, the mouth of the Rio Grande, and from Monterey, under General Mejia, with Mexican troops altogether, and are expected to arrive either to-night or to-morrow. I hope very shortly to return to Houston, via San Antonio, as I am only detained here from a sense of duty, and until my presence may no longer be needed. I have not yet heard of the arrival of Brigadier-General Slaughter at San Antonio, but presume he must be there by this time and probably on his way to this place, but I shall not await his coming, as I have nothing to communicate that cannot be as well stated by Col. J. S. Ford, and my official correspondence in the hands of this officer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

THOS. F. DRAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CIVIL AND MILITARY COMMANDANCY
OF THE STATE OF TAMAULIPAS,
Matamoras, September 23, 1864.

GENERAL COMDG. WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Fort Brown:

I have received the note which the general commanding the Western Sub-District of Texas has been pleased to transmit to me yesterday,

signed in duplicate, concerning the free crossing of persons and articles of commerce between this city and Brownsville, in accordance with the understanding agreed to with Col. John S. Ford, commanding the Expeditionary Forces. I have the honor to submit likewise to the knowledge of General Drayton and Colonel Ford the same agreement in duplicate with the modification which it contains.

I am, general, with every consideration, your most attentive and obedient servant,

JUAN N. CORTINA.

[Sub-inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT,
Brownsville, September 22, 1864.

Pursuant to an agreement entered into between General J. N. Cortina, Governor of the State of Tamaulipas, and Col. J. S. Ford, C. S. Army, commanding Expeditionary Forces on the Rio Grande, free and unrestricted intercourse of persons and the passage of merchandise across the Rio Grande as heretofore is hereby resumed between the State of Tamaulipas and the State of Texas, subject only to the usual custom-house and police regulations of the respective authorities.

(Signed in duplicate.)

THOS. F. DRAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT,
Brownsville, September 23, 1864.

General JUAN N. CORTINA,
Military and Civil Governor, State of Tamaulipas:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of this date, signed in duplicate by yourself and the undersigned, and to express my hearty concurrence to the addition which it contains, permitting "officers of the army of either State to pass across the Rio Grande, at any hour, without paying anything for their passports." Maj. Alexander P. Root, my assistant adjutant-general, whom I have the pleasure of recommending to your politeness, will present to you the copy of the above communication intended for your use, and is also authorized, in conjunction with Col. John S. Ford, C. S. Army, commanding Expeditionary Forces, to confer with you concerning the matters treated of this morning between the latter officer and your commissioners.

I have the honor, sir, to reiterate the assurances of my high respect and distinguished consideration.

THOS. F. DRAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure.]

CIVIL AND MILITARY COMMANDANCY
OF THE STATE OF TAMAULIPAS,
Matamoras, September 23, 1864.

In accordance with the stipulations between this Government and Col. John S. Ford, commanding the Expeditionary Forces on the left line of the Rio Grande, the crossing of persons and articles of commerce between the States of Tamaulipas and Texas is free and without restrictions, subject only to custom-house duties and the police regula-

tions of the respective authorities. Consequently, the officers of the army of either State may pass the river at any hour without paying anything for their passports.

(Signed in duplicate.)

JUAN N. CORTINA,
P. R. D. S.
J. S. ESPIUNDOLA,
Chief Officer.
THOS. F. DRAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSOURI,
Camp No. 27, September 26, 1864.

Major-General MARMADUKE:

GENERAL: I am directed by Maj. Gen. S. Price to say that he desires you to move to-morrow morning, so as to reach this point by sunrise. You will bring your wagons up to this point, detailing for your train a guard sufficient for its protection, and of your unarmed men you will only take with you a number sufficient to hold horses, so that every musket can be brought into action. I send copy of order to General Fagan, inclosed for your information. Nine guns have been heard in the direction of Pilot Knob, supposed to be fired at our pickets, who are within a mile of town.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. MACLEAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI,
Camp No. 27, September 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. F. FAGAN,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: In reply to your request for the advance guard to attack Ironton you are hereby directed to leave a sufficient guard for your train, and with the remainder of your armed force to invest and surround Ironton. After making a close reconnaissance of it if you feel satisfied that you can carry the place without much loss you can do so; if not, you will await the arrival of General Marmaduke's forces, and make such disposition of your troops for the night as will prevent the escape of the enemy. With re-enforcements so near at hand as General Marmaduke is, too much must not be risked, as he can, leaving his train in camp, be with you by an hour after sunrise to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. MACLEAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S DIVISION,
Farmington, September 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Missouri:

COLONEL: Upon arriving at this point I found that about 100 Federal cavalry had been in town and left some time before my

arrival. I shall upon leaving here push on immediately for Potosi, and will on my route thither destroy the railroad bridge over Big River at Irondale. Should there be a force stationed there I will give them battle, and still accomplish my purpose, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 76. HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT., *Shreveport, La., September 27, 1864.*

In obedience to instructions from the War Department, Mr. T. G. Clemson is relieved from duty as chief of the iron service, in this department, and announced as "supervisor of mines and mineral works." His duties will be scientific and advisory. He will inspect existing works and make recommendations for their improvement, modification, or suspension. These recommendations will be made to the officer in charge of the work inspected, and be forwarded by him to the chief of ordnance bureau of this department. Should there be any material difference of opinion in regard to these recommendations, they will be forwarded for the decision of the general commanding.

The "supervisor of mines and mineral works" will make mineral analyses and collect and preserve notes for a scientific report upon all operations connected with the mining service in this department. He will report to the general commanding the department.

II. Capt. R. H. Temple, Niter and Mining Corps, is announced as the officer in immediate charge of the iron-works, and Capt. G. W. Helme as executive officer. They will report to the chief of the ordnance bureau for special instructions.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI.
Arcadia, Mo., September 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. O. SHELBY,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: We are in possession of Arcadia and Ironton, but in our attack on the works at Pilot Knob this evening were repulsed. It is the design of General Price to renew the attack to-morrow morning, and trusting that the courier sent this morning has reached you, we hope that you are en route for this point, so that you may co-operate. General Price desires that you move as nearly down the railroad as practicable to this point, and when you have arrived within striking distance of the fort between Pilot Knob and Shepherd's Mountain that you signal us by firing three guns. When we are ready for the attack you will charge simultaneously. General Price is in possession of all the hill-sides around Pilot Knob, and you will have no difficulty in communicating with us by the west, which you will please do as often as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. MACLEAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Monticello, September 27, 1864.*

I. It appearing upon the register in the assistant adjutant-general's office of this division that there are several regiments bearing the same numbers, it is hereby ordered that the regiments thus numbered will be recognized as follows: Col. S. S. Bell's (Twenty-ninth and Thirty-third Arkansas) will be recognized as the Twenty-ninth Arkansas Infantry; Colonel McCord's (Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth) will be recognized as the Twenty-second Arkansas Infantry.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, ARMY OF MISSOURI,
September 28, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Missouri:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the number of pieces of artillery captured at Pilot Knob, Mo., on the 27th instant and the disposition made of them: Four 32-pounder siege guns, three 24-pounder howitzers, six Woodruff field guns, and two 24-pounder Coehorn mortars. In obedience to my instructions to render useless such as could not be removed I endeavored to do so by bursting, burning, and spiking. Two 32-pounders were burst, the others injured as much as possible, with the exception of two Woodruff guns given to Colonel Dobbin, and one Coehorn mortar given to Captain Hughey's artillery. These I had removed with a complement of ammunition for them. The remainder of the ammunition (about 2,200 rounds) was destroyed with the fort, also 5 caissons for 3-inch rifled guns. The harness, equipments, &c., were distributed to the various batteries.

Very respectfully,

W. W. DUNLAP,
Major and Chief of Artillery, Army of Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI,
Camp No. 29, September 28, 1864.

Major-General MARMADUKE:

GENERAL: I am very desirous that the enemy should be overtaken and captured. You will pursue him with your command (except a sufficient guard for your train) as soon as you can rest and feed your horses. I will direct General Shelby to join you with a portion of his division.

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, &c.,
Caledonia, September 28, 1864—3 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: My command is encamped three-fourths of a mile from this place toward Ironton. There is a creek about a mile beyond my camp, toward Ironton, which will be suitable for a camp for General Fagan. I met General Shelby here this morning and presume he will encamp near here. The Federals met a force of General Shelby's command here this morning and turned off toward Webster. I am preparing a force to follow them as soon as my men can obtain forage, &c.

Very respectfully,

J. S. MARMADUKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSOURI,
Camp No. 29, September 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General SHELBY:

I am very desirous that the enemy should be overtaken and captured. I have ordered General Marmaduke to pursue him as soon as he can rest and feed his horses. You will join him with your armed force, except a sufficient guard for your train, which will travel with me in rear of General Fagan.

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 84. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Monticello, September 28, 1864.

I. Brigadier-General Hawthorn will move with his command to-morrow morning at daylight to Warren, and will encamp upon the ground selected by Capt. A. H. Sevier, assistant inspector-general of division.

II. Brigadier-General McNair will move with his command to Warren as soon as his wagons return from their present foraging expedition. A camp will be selected by the inspector-general of division, assisted by the assistant inspector-general of this brigade.

III. Paragraphs I and II of this order are hereby revoked. Brigadier-Generals McNair and Hawthorn will not move until further orders.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF ARKANSAS,
In the Field, near Monticello, Ark., September 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a report to the Secretary of War, on the subject of the Harriet Lane, &c. Please lay it before General Smith, and then forward to Richmond. It is important that it should not fall into the hands of the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
In Field, Monticello, September 29, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st of August, 1864, in regard to the steamer Harriet Lane and her cargo of cotton.

I beg leave in reply to submit the following statement: By my orders some 16,000 stand of arms, which had been released in our favor by the French at Vera Cruz, in the spring of 1863, had been concentrated at Havana.

Before any steam blockade-runners had entered our harbors in Texas, I, finding that the Harriet Lane and other ships captured by me were useless as cruisers at sea, and after the building of the forts useless for the defense of the harbors, placed their guns in the forts; and having the arms above mentioned at Havana, which could only be procured by sending the cotton or specie for them, I proposed to General Kirby Smith, commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department, to send out these ships loaded with cotton, and to sell the ships and their cargoes for the purpose of buying these arms and a fast steam blockade-runner with which to bring in these arms. General Smith informed me that I could send them out in this way on my own responsibility. It was so obviously right that I did not hesitate a minute. The ships were lying useless, rotting, and in danger from the enemy. The arms were absolutely necessary, and we could at that time procure them in no other way than by sending cotton or specie abroad with which to purchase them. The Government had no cotton. Arrangements were made by me with Mr. T. W. House, a merchant of Houston, Tex., who advanced the cotton, paying the freight, and to save the ships on their arrival in a foreign port from the danger of a successful claim by the U. S. consul, they were passed through a prize court and were sent abroad as the property of a private individual, being as such protected by the Spanish authorities.

Capt. Robert B. Scott, as special agent of the Government, was sent out, and was kept in ignorance of the real ownership of the Harriet Lane (the only ship yet out), and Mr. C. J. Helm, C. S. agent at Havana, was not informed of the transaction, lest he might be called upon in a Spanish court, as a witness, to testify as to ownership, and the claim of the United States be thus allowed.

Mr. Helm is still in ignorance and should remain so, until the ships are disposed of.

The U. S. consul did claim the Harriet Lane on her arrival at Havana, but in consequence of these prudential arrangements she has not been given up.

The plans, contracts, papers, &c., were all arranged on full consultation with the C. S. district attorney, Mr. George Mason, and with the approval of the cotton office—Lieut. Col. W. J. Hutchins, Mr. James Sorley, C. S. depositary, Mr. B. A. Sheppard, and Mr. Ball, of the firm of Ball, Hutchings and Co., Houston, Tex., being the members who compose what is called the cotton office for the District of Texas, &c., and which is under the exclusive control of General Smith.

The details of the transaction were arranged by Brig. Gen. J. E. Slaughter, then chief of my staff, and these gentlemen, after full and frequent consultation.

If these ships and their cargoes get out, we shall at once be able to pay for the arms, and if these arms can then be run in successfully, incalculable benefit will result to this department.

So far we have been successful with the Harriet Lane. The others may be equally fortunate. We lost one, the Clifton, which, striking on the bar at the entrance to Sabine Pass, was burned by us.

It may be proper to state that the Harriet Lane was condemned as a cruiser by Commander Barney, C. S. Navy, sent to command her, and was therefore turned over by the Navy Department to the War Department.

I have not thought it prudent to send you an account of these transactions for fear that the papers might fall into the possession of the enemy, while being taken across the Mississippi River, and the information might lead to the seizure of these vessels by the U. S. Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding District of Arkansas.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,
Anderson, Tex., September 30, 1864.

* * * * * * *

10. Lieut. Col. J. B. Barry, McCord's regiment, will proceed with the four companies under his command to Fort Belknap, Tex., and make such disposition of his troops as will insure the protection of the inhabitants of the frontier. Lieutenant-Colonel Barry will report by letter to the commanding officer of the Northern Sub-District.

* * * * * * *

[By command of Maj. Gen. J. G. Walker:]

S. D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSOURI,
Camp No. 31, at Richmond, September 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. L. CABELL:

GENERAL: I am directed by Major-General Price to say that you will move forward your force as rapidly as possible and destroy effectually the railroad and telegraph east of Franklin Station; then move upon Franklin and take the place, and march to Union and report from that point (Franklin County). Should you find the command at Franklin Station too strong for you, you will rejoin this command. Please report progress by courier.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S DIVISION,
On Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad,
Sullivan's Station, September 30, 1864—10 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN.
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I came up with the enemy yesterday at 11 a. m. and pursued them to Leasburg Station, on Pacific Railroad, thirty-five miles

above Rolla, where during last night they fortified a strong position. I did not deem it advisable to attack them, and have to-day marched to this point, twenty-four miles from the point for the junction of our forces. I will join you to-morrow night. The enemy numbered about 1,000 and six pieces of artillery.

Respectfully,

J. S. MARMADUKE,
Major-General.

P. S.—I have broken the railroad below Leasburg, between this point and Leasburg, and here. Will continue to break it as I march. I hear of no Federal forces except the force pursued (General Ewing's, now at Leasburg) and 2,000 or 3,000 militia, under McNeil, at Rolla.

Respectfully,

J. S. MARMADUKE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
No. 54. } *Monticello, September 30, 1864.*

I. The two brigades of this division now at Monticello will move to Warren to-morrow by daylight, crossing the Saline River at the McDade Ferry. The division will move in the following order: First, Hawthorn's brigade; second, McNair's brigade; third, McNally's and Zimmerman's batteries. The division trains will move in the rear of the entire division in the order of their respective commands.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.—For Cooper's congratulatory orders to troops of the Indian Division, see Part I, p. 792.]

Abstract from return of the First Sub-District of Galveston, Tex., Brig. Gen. James M. Hawes commanding, for the month of September, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
General staff	11	.....	12	14	.....
1st Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. John H. Manly	13	246	403	526	.....
20th Texas Volunteer Infantry	27	624	758	1,173	.....
8th Texas Volunteer Infantry, Maj. John A. Vernon	18	340	408	529	.....
2d Texas Volunteer Infantry, Capt. W. D. Goff	19	230	344	445	.....
Timmons' regiment, Capt. L. D. Bradley	16	315	400	569	.....
Bradfords' cavalry, Col. Charles M. Bradford	20	223	327	710	.....
2d Texas Volunteer Cavalry, Capt. W. A. Spencer	18	137	182	326	.....
Light battery, Capt. A. E. Dege	3	91	112	210	8
Total	145	2,206	2,946	4,502	8

Abstract from field return of the Light Artillery, District of Texas, Maj. Gen. J. G. Walker commanding, for the month of September, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
Galveston:						
Dege's battery	1	43	43	49	102	4
Willike's battery	.....	22	22	49	86	4
San Antonio:						
O. G. Jones' battery	3	51	58	65	112	6
Cedar Lake:						
R. J. Hughes' battery	2	50	60	78	98	6
Belleville:						
C. Welhausen's battery	2	35	38	66	94	4
W. H. Nichols' battery	2	52	52	60	75	4
McKinney:						
George R. Dashiell's battery	3	62	62	71	96	4
Total	13	315	335	438	675	38

Abstract from return of Brown's cavalry brigade, Col. R. R. Brown commanding, for the month of September, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Staff	3	.....	4	4	.....
Harrisburg, Tex.:					
Brown's regiment, Texas Volunteer Cavalry	19	387	549	808	.....
McCord's regiment, Texas Volunteer Cavalry	13	207	300	460	.....
Nichols' battery	3	45	52	76	6
Galveston:					
Bradford's regiment[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tyler, Tex.:					
Anderson's regiment[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	38	639	905	1,348	6

[a] No report.

*Organization of the Army of the Trans-Mississippi Department, General E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, commanding, September 30, 1864.**

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. SIMON B. BUCKNER.

FIRST (TEXAS) DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN H. FORNEY.

First (Texas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS N. WAUL.

8th [12th] Texas, Col. Overton Young.
13th Texas Cavalry,† Col. Anderson F. Crawford.
18th Texas, Col. Thomas R. Bonner.
22d Texas, Col. Richard B. Hubbard.

Second (Texas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD WATERHOUSE.

3d Texas, Col. Philip N. Luckett.
16th Texas, Col. George Flournoy.
16th Texas Cavalry,† Col. William Fitzhugh.
17th Texas, Col. Robert T. P. Allen.
19th Texas, Col. Ennis W. Taylor.

* The return of the Trans-Mississippi Department for September, 1864, is unintelligibly prepared, and the usual form of abstract cannot, therefore, be compiled. It shows, however, a "total enlisted present" of 45,927; "aggregate present," 52,867; "aggregate present and absent," 76,834.

† Dismounted.

Third (Texas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. MACLAY.

11th Texas, Col. Oran M. Roberts.
14th Texas, Col. Edward Clark.
28th Texas Cavalry,* Col. Eli H. Baxter.
6th Texas Cavalry Battalion,* Maj. Robert S. Gould.

Fourth Mounted Artillery Battalion.

Maj. CHARLES W. SQUIRES.

Cameron's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. A. J. Cameron.
Daniel's (Texas) battery, Capt. James M. Daniel.
Gibson's (Texas) battery, Capt. William E. Gibson.
Haldeman's (Texas) battery, Capt. Horace Haldeman.

Unattached.

Texas Cavalry (squadron), Maj. John C. Robertson.

POLIGNAC'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. CAMILLE J. POLIGNAC.

Fourth (Texas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. KING.

15th Texas, Col. James E. Harrison.
17th Texas Cavalry,* Capt. M. M. Singletary.
31st Texas Cavalry,* Maj. Frederick J. Malone.
Alexander's (Texas) Cavalry,* Lieut. Col. John H. Caudle.
Merrick's (Texas) Cavalry Battalion,* Maj. George W. Merrick.

First (Louisiana) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALLEN THOMAS.

3d Louisiana, Col. Samuel D. Russell.
17th Louisiana, Col. Robert Richardson.
26th Louisiana, Col. Winchester Hall.
27th Louisiana, Col. Alexander S. Norwood.
29th Louisiana, Col. C. M. Pegues.
31st Louisiana, Col. Charles H. Morrison.

Second (Louisiana) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY GRAY.

18th Louisiana and Yellow Jacket Battalion, } Col. Joseph Collins.
28th Louisiana, Col. Thomas W. Pool.
Crescent Regiment, 11th Louisiana Battalion, and Confederate Guards Response Battalion, } Col. Abel W. Bosworth.

Third Mounted Artillery Battalion.

Maj. THOMAS A. FARIES.

Barnes' (Confederate) battery, Capt. John T. M. Barnes.
Benton's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. Thomas O. Benton.
Gordy's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. Minos T. Gordy.
Winchester's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. B. Felix Winchester.

SECOND (TEXAS) CAVALRY DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL B. MAXEY.

Fourth (Texas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ARTHUR P. BAGBY.

1st Texas, Col. William O. Yager.
34th Texas, Col. Alexander W. Terrell.
35th Texas, Col. James B. Likens.

Fifth (Texas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD M. GANO.

29th Texas, Col. Charles De Morse.
30th Texas, Col. Edward J. Gurley.
33d Texas, Col. James Duff.
1st Texas-Arizona Battalion, Lieut. Col. Peter Hardeman.
1st [5th] Texas Partisan Rangers, Col. Leonidas M. Martin.
Good's (Texas) Battalion, Lieut. Col. Chaplin Good.
Wells' (Texas) Battalion, Lieut. Col. John W. Wells.

Sixth (Texas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. XAVIER B. DEBRAY.

23d Texas, Col. Nicholas C. Gould.
26th Texas, Col. John J. Myers.
32d [36th] Texas, Col. Peter C. Woods.

First Horse Artillery Battalion.†

Maj. OLIVER J. SEMMES.

McMahan's (Texas) battery, Capt. M. V. McMahan.
Moseley's (Texas) battery, Capt. William G. Moseley.
Nettles' (Texas) battery, Capt. T. D. Nettles.
West's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. John A. A. West.

* Dismounted. † Note on original says, "Serving with troops in Arkansas."

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY BRIGADES.

Vincent's Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM G. VINCENT.

2d Louisiana, Col. James D. Blair.
6th Louisiana, Col. William Harrison.
7th Louisiana, Col. Louis Bush.
1st Louisiana Battalion,* Lieut. Col. B. W. Clark.
2d Louisiana Battalion,* Lieut. Col. H. M. Favrot.

Harrison's Brigade.

Col. ISAAC F. HARRISON.

3d Louisiana, Col. Isaac F. Harrison.
4th Louisiana, Col. A. J. McNeill.
5th Louisiana, Col. Richard L. Capers.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN BANKHEAD MAGRUDER.

FIRST (ARKANSAS) DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS J. CHURCHILL.

First (Arkansas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN SELDEN ROANE.

26th Arkansas, Col. Iverson L. Brooks.
[32d] Arkansas, Col. Lucian C. Gause.
[36th] Arkansas, Col. James M. Davie.
[30th] Arkansas, Col. James W. Rogan.

Second (Arkansas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EVANDER MCNAIR.

1st Arkansas (consolidated), Lieut. Col. William W. Reynolds.
2d Arkansas (consolidated), Col. Thomas J. Reid, jr.
3d Arkansas (consolidated), Col. H. G. P. Williams.

Third (Arkansas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. TAPPAN.

19th Arkansas (consolidated), Col. William R. Hardy.
27th Arkansas, Lieut. Col. James M. Riggs.
33d Arkansas, Col. Thomas D. Thomson.
38th Arkansas (consolidated), Col. R. G. Shaver.

Fourth (Arkansas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER T. HAWTHORN.

34th Arkansas, Col. William H. Brooks.
37th Arkansas, Col. Samuel S. Bell.
35th Arkansas, Col. Henry J. McCord.
Polk's (Arkansas) regiment, Col. Cadwallader Polk.

Fifth Light Artillery Battalion.

Capt. WILLIAM D. BLOCHER.

Lesueur's (Missouri) battery, Capt. A. A. Lesueur.
McNally's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. Francis McNally.
Marshall's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. John G. Marshall.
Ruffner's (Missouri) battery, Capt. Samuel T. Ruffner.
West's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. Henry C. West.

FIRST (MISSOURI) DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. MOSBY MONROE PARSONS.

First (Missouri) Brigade.

Col. CHARLES S. MITCHELL.

8th Missouri, Lieut. Col. John W. Smizer.
9th Missouri, Col. Richard H. Musser.
12th Missouri, Col. Willis M. Ponder.

Second (Missouri) Brigade.

Col. SIMON P. BURNS.

10th Missouri, Col. William M. Moore.
11th Missouri, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Murray.
16th Missouri, Col. Levin M. Lewis.
9th Missouri Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. Lebbeus A. Pindall.

* State cavalry.

FIRST (TEXAS) CAVALRY DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON.

First (Texas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM STEELE.

12th Texas, Col. William H. Parsons.
Texas Battalion, Lieut. Col. Charles L. Morgan.
19th Texas, Lieut. Col. Benjamin W. Watson.
21st Texas, Col. DeWitt C. Giddings.

Second (Texas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES P. MAJOR.

[2d Arizona] Texas, Col. George W. Baylor.
[3d Arizona] Texas, Col. George T. Madison.
1st Texas Partisan Rangers, Col. Walter P. Lane.
2d Texas Partisan Rangers, Col. Isham Chisum.

Third (Texas) Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM P. HARDEMAN.

4th Texas, Lieut. Col. George J. Hampton.
5th Texas, Col. Henry C. McNeill.
7th Texas, Col. Gustave Hoffmann.
[13th] Texas Battalion, Col. Edward Waller, jr.

Unattached.

11th Arkansas Infantry (mounted), Col. John L. Logan.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN G. WALKER.

SECOND (TEXAS) DIVISION.

Fifth (Texas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES M. HAWES.

2d Texas, Col. Ashbel Smith.
20th Texas, Col. Henry M. Elmore.
—— Texas, Col. Barnard Timmons.
1st Texas Heavy Artillery, Col. Joseph J. Cook.

Sixth (Texas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PAUL O. HÉBERT.

8th Texas, Col. A. M. Hobby.
13th Texas, Col. Joseph Bates.
[21st] Texas, Lieut. Col. William H. Griffin.
[11th] Texas Battalion, Lieut. Col. Ashley W. Spaight.

Sixth Mounted Artillery Battalion.

Capt. H. WILLKE.

Dege's (Texas) battery, Capt. A. E. Dege.
Nichols' (Texas) battery, Capt. William H. Nichols.
Welhausen's (Texas) battery, Capt. Charles Welhausen.
Willke's (Texas) battery, Capt. H. Willke.

THIRD (TEXAS) CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS F. DRAYTON.

Seventh (Texas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES E. SLAUGHTER.

[4th Arizona] Texas, Col. Spruce M. Baird.
2d Texas, Col. Charles L. Pyron.
—— Texas, Col. T. Scott Anderson.
—— Texas, Col. Santos Benavides.

Eighth (Texas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY E. MCCULLOCH.

Border Regiment (Texas), Col. James Bourland.
—— Texas, Col. Charles M. Bradford.
35th Texas, Col. Reuben R. Brown.
Frontier Regiment (Texas), Col. James E. McCord.

Unattached.

15th Texas, Col. George H. Sweet.
—— Texas Battalion, Lieut. Col. Andrew Daly.

Artillery.

Hughes' (Texas) battery, Capt. Robert J. Hughes.
Jones' (Texas) battery, Capt. O. G. Jones.

CAVALRY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE.

FIRST (MISSOURI) DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN S. MARMADUKE.

First (Missouri) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH O. SHELBY.

[5th] Missouri, Col. B. Frank Gordon.
[11th] Missouri, Col. Moses W. Smith.
[12th] Missouri, Col. David Shanks.
[10th] Missouri Battalion, Maj. Benjamin Elliott.
[14th] Missouri Battalion, Maj. Robert C. Wood.

Second (Missouri) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. CLARK, Jr.

3d Missouri, Col. Colton Greene.
4th Missouri, Col. John Q. Burbridge.
7th Missouri, Col. Solomon G. Kitchen
8th Missouri, Col. William L. Jeffers.
10th Missouri, Col. Robert R. Lawther.

FIRST (ARKANSAS) DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JAMES F. FAGAN.

First (Arkansas) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM L. CABELL.

1st Arkansas, Col. James C. Monroe.
2d Arkansas, Col. Thomas J. Morgan.
[4th] Arkansas, Col. Anderson Gordon.
[7th] Arkansas, Col. John F. Hill.
—— Arkansas Battalion, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Gunter.
—— Arkansas Battalion, Maj. John M. Harrell.

Second (Arkansas) Brigade.

Col. W. F. SLEMONS.

—— Arkansas, Col. William A. Crawford.
—— Arkansas, Col. John C. Wright.
—— Arkansas Battalion, Maj. Elisha L. McMurtrey.
—— Arkansas Battalion, Lieut. Col. Ras. Stirman.

CORPS ARTILLERY.

Second Horse Artillery Battalion.

Maj. J. H. PRATT.

Collins' (Missouri) battery, Capt. Richard A. Collins.
Harris' (Missouri) battery, Capt. S. S. Harris.
Hughey's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. W. M. Hughey.
Hynson's (Texas) battery, Capt. H. C. Hynson.

INDIAN CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DOUGLAS H. COOPER.

First (Indian) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. STAND WATIE.

1st Cherokee, Col. Robert C. Parks.
2d Cherokee, Col. William P. Adair.
— Cherokee Battalion, Maj. Joseph A. Scales.
1st Creek, Col. Daniel N. McIntosh.
2d Creek, Col. Chilly McIntosh.
— Creek Squadron, Capt. R. Kenard.
1st Osage Battalion, Maj. Broke Arm.
1st Seminole Battalion, Lieut. Col. John Jumper.

Second (Indian) Brigade.

Col. TANDY WALKER.

1st Chickasaw Battalion, Lieut. Col. Lemuel M. Reynolds.
1st Choctaw Battalion, Lieut. Col. Jackson McCurtain.
1st Choctaw and Chickasaw Battalion, Lieut. Col. James Riley.
2d Choctaw, Col. Simpson N. Folsom.
Reserve Squadron, Capt. George Washington.

Unattached.

20th Texas, Maj. John R. Johnson.
1st Battalion Texas Sharpshooters, Maj. James Burnet.

Seventh Mounted Artillery Battalion.

Capt. W. BUTLER KRUMBHAAR.

Dashiell's (Texas) battery, Capt. George R. Dashiell.
Krumbhaar's (Texas) battery, Lieut. W. M. Stafford.
Howell's (Texas) battery, Capt. Sylvanus Howell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eighth Mounted Artillery Battalion.

Edgar's (Texas) battery, Capt. William Edgar.
Etter's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. Chambers B. Etter.
Scott's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. Christopher C. Scott.
Trigg's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. J. T. Trigg.
Wade's (Mississippi) battery, Capt. Benjamin Wade.

Siege Train.

Boone's (Louisiana) battery, Capt. R. M. Boone.
Hart's (Arkansas) battery, Capt. William Hart.
Hutton's (Louisiana) heavy artillery, Capt. T. H. Hutton.
Mason's (Texas) heavy artillery, Capt. Charles M. Mason.
McCrory's (Louisiana) heavy artillery, Capt. Thomas N. McCrory.

Department Headquarters.

Engineer Battalion, Lieut. Col. H. T. Douglas.
1st Battalion Trans-Mississippi Cavalry, Maj. T. J. Bird.
Escort, detachments 24th and 25th Texas Cavalry, Capt. J. P. Montgomery.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, October 1, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to request that Special Orders, No. 171, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, of July 21, 1864,* be revoked. I believe that serious injury would result to the service were this order enforced. I have delayed its publication, awaiting further instructions. General Maxey, commanding the district of the Indian country, has with skill, judgment, and success administered his duties. I have satisfactory evidence for believing that he gives satisfaction to both Indian and white troops. His removal, besides being an injustice to him, would be a misfortune to the department. General Cooper has been assigned to the division of Indian troops serving under General Maxey in the Indian Territory. I would respectfully refer the department to Colonel Scott, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for particulars regarding the civil administration of General Maxey's district.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel CLAY:

Please inform General Smith, in answer to this letter, that Special Orders, No. 171, from this office, is deemed imperative and must be carried into effect.

S. C.

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* See Part II, p. 1019.

ANDERSON, *October 1, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER, *Brownsville, Tex.:*

I am led to believe, from unofficial information, that the principal element in the injurious trade that has sprung up with Mexico is cotton illegally exported. I need not impress upon you how necessary it is that this trade, which is having so disastrous an effect upon the value of our currency, should be confined to as narrow limits as possible. I regret exceedingly that I cannot give you orders to break it up entirely, so well satisfied am I that this is the only remedy for the present frightful depreciation of Confederate notes. By means of this trade [we get] specie in quantities insufficient to supply the demands of trade for a circulating medium, but, unfortunately, quite enough to bring specie in competition with Confederate money, and to sink the latter to a point where it no longer has any "purchase" in it. All that the military authorities of this district can properly do in the matter will be to prevent the extension of this trade upon the basis of illegally exported cotton. You will, therefore, give instructions to seize all cotton being exported to Mexico without the proper permits from the Cotton Bureau, and turn it over on duplicate receipts to the cotton agent at San Antonio, sending one of the receipts to Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchins, at Houston. The wagons and teams will also be seized and used to transport the cotton to San Antonio, where they can be released or impressed for the use of the Government. My attention has been called to the fact that the cotton agent at San Antonio, to save trouble, or for some less venal reason, has been in the habit of giving printed passes with his name also printed. Cotton going out under such permits will be seized, as above directed, but if, upon close investigation, it should appear to be an honest transaction, you can use your discretion as to whether it shall be released and restored to the owner.

I desire also to call your attention to the complicated state of affairs upon the lower Rio Grande. I have just been informed by Brigadier-General Drayton of the unprovoked attack made by Cortina and his forces upon Colonel Ford's command at Brownsville. If Cortina could be considered as representing the Juarez or any other government in Mexico, it would be a just measure of retaliation to cross the Rio Grande and for our own security to take military possession of Matamoras. But as his acts are those of a successful robber, who finds himself accidently in possession of a city, and as this state of affairs is likely in a very few days to be put a stop to by the French or Maximilian forces, to avoid any hurtful complication it will be advisable to pursue a defensive policy—that is, to confine the operation of our troops to our own side of the river. Should Cortina fall into your hands he is not to be treated as a prisoner of war, but as a robber and murderer, and executed immediately. My own impression is that the occupation of Matamoras by the troops supporting the cause of the Imperial Government will very soon relieve you from the embarrassments growing out of the present condition of affairs in that vicinity. It will be the interest of both parties to cultivate the most cordial relations with the adherents of the Maximilian Government and the French Army, and I feel sure you will do everything to promote and foster any latent good feeling they may entertain for our cause and people. It is to be hoped that the imprudence of the Federal commander at Brazos in giving protection and encouragement to Cortina and his band of outlaws will give you material assistance in the accomplishment of this desirable purpose. After the arrival of the French forces at Matamoras, and the consequent establishment of order on the west banks of the Rio

Grande, I trust you will be able to send the greater portion of your troops to the interior, where subsistence and forage will not, as at present, have to be purchased with gold and silver. In consideration of our impoverished military chest it is highly necessary to reduce our specie expenses to the very lowest figure. I think, after the arrival of the French opposite to Brownsville, one good regiment, with a section of artillery, would be quite sufficient at that point. This, however, cannot be determined on in advance, and I leave it to your discretion.

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT,
Brownsville, October 1, 1864.

ASST. ADJT. GEN. OF MAJ. GEN. J. G. WALKER,
Houston, Tex.:

COLONEL: I have the satisfaction of communicating the agreeable intelligence that by the arrival of the captain-general, Thomas Mejia, and his army at Matamoras, on the 26th ultimo, peace and repose prevail upon both banks of the Rio Grande. The captain-general has thus far given a most cordial reception to our officers and has signified his intention of paying a return visit to us in Brownsville on the 3d instant. The inclosed correspondence between the captain-general and myself exhibits not only his own kind feelings to the military representatives of the Confederacy but at the same time shapes the policy of the Empire. General Mejia goes down to the mouth of the river to-day to have an interview with the French admiral, who intends leaving the coast of Texas with his fleet in a short time. As we have nothing further to apprehend from the treachery of the Cortina party, nor any present expectation of an advance by the Federals cooped up on Brazos Island, I shall leave Brownsville on the 4th instant for Houston.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. F. DRAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT,
Brownsville, September 28, 1864.

Capt. Gen. THOMAS MEJIA, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor of tendering to you my high consideration and at the same time to express my gratification at your arrival upon the Rio Grande, where now floats the flag of the Empire, under whose folds we may expect that repose and security so long denied to us on account of the treacherous and unjustifiable warfare, waged in conjunction with the Yankees, against the Confederation by the former provisional governor of Tamaupilas, General Juan N. Cortina. But for the gallantry of our forces in repelling this combined attack, the Empire would at this time have had upon the left bank of the river bitter enemies instead of warm friends. To-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, I will do myself the honor of calling upon you with my staff, hoping by that time to find you in some measure relieved from the more pressing duties of your responsible position.

Permit me, general, to reiterate the assurance of my high consideration and respect,

THOS. F. DRAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Matamoras, September 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. F. DRAYTON,
Commander-in-Chief, Western Sub-District:

GENERAL: I have received at this instant your estimable congratulations for my arrival on the right shore of the Bravo, whither I have come to plant the standard of the Empire. The political significance of this flag is known to you, general. It means peace and progress within my country, cordiality and friendly relations in the exterior, protection to commerce and industry, respect to property, and the most ample guarantees to the citizens of all countries who come to develop in our territory the fruits of their toil. You can, therefore, rest assured as to the security which your fellow-citizens will enjoy hereafter on the right bank of the river. I shall deem it a great honor to receive you with your staff to-morrow at 4 o'clock in the evening, as you have been so kind as to propose, and, subsequently, I purpose to reciprocate this your polite earnest of friendship.

Be pleased to accept, general, the assurances of my affectionate sentiments and most distinguished consideration,

THOS. MEJIA,
Commanding General of New Leon, Coahuila, and Matamoras.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 85. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
In the Field, October 1, 1864.

I. Maj. James M. Elliston, chief quartermaster, will purchase, without delay, six mules, for the purpose of hauling artillery. Should it be impossible to purchase, Major Elliston will impress immediately the number required for temporary use, to be returned to the owners as soon as possible.

II. Captain McNally's battery will constitute a part of Major Blocher's battalion of artillery. Captain McNally will report to Major Blocher with his battery to-morrow evening after the march.

III. Section two of Captain Zimmerman's battery is hereby ordered back to the battalion of artillery of which it constitutes a part. Lieutenant Upchurch, commanding section, will report to Major Blocher to-morrow evening with his battery.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S DIVISION,
Union, Franklin County, October 1, 1864—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Missouri:

COLONEL: General Clark with his brigade entered this place about 4 p. m., meeting about 150 militia. Lost 3 men killed, and killed some 15 militia. The rest fled toward Washington. Since my arrival here I learn that the militia from the west are ordered to Saint Louis; that some 300 are now in Washington en route to Saint Louis. I have sent a force to Washington to secure boats, surprise whatever force may be

there, and occupy that place. In case the boats are secured I will push up an additional force to make the possession safe, otherwise I will await at this point General Price's further orders. General Cabell with his brigade is just in from Franklin. Reports a successful occupation of that town and afterward driven from it. He thinks the Federals now occupy in force that place. Shelby is camped near. All approaches are well guarded. I have just learned unofficially that Colonel Wood has destroyed the bridge over the Meramec at Moselle.

Very respectfully,

J. S. MARMADUKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I inclose late papers.

J. S. M.

O. A. K.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., October 1, 1864.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI:

SIR KNIGHTS: Morning dawneth. General Price with at least 20,000 veteran soldiers is now within your State. Through your supreme commander (and with the approbation of the supreme council) you invited him to come to your aid. He was assured that if he came at this time with the requisite force you would co-operate and add at least 20,000 true men to his army. He has hearkened to your prayer and is now battling for your deliverance. Sons of Liberty, will you falsify your plighted word? I know you will not. You are strong in numbers—full 30,000 strong—and your influence is potent. It requires but prompt action on the part of the members to insure the ultimate triumph of our cause. As you value your property, your liberties, your lives, and your sacred honor, fail not to give a helping hand in this crisis. Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section — of the code of the O. A. K.s, authorizing the appointment of a major-general to command the members called into the military service, I shall appoint that brave and true soldier, Missouri's favorite son, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, military commander of the O. A. K.s of the State of Missouri.

All able-bodied men of the O. A. K.s are hereby called upon and required to render military service in behalf of our cause. All true knights will yield prompt obedience to the orders and commands of General Price. Meantime do all possible damage to the enemy. Seize all arms and munitions of war within your power. Take possession of and hold all important places you can, and recruit as rapidly as possible. If you cannot sustain yourselves fall back upon the army of occupation. In townships and counties where you cannot concentrate on account of the presence of the enemy repair singly or in squads without delay to the army, or to points where your brethren may be marshaling their forces, and in all cases be ready to obey the commands of your chieftain and unite with the forces when an opportune moment offers. Ye knights, who belong to the militia, a change of government is now impending and you possess peculiar advantages for doing good service, and it is believed you will not fail to act efficiently. You joined the militia that you might the better protect yourselves under Radical rule. Now prepare to strike with the victorious hosts

under General Price and aid in the redemption of the State. Already hundreds of militiamen, arms in hands, have taken position beside the brave and gallant soldiers under General Price. In no event permit yourselves to be arrayed against your brethren. I enjoin it upon the district and county commanders and the grand seniors to be vigilant and active in the discharge of their respective duties. Let each one feel that upon him depends the successful issue of this contest, and that it is a paramount duty to immediately enter the service. I address you perhaps for the last time. You have honored me and given me your confidence. I have endeavored to merit as I appreciate that consideration. Danger has not deterred me from the discharge of duty, and the period of my intercourse and colabors with you and brethren of other States I shall ever revert to with feelings of pleasurable emotion. I have rejoiced to note the unanamity of sentiment and earnestness of purpose evinced to put forth every effort, with force of arms if need be, to establish the great principles of liberty and free government and States rights, so soon as the event which is upon us transpired. Brethren, the time for action has come. We must now meet the hosts of the tyrant in the field and sustain our friends and our cause. Be assured I shall buckle on my armor, and I trust I shall greet many thousands of you in the camp of our friends. If we do not sustain General Price, and our cause in consequence fails, all will be lost. We must fight. Honor and patriotism demand it. Then remember your solemn oaths. Remember the sacred obligations resting upon you and resolve, individually and collectively, to do your duty knowing it full well.

Until otherwise ordered headquarters of the O. A. K.s will be hereafter in the army of General Price.

All officers of the O. A. K.s are charged to use the utmost dispatch in communicating this letter to the members. Absence from the city prevented an earlier issue of this communication. Remember our motto: "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

Given under my hand and seal of the O. A. K.s of the State of Missouri, this 1st day of October, A. D. 1864.

JOHN H. TAYLOR,
Supreme Commander of the State of Missouri.

CIRCULAR, No. 37. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
One Mile West of Moro, October 2, 1864.

This division will continue to move every morning at daylight until they reach Camden. Brigadier-General Tappan and Colonel Gause, moving in advance, will alternate daily. Brigadier-General McNair and Hawthorn, moving in the rear, will alternate likewise. It is enjoined upon all brigade commanders to move promptly at daylight to avoid delaying the commands behind them.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MO., *October 2, 1864—9 p. m.*

General S. PRICE:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I am much obliged by the regard shown me in your urging me to-day to avoid the risks of being in the advance of your

army, but on mature reflection I have concluded to remain with General Shelby. I trust my whole career heretofore will show that I am above any vulgar desire for a reputation for mere animal courage or recklessness at the expense of duty, but in an army endeavoring to restore him to the executive chair the proper place of a Governor of Missouri is in the front; besides, as I have taken it heretofore, a change now might be misconstrued, and official caution should not go to the extent of effecting personal character, so necessary in the executive of a people who can recover their liberties only by risking their lives and fortunes. General Shelby suggests that Coffee's regiment and Slayback's battalion be formed into a command for General Thompson. Permit me to urge this on you. It would give me personally great pleasure.

I remain, general, very truly, yours,

THOS. C. REYNOLDS.

HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, Mo., [October 2, 1864]—1 p. m.

Major-General PRICE,
Commanding Army of Missouri:

GENERAL: I have learned from two sources that the enemy are landing in some force seven miles above here at Newport. I am moving up with Marmaduke's brigade on the river road to engage them. Have ordered Colonel Freeman back on your route, as I fear I cannot take care of it on this. I think you had better throw a force toward Newport, as the enemy may march from Newport to Union (a good road) and thus separate us.

Very respectfully,

J. S. MARMADUKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S BRIGADE,
October 2, 1864—8.15 a. m.

Major EWING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: My troops have just taken possession of Washington. The enemy crossed the river. The ferry-boat was sent to Saint Charles last night, the citizens say.

Respectfully,

JNO. B. CLARK, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S DIVISION,
Camp No. 12, October 2, 1864.

Col. L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Missouri:

COLONEL: After leaving Fredericktown I marched immediately on Farmington, and from there, after repairing the axle of one of my rifled guns which had broken down, I hurried on to the railroad, and on the night of the 26th I lay within hearing of the impatient whistle of the locomotives and the thunder of the heavy trains.

At daylight on the morning of the 27th, in the midst of a heavy rain, I pushed straight for the railroad and struck it where the Farmington and Potosi road crosses the Iron Mountain Railroad. A train of four cars loaded with Federals was rushing by as my advance came upon the track, and they poured a deadly fire into the cars at ten paces. The track was here torn up for five miles, the ties and iron burned, and the telegraph destroyed completely. Big Creek bridge, a splendid structure, was carried at the charge by the gallant Colonel Elliott and burned to the water. Then his same column swept on to Irondale, tearing up the track for miles and scattering the Federal garrison there. Another scout ran into a train of wagons, captured 25, 2 caissons, 20 artillery horses with harness, 100 negroes, and 30 prisoners, besides killing and wounding a large portion of the guard. Colonel Gordon with two regiments dashed into Mineral Point, a town where the Potosi branch and the Iron Monntain Railroad come together. Fifteen hundred Federals with two pieces of artillery were there, but Gordon drove them out, tore up the track, burned two large bridges (one over Mill Creek), besides burning the depot and two cars there and getting large quantities of goods. After destroying the Iron Mountain Railroad for several miles, I pushed on with my entire column for Potosi, where 175 Federals had taken refuge in the court-house—a very strong building. Five or six shots from my two pieces of artillery caused them to surrender, and 175 fine Enfield rifles, the same number of cartridge-boxes and belts, and much valuable ammunition were gained. The depot was burned, with three cars. My loss in the day's fighting will not be over 10. The Federal loss in killed and wounded I can safely put down at 100. From Potosi I marched to Caledonia, where I was ordered to report to Maj. Gen. J. S. Marmaduke.

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S DIVISION,
Camp No. 12, October 2, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Col. John T. Coffee, Jackman's brigade, is hereby relieved from duty with Jackman's brigade, and will report with his regiment to Major-General Price at once.

By command of Brig. Gen. Joseph O. Shelby:

P. R. CARRINGTON,
Captain and Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, October 3, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding, &c., Monticello, Ark.:

GENERAL: I have just received your letter of the 29th from Monticello. If the estimate made there of the enemy's force in Arkansas is at all accurate the disposition of your troops should properly be made for the defensive. That suggested by yourself is, in the main, the best that can be adopted, and is similar to that made by General Holmes previous to the opening of the spring campaign. The infantry should be disposed in part at Camden, where it can be subsisted. Louisville and Spring Hill are both good points, near Red River, from which a concentration could quickly be made in front of Washington or at

Camden, or from which the troops could be marched directly to the lower Red River. The difficulty of obtaining subsistence is a more serious question with the cavalry than the infantry arm of service, and, if we are to act on the defensive, will require the withdrawal of the body of the cavalry to the vicinity of Red River. The smallest amount of cavalry necessary for covering the approaches of the enemy from the Arkansas Valley should be retained in the exhausted country beyond the Ouachita and Little Missouri, and should be relieved from time to time from the cavalry camps in rear, where the horses have been rested and recruited. I think your estimate of the enemy's force in Arkansas is large. I should not place Steele's effective force, excluding Grierson, at more than 20,000. Grierson evidently crossed to the west bank of the Mississippi for operations against Shelby and Price, and has most probably gone to Missouri. Steele's effective force, before the re-enforcements reached him, was not over 10,000 effective men. His re-enforcements are Mower's division from the Sixteenth Army Corps, say 5,000, and the force from Morganza, reported by Captain Jones, of the Signal Corps, to have passed up the Mississippi River on 5th of September, in seven transports, say 4,000. The losses and gains by expiration of term of service and return of furloughed men probably balance each other. Of this force Mower's division was probably intended to act in the rear of Price, and, if not, to operate against him in Missouri to cut off his retreat. Steele is hardly in condition to undertake a campaign. The most that he can do will be to send a cavalry expedition to Red River. The movement of Price to Missouri makes this latter hardly probable, as it will give occupation to all of Steele's disposable cavalry. Until the fate of the Missouri expedition is determined we need expect no serious offensive operations from Arkansas. The inclosed dispatch* from General Buckner shows that more troops are proceeding up the Mississippi. Their destination is probably Missouri or the East. I wish you would instruct your scouts on the Mississippi and Arkansas to verify the correctness of this report and to discover the destination of the troops. I inclose you a copy of the report* referred to from Captain Jones, in which he estimates the troops on the transports at 6,000 or 7,000, and not 10,000. I will not, under the change of circumstances in your district, insist upon offensive operations. You there can best judge of your ability to operate successfully and I know anxiously desire active work. If the re-enforcements sent to Steele make his position now unassailable, the success of Price in Missouri, by drawing upon him for troops, may soon so weaken him as to admit of offensive operations on your part. The expedition of Price to Missouri and the movement of our troops to Arkansas have already effected one of their objects in the abandonment of the siege of Mobile and in the concentration of the enemy's troops from that point, Mississippi and Tennessee, in Missouri and Northern Arkansas. If a raid should be made by the enemy toward the Red River Valley its line of operation will probably be by Arkadelphia and Washington, with the depots at Fulton and Jefferson as objective points. Whatever disposition is made of your force, a careful watch upon that line must be held. General Maxey was directed to concentrate his disposable force near Laynesport, where it would be in position to act in co-operation with yourself in any sudden advance of the enemy toward Washington.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS JACKMAN'S BRIGADE,
October 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,
Commanding Army of Missouri:

SIR: I have just been informed of the arrest by your order of Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols and detail under his charge during the afternoon. Thinking that you labored under a misapprehension of the facts, and wishing to set Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols and myself right before you, I most respectfully submit the following statement:

Soon after reaching camp last evening I learned that there was a store about four miles distant well supplied with goods necessary for the army, and especially boots and shoes. I determined to take possession of it for the benefit of the command should I obtain the consent of Brigadier-General Shelby. Calling upon him during the evening, I represented the matter to him, and obtained his cheerful consent to my sending out a scout for the purpose. In order that no violence might be done I placed the detail under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols, one of the best officers in the brigade, and gave him instructions to hold his men well in hand and prevent all depredations of whatever kind. In addition, I ordered a quartermaster to accompany Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols, who was to take charge of the goods obtained for the benefit of the Government and report them, through Maj. R. J. Lawrence, to Major Brinker. Before starting Colonel Nichols I called the field and line officers of my command together and gave them the orders upon the subject of violence to private citizens and their property which I had just received through General Shelby from you. In the lecture that I gave them accompanying those orders I attempted to impress upon them the injustice that was thus inflicted upon citizens of the country and the serious injury that this unlicensed course was likely to visit upon the general cause, and called upon them as officers who had the good of the public service at heart to join me in an effort to suppress the system. I know that my feelings met a genuine response from Colonel Nichols, and I am satisfied that he would not, with or without orders, lend aid or countenance to so baneful a practice. If these facts, general, are satisfactory to your mind I trust that you will see proper to release Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols from arrest, and that you will permit my quartermaster to take charge of the goods for the benefit of the command.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. JACKMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

P. S.—Since writing the above Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols has reported, yet I am unwilling to withhold this statement, as I am anxious to satisfy your mind fully, if possible, that there was no design on my part or that of Lieutenant-Colonel Nichols to violate orders or commit a wrong against private individuals.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. JACKMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[OCTOBER 4, 1864.—For Taylor to Bragg, relating to pardon of deserters by General Smith, &c., with indorsements, see Part I, p. 121.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 78. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., October 4, 1864.*

For the purpose of calling promptly into the field all detailed men they will be classified as follows: First class, artisans and mechanics; second class, clerks, contractors, and all others.

II. The order making the detail must designate the class to which the man belongs.

III. Brig. Gen. E. Greer, superintendent of the bureau of conscription, will assign to commands in the field those who have been or may be detailed by his authority. Every detailed man must belong to some organization, and in cases of conscripts copies of the detail and assignment, with a descriptive roll, must be forwarded to the company commander, who will take the man up on his rolls.

IV. Applications for details must state that the services of the man applied for are indispensably necessary, and if the man is absent from his command, must state the authority for his absence.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR, No. 38. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION, *Camden, October 4, 1864.*

The division will continue to move in the direction of Prairie D'Ane to-morrow morning at the usual hour and in the order as heretofore directed. The division will move every morning without further orders. Upon leaving Camden the command will take the Prairie D'Ane road. Brigade commanders will instruct their inspectors to report to Captain Sevier, assistant inspector-general of division, upon the day previous to the arrival of the command at Prairie D'Ane for the purpose of selecting encampments for the several brigades.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MARMADUKE'S DIVISION,
Hermann, October 4, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of Missouri:

COLONEL: I have reached this place, having entered it last night. The enemy offered a slight resistance, but were soon driven away. We captured 1 piece of artillery, 3 trains of cars, 250 Sharps rifles, &c., here. I will continue to push on, to complete the work required of me. I hear the Gasconade bridge is strongly guarded, and that all means of crossing that river have been destroyed, and that the river is not fordable for twenty miles above its mouth. Hence, after destroying the bridge I will be forced to move up the river so that I can cross. General Price can therefore estimate the time it will take for me to join him. The roads are exceedingly rough, in bad condition, and my men and horses are much wearied. I learn that General Brown (perhaps General Pleasonton) is in command at Jefferson City, where the Federals are certainly sending their troops. A negro regiment went up three days ago to that point, and I learn of troops coming from Lexing-

ton, Warrensburg, and other places to that point. The river is low, but navigable. The railroad track in my rear has been thoroughly destroyed. I do not know what force, if any, are moving westward from the direction of Saint Louis. I do not think with the force I have, and pushing so close up into the angle between the Gasconade and the Missouri, that my position is a safe one, unless a force is placed to hold the lowest fordable crossing and ready to be thrown to my assistance.

Very respectfully,

J. S. MARMADUKE,
Major-General.

EN ROUTE TO LINN, *October 5, 1864.*

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the railroad bridge over the Gasconade was burned this morning. I will be at or in vicinity of Linn to-night with my command.

Very respectfully,

J. S. MARMADUKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S DIVISION,
Camp No. 14, October 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Missouri:

COLONEL: I arrived at Linn yesterday evening, where I divided my force, sending Colonel Shanks with three regiments and a section of artillery to the railroad bridge over the Osage River, with instructions to destroy it completely and entirely. With the remainder of my force I moved out on the road to Westphalia, where I am informed there are two regiments of militia stationed. From all the information I can gain I am led to believe that they have only a small force at Jefferson City unless they have re-enforced within the last day or two. The lowest place at which the Osage can be crossed is two miles above Castle Rock, where, as I am informed, we will have no difficulty in fording. I will move to that point, awaiting the arrival of Colonel Shanks at some point between Westphalia and Castle Rock. It is rumored that Ewing with the forces which he took from Pilot Knob is at Vienna. I will be able to learn more about it to-day, and will dispatch to you in reference to it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN DIVISION,
Camp Jumper, October 6, 1864.

Capt. M. L. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform General Maxey that division headquarters have been established at this camp. The Choctaw brigade (excepting Chickasaw regiment and McCurtain's battalion) is

here, also Wells' battalion and Howell's battery. First Indian Brigade moves to-morrow (7th) eastward from Camp Bragg to the North Fork road. This camp (Jumper) is eight miles east of Perryville, fifteen miles southeast of Camp Bragg, in sight of the pass at Laksi Albano (forks of the North Fork and old Fort Smith road), and of the gap south of that place through which the Arbuckle and Fort Smith road (known as the Powell road) passes; and about eight miles from the crossing of Brushy on the Perryville and Riddle Station road. All these roads in my front are properly guarded. Scouts out toward Gibson and Fort Smith to collect information. A company of the First Choctaw War Regiment is detached as guard at Perryville Depot and to picket the road to Camp Bragg, and scout the surrounding country for the protection of the post against stragglers and thieves. I believe all necessary precautions have been taken to obtain information and guard against surprise. Future operations will depend upon information gathered as to condition of the enemy at Gibson and Fort Smith and movements in Arkansas. The Kansas expedition ordered by General Smith hangs on the question of "spoils." General Watie thinks it will probably fail under present instructions and orders relative to captured property. Would it not be well to start a small select party under an enterprising officer to break up Walnut Creek and other frontier settlements in Southwest Kansas? It would create a sensation and aid General Price. The Chickasaw regiment has been allowed to remain at Cochran's for reorganization, in accordance with suggestions of Colonel Lee, and to watch the wild Indians until plans are further developed. That regiment scouts to Seminole Agency, and via mouth Little River into Creek Nation. McCurtain's battalion is stationed near Holston's place picketing the roads to Fort Smith. Men of Creek and Seminole regiments unfit for duty for want of arms and having poor horses are detailed and ordered to drive out beef for the use of the army, of which there are immense herds between Canadian and Deep Fork. I have again to call General Maxey's attention to the destitute condition of the Choctaw brigade. They are without axes with which to get wood, and unless clothing and axes can be furnished it will be impossible to keep them in the field much longer. We have already had frost in these mountains. The majority of Watie's men are supplied with clothing, the clothing taken from the captured train having been distributed among them, Gano's brigade, and Howell's battery. I would advise the accumulation of two months' supplies for the Choctaw brigade at Jack's Fork Depot or Lennox Mission, and also a sufficiency at Jack's Fork for the Choctaw refugees; supplies will be safe there and convenient to them.

If the enemy advances toward Fulton or Washington in heavy force, and more especially if he crosses Red River, all the Choctaw troops will be needed in the northeast corner of the nation. Their presence will be indispensable to overawe the band of traitors among them who have endeavored at every advance of the enemy to open negotiations with him. Supplies for Watie's brigade will be needed at Perryville until 1st of December, unless he moves off north. Referring to a former letter relative to winter quarters, I have to recommend the accumulation of supplies at Boggy Depot for my division during the winter, including corn enough to keep up a squadron of cavalry with each brigade and Wells' battalion for pickets and scouts. Other horses to be sent back to forage camps in Texas. I desire to build huts and encamp the command on Little and Middle Boggy, Fort Smith road,

and during the winter have schools of instruction for officers and men, so that next spring the command may be in better condition for service. It may be necessary to place a regiment (say the Chickasaw) at the Rock Academy or at Colbert's Mill to guard the road from the mouth of Little River and to Fort Washita, the route Phillips took last winter. The Jack's Fork Depot can be supplied from Boggy Depot or from mouth of Boggy without serious interruption from high water during the winter. It could be best supplied from mouth of Boggy. No water-course of any size in the way after crossing Red River. It may also be well to place a regiment of Choctaws at Coffey's during the winter, directly on the route from Jack's Fork Depot to Doaksville and mouth of Boggy. I make these suggestions in time, so that if my plans are approved necessary steps may be taken to prepare cantonments on the Boggies. I shall to-day order Captain Howell to take two rifle pieces down to exchange for 12-pounder howitzers or Parrott guns. Those he has are unfit for service. He will also take his horses to the rear to fatten. Remaining guns will be hauled by mules, though it is a dangerous experiment in battle. These animals almost invariably stampede and run off during an engagement. Is it possible to get fresh horses?

Respectfully,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., October 6, 1864.

Hon. P. W. GRAY,
Treasury Agent:

SIR: I have, under date of the 27th ultimo, ordered Lieut. Col. W. J. Hutchins, at Houston, Tex., to supply and arrange to ship, without delay, to Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool, sufficient cotton to realize, beyond contingencies, the net sum of $90,000, to be placed to your credit, as agent of the Treasury for this department, on the books of that firm, copies of bills of lading to be sent to you and to these headquarters. Upon receipt of the bills of lading you will please draw your bill of exchange, in triplicate, on Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm & Co., Liverpool, to the order of Maj. William H. Haynes, chief of the clothing bureau for this department, at sixty days' sight (acceptance waived) for the sum of £18,556 14*s.* 2*d.*, English currency, for which he will receipt to you on this requisition, and will account to the Government for its disbursement under my orders.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General.

SHREVEPORT, *October 6, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Anderson, Tex:

If Terry's regiment has not marched General Smith wishes it to come here.

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *October 6, 1864.*

Brigadier-General GREER,
Marshall:

Send the Reserve Corps home forthwith.
By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, October 6, 1864.

Major-General MAXEY:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to inclose you copies of dispatches* just received from General Magruder, and to instruct you to hurry the troops as much as possible. If there is not forage and subsistence [at] Paraclifta, you will concentrate as you originally intended at Laynesport. As soon as the troops reach their destination he wishes you to establish a line of couriers to Washington, and keep up close communication with General Magruder.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S DIVISION,
Camp No. 15, October 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Missouri:

COLONEL: I arrived at this place (Westphalia) yesterday afternoon and found no enemy. Colonel Shanks got in last night from Osage bridge. He captured the guard of 80-odd men and burned the bridge and depot and other U. S. property. I learn that the river can be forded at two or three different places near here, at which there are guards of some strength. I shall move on to Prince's Ford this morning and ascertain their strength, and from there on to Jefferson City unless I receive further orders. Dispatch me as to what I shall do. Colonel Shanks brought in the arms and equipments of the captured guard. I find that this settlement is Catholic and composed of Southern sympathizers. I have done all in my power to protect them, and will leave one company here as a guard until your advance guard arrives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I leave about 100 prisoners here for Colonel Shaler to parole.

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S DIVISION,
October 6, 1864.

Colonel MACLEAN:

I have driven the enemy from Prince's Ford and have three regiments across. I would suggest that you cross here, and by sending some

*Not found.

pioneers ahead with spades the bank can soon be made in good condition. I send you a dispatch from Colonel Gordon, who was sent to Castle Rock, but I do not place much reliance upon it. Ewing no doubt is there, but I do not believe the other.

Very respectfully,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S DIVISION,
October 6, 1864.

Colonel MACLEAN:

I found and attacked immediately after crossing the river detachments from the First, Fourth, and Seventh Missouri Cavalry, numbering 1,000. I have driven them three miles, killed and wounded a good many, besides capturing many arms. My loss is very slight, but I fear the heroic Colonel Shanks is mortally wounded. I am still in line of battle.

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 79. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT., *Shreveport, La., October 7, 1864.*

Surg. D. W. Yandell is relieved from duty as medical director of this department.

Surg. S. A. Smith is announced as medical director; until further orders he will continue to discharge the duties of medical director of hospitals.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., October 7, 1864.

Maj. C. S. WEST,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Austin, Tex.:

MAJOR: Some days since I telegraphed you through Colonel Hutchins to remain at Austin until further orders. Colonel Hutchins was directed to forward the telegram. I desired you to represent me in Austin at the meeting of the Legislature, which convenes on the 17th instant. The three matters which I wished to bring to your notice are the frontier organization, the penitentiary, and the cotton question. The latter has, to my great relief, been disposed of at Richmond, and has been placed under charge of Judge Gray, Treasury agent. This, you know, I have repeatedly urged upon the President and the Department. They have now acceded to my request and sent full instructions on the subject. I wish you would frankly lay my views before the Governor and the leading members of the Legislature, in regard to the Frontier Regiment and the penitentiary. My requests are both reasonable and proper, and the necessity is so apparent that I trust you may have no difficulty in its satisfactory adjustment. Major Garey has inclosed you papers explaining the workings of the Texas penitentiary, exhibiting the large and unreasonable profits demanded by that institution from the Confederate Government. The fabrics manufactured

and bought by the Clothing Bureau go almost exclusively to the Texas troops, and I feel assured that when this matter is brought before the Governor and the representatives of the State of Texas, that a change will be made in the policy of the institution toward the General Government, more in keeping with the self-sacrificing spirit and patriotism with which its people have supported the war. I will forward you letters from General Greer explaining the whole question of frontier defense. I desire the Governor to give up his plans for the defense of the frontier, and leave it to the military authorities of the Confederate States, who are properly responsible; at least that he will limit his efforts to organizations made up of men under the age of seventeen and over that of fifty. Under the law all within the ages of seventeen and fifty are placed in the Confederate service, and can be justly claimed by its officers. Under the present arrangement it will be seen by reference to General Greer's papers difficulties are continually occurring, threatening to result in misunderstanding and collision between the State and Confederate authorities. The frontier counties under the present system are, moreover, a grand city of refuge where thousands of able-bodied men have flocked to escape service in the Confederate Army. This will continue to be the case until the conscript service is uniformly administered throughout the State, without exempting any portion of her territory from its exercise. I will order the Frontier Regiment to the frontier. This will save the State the annual expenditure of a large sum, will increase the effective force in the field by some thousands, and will prevent any possible misunderstanding or collision between the State and Government officers. You can say to the Governor that fourteen years' service in the frontier of Texas entitles my opinion to some weight, and that I believe the Frontier Regiment adequate for the protection of that section from Indian depredations. In addition, under the conscript law the Reserve Corps will be organized in the frontier counties, and will always be held ready as a support to the Frontier Regiment. Under instructions from the War Department of August 3, the procurement of cotton and the purchase of supplies therewith is placed in the Treasury Department under Judge Gray. Broadwell will be relieved. Hutchins takes control of the bureau which becomes a Treasury agency and he an agent of the Treasury. The President's new regulations to be immediately put into operation. Instructions from the War and Treasury Departments direct the purchase and, if necessary, the impressment of cotton. The order publishing the President's regulations and transferring to Judge Gray the control of cotton is in the hands of the printer; it revokes General Order 35. I will inclose you a copy as soon as published.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., October 7, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to instruct you to send Harrison's brigade of cavalry to Alexandria, La., to report to Major-General Buckner.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, October 7, 1864.

Colonel GIDDINGS,
Comdg. Twenty-first Texas Cavalry, en route to Camden:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you proceed by forced marches to Washington, Ark., and report to Major-General Magruder or the officer in command at that place. You will acknowledge the receipt of this order.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 7, 1864.

Col. ISAAC F. HARRISON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Monticello, Ark.:

COLONEL: Major-General Magruder having been informed by General Smith, commanding department, that seventeen transports loaded with troops passed the mouth of Red River on the 27th of September, and directed to ascertain if possible their destination, directs that you take immediate steps to obtain the information desired and send it to these headquarters. He suggests that the information may be had from Colonel White, at Lake Village, or Doctor Barry, on the lower Arkansas. Doctor Barry's family lives in Monticello, from whom information of his whereabouts can be had. He also wishes some one sent to Gaines' Landing for the purpose of getting information there of the destination of these transports.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. LEWIS,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 7, 1864.

Col. JOHN L. LOGAN,
Commanding, &c., Princeton, Ark.:

COLONEL: I send this by Mr. McPherson, who has kindly promised to deliver it. If Chisum's regiment has joined you, I think you will be strong enough to sweep the country of graybacks, to capture the enemy's pickets, and to keep him in his works. I know from what you have done that you will do all that is possible. The Fourth Arkansas Regiment is probably stationed at the old tan-yard, seven miles from Little Rock. Can be captured.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 7, 1864.

Col. J. D. WHITE,
Doctor BARRY,
Lower Arkansas River:

The major-general commanding is in possession of information to the effect that on the 27th of September seventeen transports with troops,

under convoy of gun-boats, passed up the Mississippi River from Morganza, La. I am directed by the major-general commanding to say he desires you to obtain without delay all the information you can as to their destination, and to find out what has become of them, reporting promptly whatever information you may be in possession of relative to these troops.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
No. 61.* } *Fort Towson, C. N., October 7, 1864.*

IV. Maj. William B. Krumbhaar, artillery, Provisional Army, C. S., having been ordered by Special Orders, No. 229, paragraph X, headquarters Trans-Mississippi Department, to report to the major-general commanding this district for assignment, is hereby announced as chief of artillery of this district, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

V. All reports, returns, requisitions, and other business pertaining to the artillery service of this district will be addressed to the chief of artillery.

VI. Major Krumbhaar will keep his office at district headquarters.

VII. First Lieut. Thomas C. Herndon, artillery, Provisional Army, C. S., in addition to his duties as drill master, is assigned the duties of assistant to the chief of artillery.

By order of S. B. Maxey, major-general, commanding:

M. L. BELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ONE MILE AND A HALF FROM DIXON,
October 7, 1864.

Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Enemy in force on my right beyond Moreau [Creek.] A few shots from Zimmerman's battery have driven him away. They seemed to be moving by the left flank and in direction of the River Osage. I am pressing on with my advance toward Jefferson City. As yet resistance slight.

J. F. FAGAN,
Major-General.

[OCTOBER 8, 1864.—For Smith to Davis, relating to disposition of forces after failure to cross the Mississippi, and other matters, see Part I, p. 122.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 8, 1864.

Major-General WHARTON, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to inclose you two orders.† The movement of Harrison's brigade is made in vir.

* For paragraphs I, II, and III, see Part I, p. 793.
† Not found.

tue of instructions from department headquarters. The brigade of Colonel Parsons will be directed to proceed at once to Warren and take post there, relieving from that point Colonel Harrison's brigade at Monticello. Two regiments of Parsons' brigade will be posted by you at Mount Elba. The major-general commanding directs that you halt Hardeman's brigade at some point on the line between Camden and Red River via Lewisville, at which you can subsist your men from Lewisville, draw forage from Red River, and where your horses can get good grazing. You will select some point having these three things in view and at which the purposes can best [be] attained. As soon as you have located Hardeman's brigade and given the necessary orders the major-general commanding desires you to join him at Camden. The major-general commanding wishes you to forward the inclosed orders at once and give the necessary orders for the movement. In selecting a point at which to halt Hardeman's brigade you need not go farther from the present line of march than may be necessary to secure the three objects above mentioned. The major-general commanding thinks that you can make these dispositions and be at his headquarters by day after to-morrow evening.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHELBY'S BRIGADE,

California Road, near Jefferson, October 8, 1864—daybreak.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH O. SHELBY, C. S. Army,

Commanding Division:

GENERAL: All is quiet in our front. The scout under McDaniel returned several hours ago. He burned the water-station and three small bridges over Graves' Creek on the Pacific Railroad. There was no guard at either. Several trains were heard to go into Jefferson after we reached the place, but none to go out.

Yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,

Brigadier-General, Missouri State Guard, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,

Fort Towson, C. N., October 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,

Chief of Staff, Trans-Mississippi Dept., Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to forward the official report of Brig. Gen. Stand Watie of the operations of his brigade in the recent raid north of the Arkansas River.* This paper, like everything else he writes, is sensible and to the point. I inclose my General Orders, No. 61,† in relation to operations in this district. I inclose copy of letter from Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper to me, under date 6th instant,‡ covering several points. The destitute condition of the Choctaw troops is referred to. Watie's brigade, Howell's battery, and Gano's brigade were partially supplied by the recent raid with clothing. The Choctaws were not in that raid. Had they been, I am inclined to think, from my experience, they would have saved the Government much trouble on the clothing question. So much as relates to the disposition of the

* See Part I, p. 784. † See Part I, p. 793. ‡ See p. 982.

Choctaw brigade is in reference to a letter of mine on that subject. General Smith doubtless knows that there are two main roads leading through the Territory, one by way of Fort Gibson to Preston, one from Fort Smith to the same point. These two roads run together between Perryville and Boggy Depot. As the enemy has garrisons at Fort Smith and Fort Gibson, it will, of course, be necessary to guard these roads and our depots, for which purpose I designed to put the Choctaw brigade in winter quarters, at the proper time, at some eligible camp having reference to these objects. Axes will be necessary to make cantonments. I respectfully ask for them. Cavalry in force cannot be kept so far to the front, hence horse camps will have to be established at suitable points in Texas. I shall try and get corn to Boggy Depot, which, with the hay saved, I hope will keep up a sufficient amount of cavalry for scouts and pickets. It will be seen that a number of men are without arms. This, I suppose, is unavoidable, as the department can't help us. I hope the efforts I am making will secure the guns for the Indian troops from the other side promised by the President.

I call attention to so much as relates to the expedition of General Watie. If his movement into Kansas is successful it will be a diversion in Price's favor, and I don't think the Government should be rigid about the captured property. It will not be captured unless the expedition goes, and "spoils" are unquestionably a great incentive to Indian troops; besides, in Kansas there is no danger of a mistake. I hope General Smith will give this question his serious attention and an early reply, as time is precious. In the meantime I will direct the preparations pushed on, and if a full expedition cannot be got a smaller one may be started, which will not make this a point.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of General Smith's communication of the 3d of October, in which he states that he thinks my estimate of Steele's troops large, and that he would not place his effective force at more than 20,000 effective, excluding Grierson. He states further, as follows, viz:

I inclose you a copy of the report referred to from Captain Jones, in which he estimates the troops on the transports at 6,000 or 7,000, not 10,000.

I have before me a letter from Capt. P. H. Thomson, assistant adjutant-general, written by order of General Smith, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., September 15, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to say that reliable information from the enemy's lines at Morganza, La., shows that at least 10,000 men have passed that point on their way to re-enforce Steele in Arkansas. They passed Morganza on the day and night of the 7th instant.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The letter from Capt. E. Jones, signal officer, is dated Camp E. Kirby [Smith], Mississippi River, 5th of September, 1864, in which he reports at least 6,000 or 7,000 troops as having "passed up yesterday," therefore the 4th of September, 1864. If at least 6,000 or 7,000 men passed Camp E. Kirby [Smith] on the 4th of September, and at least 10,000 passed Morganza on the day and night of the 7th of September, I cannot have estimated the enemy's force too largely. The 10,000 are especially reported as having gone to "re-enforce Steele." General Smith estimates the re-enforcements under Mower at 5,000. Thus the information derived from department headquarters is that Steele was re-enforced by at least 22,000 men, excluding Grierson's cavalry; count these at 1,500, and we have 23,500; add General Smith's estimate of Steele's effectives, 10,000, and we have 33,500 total, excluding the enemy's force at Fort Smith. I have information from several sources, deemed by me reliable, that Thayer has been ordered from Fort Smith to Little Rock, and separate information that all but a small garrison, estimated at 1,500 men, have left Fort Smith. It is not likely that Thayer would go to Little Rock without some portion of his troops, say 3,000, and this would make Steele's whole force in hand 35,500. If any mistake has been made at department headquarters about the 10,000 men, and that number should be underrated, we shall still have 25,500 effective men. I think, however, that Steele had more than 10,000 men before the arrival of his re-enforcements, and that Grierson's and Mower's numbers are rather underestimated.

I have not yet heard of the seventeen transports of troops which are reported from department headquarters as having passed up on the 27th of September. I will send information of them as soon as received. In the meantime I should like to receive any additional information as to their destination which may have reached department headquarters. I have this day learned, as I consider, with certainty, that eight regiments of infantry and seven of cavalry, say 8,000 men, have gone into Missouri in pursuit of General Price. They marched west of Black River, and must long since have entered Missouri. I have great uneasiness as to the fate of Price and his expedition. It seems beyond a doubt, notwithstanding this, that Steele is preparing an expedition on a large scale. If there be any offensive demonstration in Louisiana at any point please inform me, always without delay, so that I may have all the information to enable me to detect the plans of the enemy. I have just received (a few moments since) the order to send Harrison's brigade to Louisiana, and issued at once the necessary orders, but I had left that brigade at Monticello, Mount Elba, &c. It must first be relieved. For this purpose I have had Major-General Wharton intercepted in progress at Magnolia, and ordered him to cause Colonel Parsons' brigade, now about crossing the Ouachita at Moro Landing, to march back and relieve Colonel Harrison's brigade, with orders to the latter to proceed, on being relieved, to Alexandria. It will be, therefore, some days before Harrison can take up his line of march. I think it more than probable that the enemy will make a demonstration or feint in Louisiana in order to cause troops to be detached from this district, which, for the autumn at least, must be the real field of operations. I think his design is to occupy if possible the Ouachita River in Arkansas, and at Monroe in Louisiana.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 9, 1864.

Colonel MCNEILL,
Commanding Cavalry, Mount Elba:

COLONEL: I am directed by Major-General Magruder to say that re-enforcements will be sent you to-morrow. If forced to retreat, and cannot fall back on Warren, you can fall back on the Chambersville road. Parsons' cavalry brigade will be at the pontoon at Marine Saline or at Longview, or that neighborhood. Half of Madison's command will be sent toward Mount Elba.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 9, 1864.

Col. J. L. LOGAN,
Commanding Cavalry, near Benton:

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th instant, and to inform you that the enemy, 1,600 strong, with six pieces of artillery, in two columns, advanced upon Monticello and Mount Elba on the 8th instant. Colonel Harrison, commanding cavalry brigade, was forced back from Monticello in the direction of Hamburg. The enemy's force consisted of cavalry and artillery, and is no doubt the advance guard of the forces of which you speak. You will move to Princeton by such route as you may think best, but as this may possibly be a real advance of the enemy you will ascertain as you move to Princeton whether they have advanced beyond Mount Elba in force. You will proceed to Camden by the best route you can, moving as rapidly as possible. You will keep up constant communication with these headquarters, sending forward promptly all information of the enemy's positions, strength, probable intentions, &c., which you may be able to learn.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S DIVISION,
Boonville, October 9, 1864.

Col. L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Missouri:

COLONEL: I struck the Federal pickets this evening at about an hour by sun; charged them into town with my whole brigade, and after a thirty minutes' fight 300 Federals (militia and home guards) laid down their arms, with new cartridge-boxes and belts. These 300 stand of arms with their accouterments will be invaluable to us at this time. My loss was one man slightly wounded.

Very respectfully,
JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

ANDERSON, *October 10, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication on the subject of General Orders, No. 2, from these headquarters, informing me that it is contrary to the orders from the War Department, and also to the orders issued from the headquarters of the Department Trans-Mississippi, and must consequently be revoked. In reply I beg leave to state that the order was issued after mature reflection, and was founded upon "justice, equity, and necessity," and if it is revoked the condition of things in this district is such that officers of the army will be forced to resign and seek some employment that will give them bread for their families, or, remaining in the service, to resort to fraudulent practices. You will see that there is no other alternative when you are informed that in more than one-half of the State Confederate money is not taken at all, and when it is received it is at the ruinous discount of 50 for 1, or 2 cents on the dollar. The price of everything being regulated upon a specie basis, if an officer is forced to provide subsistence for his family by outside purchase, 100 pounds of flour costs him $300, a bushel of meal from $50 to $60, and every other article of living at the same ratio. Thus the pay of a captain, for instance, for one month will be required to purchase only fifty pounds of flour or three bushels of corn meal. The Government loses nothing by the permission to purchase from the subsistence department, since the officer pays back what the article cost. The army is not deprived of subsistence necessary to its support, since the country is overflowing with abundance, and I can see no good reason in denying the privilege granted under General Orders, No. 2. The stringency of the orders alluded to by you from the War Department arose, as must be apparent to every one, from the scarcity of provisions in the States east of the Mississippi, and particularly around Richmond, where the necessity for economy was more pressing, but I can see nothing but injustice in the application of the rule to this State, which has produced this year more than three times as much as its inhabitants and the army together can consume. If the Government had it in its power to pay what the law promises to pay the officer for his services there would be no necessity for any such measure as provided for in General Orders, No. 2, for he could then take his pay and go into the market and purchase bread for his family at more reasonable prices than he now pays the Government. But the Government fails in its obligations, and instead of giving the officer what the law promises, gives him in reality just one-fiftieth of the amount, and then refuses out of an overflowing abundance to allow him the privilege of purchasing in the only market where the money he has received for his services can be made available to provide bread for his family.

Since I have shown, I think, that the provisions of General Orders, No. 2, are not prejudicial to the army or fraudful to the public treasury, I cannot too strongly urge upon the general commanding the necessity of some such measure as I have adopted by which officers may be enabled to live honestly upon their pay and not be forced either to peculate upon the Government or seek in civil employment the means of subsisting their families. As another branch of the same subject I would call your attention to the recent orders from Richmond and Shreveport on the subject of commutation of officers' quarters. The price fixed for the headquarters of this district, $30 per room, is wholly inadequate.

Rooms suitable for officers' quarters cannot be procured in Houston, the permanent headquarters of the district, for less than $150 to $200 per room. My staff while there were forced to hire unfurnished rooms at that rate. In connection with the foregoing it is proper that I should lay before the commanding general some of the difficulties that meet me at every turn and out of which I can see no escape, to the end that if I should fail in accomplishing all that may be expected of me by the uninstructed, that the general commanding may at least not be of that number. As I have already mentioned, Confederate money, where it is received at all, is so lamentably depreciated that to purchase the necessary supplies for my small army at present rates would bankrupt the king's exchequer in a short time. The tax in kind and the law of impressment will, for some time to come, furnish us subsistence and forage, but, beyond this, not a pound of supplies can be purchased for Confederate money, and I am not provided with a dollar of specie and have no means of obtaining it. To purchase upon the credit of a government whose promises to pay are worth to this people but 2 cents on the dollar is of course out of the question, and unless some measures are adopted to restore Confederate currency to the standard of its value in the States east of the Mississippi River I cannot see how we are to maintain our army in this State beyond the coming winter.

The material difficulties that surround me here grow directly out of a fearfully depreciated currency, which has been mainly brought about by the cotton and beef trade with Mexico, by which the precious metals, to a limited extent, have found their way in the country. If a sufficiency of gold and silver could be introduced, through the foreign trade now going on with Mexico and Havana, to supply a circulating medium sufficient for the demands of domestic exchange the evils would be less felt, for then the Government could demand a portion of the Confederate States' taxes and other dues in specie and exclude Confederate notes from circulation. But, as it is, the amount of the precious metals in circulation is just sufficient to depreciate to a ruinous standard the currency of the Government, and is every way an unmitigated evil, for which I see no remedy except the cutting off this trade entirely. This now would be a measure of no little difficulty. The trade which has been going on from San Antonio across the Rio Grande from an early period of the war is now being carried on from every portion of the State with the energy of avarice and appetite long held in abeyance. In addition to the material difficulties growing out of a depreciated currency, I am surrounded with moral ones, which, to some extent, have produced this depreciation—I mean the lukewarmness and distressing apathy of the people. As is well known, the most patriotic and reliable men are in the army, leaving at home, to mold public opinion and to prey upon the necessities of the defenseless, an army of speculators and extortioners. Even men who would resent being classed under this head, and who, at the beginning of the war, were fierce patriots, now share the general demoralization, and so lukewarm in the cause have the people become that but for the conscription and the impressment law not a man nor a pound of subsistence could be procured in the length and breadth of this State, and a majority of them would not turn upon their heels to save the Confederacy unless paid for it "in specie." In the manifold difficulties and embarrassments that surround me here I feel sure that I shall receive the support of the general commanding in all proper measures that I may find it necessary to adopt, and that since it is out of his power to furnish me even

with Confederate money necessary to carry on the affairs of the district, I shall not be hampered by regulations and orders applicable enough if I had a full military chest and a healthy currency, but which would be oppressive and inexpedient in our present destitute condition.

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 10, 1864.

Colonel MCNEILL,
Commanding Regiment, Mount Elba:

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches, and in reply to inform you that Lane's brigade and a section of artillery have been ordered to Mount Elba to your support. Colonel Parsons has also been directed to proceed to Mount Elba via Warren with his whole brigade, except one regiment, which he has been directed to order to report to Colonel Harrison at Monticello. Colonel Crump, commanding Lane's brigade, has been ordered to attack the enemy if on this side of the river, and if he should have progressed toward Warren to get in his rear and rout him, and also should the enemy's cavalry have passed down to Monticello to attack Harrison to communicate with Harrison, cross the river at Mount Elba, and attack the enemy in rear. He has been informed that you have probably fallen back four miles on the Warren road, though you don't state which road you have taken. He has been directed also, when at Mount Elba, to guard the ford above and below in the vicinity. You should communicate with him at once by courier.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 10, 1864.

Major-General WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry, near Magnolia:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Harrison's brigade is still at Monticello. The commanding general has sent two regiments of Lane's brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Crump, Lieutenant-Colonel Madison being sick, to re-enforce McNeill's regiment, Harrison's brigade, at Mount Elba, the enemy being 1,500 strong, within ten miles of that place. Steele having moved, as reported, most of his force to Pine Bluff, direct Parsons' brigade cavalry to march by the nearest route, via Warren, to Mount Elba, detaching one regiment to re-enforce Colonel Harrison at Monticello. The commanding general will issue the same orders by courier from here, and will suspend the order for the relief of Harrison's brigade until these movements are over. A third regiment of Lane's brigade has been ordered toward Warren to protect the sick and trains on that road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 10, 1864.

Major-General WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to state that he has received information that the enemy has retired from Monticello, and as it is reported by Col. A. J. McNeill that the column which made an attack on him at Mount Elba came up the Monticello road it is presumed that this was the same force. Under these circumstances the recent orders given in regard to Parsons' command and Hardeman's brigade are revoked. Parsons' brigade will proceed as formerly directed to Warren and relieve Colonel Harrison's brigade from that point. As soon as relieved Colonel Harrison's brigade will proceed to Alexandria, as formerly instructed. You will carry out the instructions given in regard to Hardeman's brigade in letter of 8th from these headquarters received by you on Sunday morning, the 9th, at 8 o'clock, near Magnolia. As soon as the proper dispositions are made under those orders the major-general commanding desires you to meet him at this place. He expects you in a day or two at least.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 10, 1864.

Col. W. H. PARSONS,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, near Moro Landing:

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that you will send one of your regiments to the assistance of Colonel Harrison at Monticello as rapidly as possible, and proceed with haste with the rest of your command to Mount Elba, via Warren. You will establish at once, by courier, communication with Colonel Harrison. Please acknowledge receipt.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 10, 1864.

Col. W. H. PARSONS,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Near Moro Landing:

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say in consequence of more recent information received since the orders of this morning, to the effect that the enemy have returned to Pine Bluff, your orders to proceed to Mount Elba are revoked. You will proceed to Warren, relieving Colonel Harrison's command as previously ordered.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 10, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel GIDDINGS,
Commanding Carter's Regiment:
(At or en route from Marshall, Tex., to Washington, Ark.)

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that you will proceed to Lamartine, Ark., with your command and report to Major-General Wharton, commanding cavalry, at that point.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 10, 1864.

Colonel CRUMP,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that you will attack the enemy at Mount Elba if on this side of the river, and if he should have progressed toward Warren you will get in his rear and rout him. Should the enemy's cavalry pass down to Monticello to attack Harrison you will communicate with Colonel Harrison, cross the river at Mount Elba, and attack the enemy in rear. There are supplies at Warren. McNeill has probably fallen back the four miles mentioned by him on the Warren road, though he does not state which road he has taken. When you arrive at Mount Elba guard well the roads above and below in that vicinity. The regiments proceeding toward Warren you will order to continue in that direction until they have met and secured all the sick and trains on that route coming from Monticello to this place, not excepting those on the other side of Comish's Ferry over the Saline River near Warren. If the sick have not been crossed over there are some boats at McDade's Ferry which can be poled or moved up to Comish's Ferry and used to cross them over.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 10, 1864.

Colonel CRUMP,
Commanding Lane's Brigade:

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say in consequence of more resent information received since the orders of this morning, to the effect that the enemy had returned to Pine Bluff, your orders to proceed to Mount Elba are revoked. You will return with your command to General Wharton and report to him at this place.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 10, 1864.

Colonel CRUMP,
Commanding Madison's Brigade:

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that you will countermarch your whole brigade, and, proceeding over Lone Pine Ferry, resume your original position seven miles from this place. Information has been received that the enemy has retired from Monticello, Ark., and it is supposed that the same force made a demonstration at Mount Elba. The major-general commanding directs that you send back your brigade surgeon to examine the sick of your command now here, and order to hospital in this place all who are too sick to continue with the command. The rest will be ordered to remain with the brigade. You are also directed to send at once a detachment of twenty-five men, a sergeant, and commissioned officer, to report at the headquarters of Major Adams, chief quartermaster of Forney's division, to escort a train of ten wagons to Princeton and return with sick from that place. Should the wagons have left the detachment will be ordered to overtake them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 10, 1864.

Colonel CRUMP,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that, on account of information just received from Col. A. J. McNeill, at Mount Elba, the orders just sent you to return and occupy your original position, seven miles from this place, are revoked. You will proceed as rapidly as possible toward Mount Elba with your brigade, and put yourself as soon as possible in communication with Colonel McNeill at or near that place, sending couriers ahead to inform him of re-enforcements. If possible a section of artillery will be forwarded to Colonel McNeill. You will leave four companies at some point on the road to escort the artillery. You will order the detachment of twenty-five men, one sergeant, and one commissioned officer to report at once to Major Adams, chief quartermaster of Forney's division, to escort the wagons to Princeton.

Very respectfully,

ED. P. TURNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Colonel McNeill reports enemy's force in front of him 1,500, lowest estimate.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 10, 1864.

Col. J. L. LOGAN,
Commanding, &c., Near Benton:

COLONEL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that you will direct the State troops under Colonel Newton to remain at Rockport and Arkadelphia, and will proceed by the best route with the

rest of your command to Princeton, directing Colonel Newton to communicate with you freely and frequently. Please acknowledge receipt.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,

Camden, October 10, 1864.

Colonel HARRISON,

Commanding Brigade Cavalry, Monticello, Ark.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires that you will send a competent officer and detachment of men to Comish's Ferry, in order to raise the boats at that place (reported to have been sunk) in order to cross the sick which are reported to him to have been left on your side of the river, and to afford them such assistance and escort as they may need. You will also supply from your commissariat the rations that may be needed by the sick train. There are some pontoon boats near McDade's Ferry, which may be poled up and used to cross the sick.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Colonel Parsons' brigade cavalry is ordered to Mount Elba, via Warren. Your present position, Rough and Ready, is said to be a strong one, and if the enemy's force is divided you should be able to hold your own. Colonel McNeill has fallen back four miles from Mount Elba, and reports the enemy to be 1,500 strong, and that they had fallen back also ten miles, but with orders not to unsaddle, and he (Colonel McNeill) thinks they will soon attack him again.

Very respectfully,

ED. P. TURNER,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR BOONVILLE, MO., *October 10, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,

Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: On your verbal assurance at Camden that your chief quartermaster would provide shoes for the horses and mules used by me in the present campaign I omitted to bring any along with me. Repeated applications by my quartermaster to that officer during my stay near your headquarters, and to General Shelby's quartermaster during my stay with him, have failed to produce anything but studied neglect of my necessities in this respect. One horse and two mules of those used by me or my attendants have had (and the others will soon have) to be abandoned as worn out for want of shoes. Every blacksmith shop on the line of march being seized for the use of the Confederate Army, my quartermaster can procure no horseshoes from citizens, and the wholesale pillage of horses and mules, as of goods generally in the vicinity of the army, has made it impossible for him to obtain anything by purchase. In fact, in an expedition designed to re-establish the rightful government of Missouri the Governor of the State cannot even purchase a horse or a blanket, while stragglers and camp followers are enriching themselves by plundering the defenseless families of our own

soldiers in Confederate service. To-day my quartermaster reports to me that for want of shoes the four mules of my ambulance are so nearly worn out that they cannot travel longer than a day or two more. They belong to the Confederate States, having been assigned for my use on this expedition through the courtesy of General E. K. Smith. As the ambulance is the only conveyance I have for the baggage of myself and all my attendants I respectfully request that you direct the proper officer to have them exchanged at once for others belonging to the Confederacy and likely to stand the fatigues of travel.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. C. REYNOLDS,
Governor of Missouri.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 80. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., October 11, 1864.

Information having been received from the Secretary of War of the promotion of Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner to the rank of lieutenant-general, he is announced as such to the department.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *October 11, 1864.*

Brigadier-General GREER,
Marshall, Tex.:

General Smith directs that the Reserve Corps at Tyler be sent home at once.

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JACKMAN'S BRIGADE,
Two Miles North of Petite Saline Bridge,
Tipton Wire Road, October 11, 1864—8 a. m.

Major-General PRICE:

GENERAL: The fight opened at daylight this morning, the enemy making the attack. I have fought them continually up to this time, falling back very slowly. I have made a stand at this point, where I cover this and a branch road, and intend fighting to the last. I cannot yet estimate the enemy's strength, though I think it is about 1,000, and I have about 700 effective men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. JACKMAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS JACKMAN'S BRIGADE,
Two Miles North of Petite Saline Bridge,
Tipton Road, [October 11, 1864]—8.30 a. m.

[Major MACLEAN:]

MAJOR: Your dispatch this moment received. I occupy now a fine position, which I intend to hold. The command during the engagement has made fine stands, fighting well and checking the advance of the enemy. We have not been engaged for now one-half hour. I have

sustained some damage—a good many men and horses wounded and some killed. My own horse is severely wounded. The enemy are about 1,000 or 1,500 strong, with three pieces of artillery. They have not used their artillery, however. This I obtain from intelligent citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. JACKMAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—As I do not know General Shelby's whereabouts, I am compelled to communicate with him through you.

HEADQUARTERS JACKMAN'S BRIGADE,
In the Saddle, One Mile North of Saline Creek Bridge,
October 11, 1864—11 p. m.

Major MACLEAN:

SIR: In obedience to orders from General Shelby, I moved in the direction of the main Boonville and Tipton road, and reached it at a point about three miles south of Boonville about 5 or 5.30 p. m. There I found the enemy falling back in the direction of Tipton. A deep and abrupt wash running between me and the enemy prevented me from reaching the road in time to make an energetic pursuit, but making my way finally I set out after the enemy and followed him to the Saline or Petite Saline Creek. I drove his pickets across the stream, but felt it imprudent to follow, as the creek could only be crossed on the bridge and the enemy were encamped in force on the other side. The citizens report that the force retreating on this road is 1,000 or 1,500 strong. I think from what I saw of their line and column that the estimate is correct. About 200 went down the lower Tipton road about 5 p. m. I heard heavy musketry to the right after dark. I have sent a scout to ascertain the meaning of it. Not knowing the whereabouts of General Shelby, and being uncertain as to the disposition of the enemy's force, I have determined to await at this place for orders or remain until morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. JACKMAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—I should like very much to know the result of the engagement this afternoon, and whether the Federals are retreating, and trust that you may see proper to inform me.

[OCTOBER 12, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 81, Trans-Mississippi Department, announcing success of Gano's and Stand Watie's expedition, see Part I, p. 794.]

CAMDEN, *October 12, 1864.*

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

I received yesterday afternoon a message by courier from Colonel McNeill, of Harrison's brigade, at Mount Elba, that 1,500 of the enemy's cavalry were still near him, and that he had fallen back to Marks' Mills. Parsons' brigade of cavalry now on the march will not be able to relieve Harrison's brigade for several days yet. In the meantime, to avoid mis-

apprehension, I would be glad to have the order suspended for the removal of Harrison's brigade until General Smith shall receive an important letter which goes by courier to-day.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 12, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Comdg. Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I have learned that General Steele has sent heavy re-enforcements from Little Rock to Pine Bluff, and that Grierson's force of cavalry with Mower's division, of A. J. Smith's corps, have gone into Missouri in pursuit of Major-General Price. I think the garrison at Little Rock has been thus much reduced. The troops from Morganza, La., at least the larger portion of them, are still at the mouth of White River, or on White River, say 5,000 men. A diversion ought to be made in favor of Price by some decided move here, and perhaps such movements, if they are practicable, may result in permanent advantage to us. I think I can bring into the field 8,000 effective infantry and 4,000 cavalry, including Logan's command and the State troops under Colonel Newton. The force expected from Maxey, and probably now en route to Laynesport, will be added, say 3,000 more, to which should be added Carter's regiment, the strength of which I do not know, probably about 400, and if another regiment from Texas should arrive soon we might calculate upon 8,000 effective cavalry, including Harrison's (Louisiana) brigade, now under orders to Louisiana, that is if they can be spared. I have not yet received your decision on my application for them, and unless I do affirmatively they will of course take up the line of march immediately for Alexandria. No time has been lost by the application. I thought it best to make it as the enemy had made these changes. With this force I would make the attempt to capture Little Rock, and if affairs do not change I propose to operate in the following manner: By not having a supply train at all adequate to the support of the army now here, I would first send all the division trains for supplies of commissary stores, say 200 wagons, which will carry 300,000 rations of meal or flour—to deposit 150,000 rations at this place, which I am fortifying well, and 150,000 in front, say Arkadelphia; then to take all the flour and corn in these wagons and march rapidly and direct for Little Rock; to carry it by assault, if possible, with 8,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry and the field artillery; to throw in the meantime 6,000 cavalry across the Arkansas above Little Rock to destroy the railroad and drive back re-enforcements on the other side of the Arkansas, coming either from Devall's, Pine Bluff, or Saint Charles, or the mouth of White River; to attack re-enforcements should they march from Pine Bluff on this side to Little Rock, and if I could not carry Little Rock by assault to try to starve it out. In either case we should hold the valley of the Arkansas and make Steele leave the State, except that portion bordering on the Mississippi River, and should at least keep the means of retreat open for General Price should he be forced back, unless indeed he should be surrounded by very largely superior forces. If we fail in taking Little Rock we should produce a powerful diversion in Price's favor. I should feel very sanguine of success had I the assistance of the siege train from Texas.

The ammunition of the train was directed by me to be sent to Alexandria and the wagons and mules prepared for that purpose before I left Texas. I presume that this ammunition, which is very heavy and requires many wagons, has already arrived at Alexandria, and that the wagons have returned by this time to Texas. I hear that 150 oxen were ready on the 19th of September last, and suppose that ten siege guns may now be on the way to Alexandria; if so, the same wagons can be employed, and these 150 oxen and the train brought to Little Rock in twenty-five or thirty days at farthest. This would bring us to the 12th or 15th of November. The weather here, it is said, frequently remains good until the 1st of January. If the whole number of guns could not be sent, two or three of the largest rifle guns and a few 8-inch howitzers might be sent as rapidly as possible, lest they might be required; but if none can be sent I would, however, make the demonstration and try to storm the place without them. It is worth a great effort and some risk in view of its effect not only upon the occupation of this State by the enemy but upon the permanency of our occupation of Missouri. I found it impossible to operate successfully from a point on the lower Arkansas, say South Bend, for these reasons:

First. Unless we could hold the valley, which depended upon our cutting off supplies and re-enforcements by railroad to Steele, at Little Rock, we could not possibly feed our army. I had to send back the division trains some sixty miles for breadstuffs, and the mules after another trip would have been almost unserviceable.

Second. The re-enforcements to Steele more than equaled the strength of my army, and these were disposed at Devall's Bluff, Saint Charles, and the mouth of White River. All these are stations on White River. The rest of his forces were stationed on the railroad at Little Rock and at Pine Bluff.

Third. Major-General Wharton was ordered to find fords, if possible, on the Arkansas River, and after every effort he reported that there were no practicable fords on the river. Since then the river has risen. Our pontoon train could not reach more than half way across the river, and we should have been out of supplies before it could have been lengthened.

Under all these circumstances, to have placed the army or any considerable portion of it within the quadrangle of forts, with a treacherous river in its rear, and 5,000 men at the mouth of White River, which could have been thrown in rear of my troops on the other side of the Arkansas within a few hours by landing at Napoleon or Gaines' Landing, would have been madness. Having just arrived in the country, I laid before the general officers, some of whom were perfectly acquainted with the localities, the proposition to take Pine Bluff by assault. After deliberation it was, I believe, the general, the unanimous, opinion that the advantages to be obtained by it would not compensate for the loss which would be incurred in its capture, and I reluctantly decided to abandon it. My base of supplies—Fulton—and the the seat of the Legislature—Washington—being all this time perfectly open to a raid of the enemy, I determined to place my forces in reach of both, particularly as I could not learn, notwithstanding constant efforts, where the re-enforcements of cavalry and those from A. J. Smith's corps had gone, except that a large force was concentrated at Austin, twenty-seven miles northeast of Little Rock.

I ascertained beyond a doubt that industrious preparations were being made by Steele for an expedition from Little Rock in some direction, and every indication pointed to a formidable raid on Washington,

Fulton, and perhaps Marshall, Tex. On my left and rear, whilst my forces were massed on the lower Arkansas, at a distance of 150 miles, I had crossed over several hundred cavalry without wagons on the east (left) of the Arkansas, when a heavy rain came on and it was with great difficulty that they could get out of the bottom lands on this side after recrossing. I find Camden already sufficiently fortified to enable the enemy to make it very strong within a week after they occupy it, should they do so again. I have, therefore, determined to fortify it at once so that a few troops can defend our stores, even if I should have to concentrate all my troops and have to fight the enemy advancing in strong force in another direction.

There is every reason why we should hold, if possible, at least, the line of the Ouachita, for if Steele obtained Camden, and especially at the same time Canby should occupy Monroe, you would have to keep an army at all times at or near Shreveport to defend it and Marshall. This would be inconvenient to you, as the troops thus kept would be too far from the coast of Texas and lower Louisiana.

You will pardon me for suggesting (no doubt you have thought of it before) the plan of fortifying at the mouth of Black River without delay. Brigadier-General Boggs, your chief of staff, and Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, I am informed, are both in favor of it; and the former advocated this step in a conversation with me while at Shreveport. It is said that a bastioned fort, built there, could not be approached by land, and could not, if very strongly made, be carried by the enemy's ships; then if all the steamers on the Ouachita and its waters, between this and the mouth of Black River, were in our possession we could destroy them if we could not hold them, and thus prevent the Ouachita being used to furnish supplies to Camden, even if the enemy did take post at Monroe, besides defending Red River. Though I am told that the position at the mouth of Black River affords these advantages, yet I fear that some valid objection has been found by you to the plan, which your more intimate acquaintance with the geography of Louisiana has presented to you. Should this not be the case, however, Major-General Buckner might lose no time in making the work suggested. At all events it seems to me that the delay so necessary to enable you to concentrate your troops from a great distance might in this manner be secured. I should be glad to hear from you on this and the other subjects touched upon in this communication at your earliest leisure.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camp Bragg, October 12, 1864.

I. The division will move to Camden to-morrow morning at sunrise in the following order: First. Tappan's brigade; second, Hawthorn's brigade; third, Gause's brigade; fourth, McNair's brigade; fifth, Major Blocher's artillery battalion. The trains will move in the rear of the entire division in the order of their respective commands.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
No. 91. } *Camp Bragg, October 12, 1864.*

I. Hawthorn's and Gause's brigades will take up the line of march this morning at 10 o'clock for Camden. Brigadier-General Hawthorn, in addition to the command of his own brigade, will direct the movements of Colonel Gause's brigade, who will report to him for instructions. General Hawthorn will order forward his inspector-general to report at district headquarters to ascertain where the two brigades will encamp.

II. Lieut. John C. Arnett, Etter's battery, Blocher's battalion of artillery, having given bond as acting assistant quartermaster (the receipt of which at this office is hereby acknowledged), in accordance with indorsement from district headquarters, will enter upon the discharge of his duties as acting assistant quartermaster of Blocher's battalion forthwith. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

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By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS JACKMAN'S BRIGADE,
October 12, 1864—10.10 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN:

Colonel Slemons has reached here and thrown a few shells at the enemy. They have retired to an eminence just this side of the bridge, with four pieces of artillery stationed on the hill. We captured two citizens sent by the Federals to bury their dead. They report General Sanborn in command. Force not known, but several regiments. We are now advancing upon them, and will ascertain more minutely their strength, position, &c., and report. Several Federals, as also several of my own men, have been killed.

Respectfully,

S. D. JACKMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS JACKMAN'S BRIGADE,
Petite Saline Bridge, October 12, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel MACLEAN:

SIR: The enemy had retired before General Shelby succeeded in reaching their flank, tearing up the bridge after them. They gave way before Colonel Slemons and I had time to make an attack.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. JACKMAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 82. } *Shreveport, La., October 13, 1864.*

I. No changes will be made in the organization of troops as furnished the district commanders without authority from department headquarters.

II. The act of Congress organizing the Reserve Corps having imposed upon it the duties to perform which companies for local defense were organized, all such companies are hereby disbanded, and those composing them will be enrolled and assigned according to law.

III. Officers will furnish the lists of detailed men to the enrolling officers required to be furnished by circular from the Bureau of Conscription, dated Marshall, Tex., September 29, 1864.

By command of General E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI, *Camp No. 43, October 13, 1864.*

Brigadier-General Clark with his brigade, and Colonel Jackman with 500 men, will march to-morrow morning at daylight for Arrow Rock, under special instructions to be given him by the major-general commanding.

By command of Maj. Gen. Sterling Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMDEN, *October 13, 1864.*

General W. R. BOGGS:

GENERAL: I have received additional information that the force which went up White River last Friday, the 7th, was 2,500 strong, and ordered to report to General Steele at Little Rock. A fleet from below was due at the mouth of White River last night. Federal officers say that the land forces operating at Mobile have been ordered to Morganza, and that the forces at Morganza are coming to the mouth of White River to be sent to Steele. The above has just been received from my agents on the river, and is believed to be correct.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

Send copy to General Buckner.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, October 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. WHARTON,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that in pursuance of instructions from department headquarters for Harrison's brigade to proceed to Louisiana, the detachment from his brigade crossing arms will take them to Longview and turn them over to accompany the wagons ordered to be sent there by Col. W. H. Parsons, and then proceed with him (Colonel Harrison) or join him on the march, as Colonel Harrison may determine. Colonel Parsons will send scouts in the direction of the river, and wherever else his knowledge of the country may suggest. Colonel Harrison will inform Colonel Parsons when he will leave Monticello. If the tobacco is for the troops it will be hauled from the river, provided it can be done without interfering

with more important interests. But Colonel Harrison's march to Louisiana must not be delayed on this account solely. The arms, 2,000 stand, however, will be secured by him as directed above, and, as his men and wagons are already on the river, should the supplies be public, as it is presumed they are, and the delay consequent upon securing the arms allows it, the six teams of Colonel Harrison now on the river can haul the tobacco out, but in that case the tobacco must be turned over to the quartermaster of Colonel Harrison, or to any officer detailed for that purpose by himself, who will receipt to General Hindman or to the officer who may have the tobacco in charge, and deliver it to the officer who will be sent to Longview by Colonel Parsons to receive the arms and tobacco, taking his receipts, or to any officer whom Colonel Parsons may send for that purpose, Colonel Harrison's quartermaster, or acting quartermaster, retaining precisely one-fifteenth of the tobacco for his own brigade, if he desires it. Colonel Parsons will then forward the tobacco to El Dorado, retaining one-fifteenth for his brigade. Should the tobacco prove to be the private property of any one, no wagons or other public means will, under any circumstances whatever, be used in its transportation.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. P. TURNER,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy sent to Colonels Harrison and Parsons.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,

Camden, October 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,

Chief of Staff, Trans-Mississippi Dept., Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I had no idea that Major-General Hindman had to cross the river. I presume the tobacco is for the army, though I know nothing about it. I had already directed Colonel Harrison not to delay any longer. He will receive the order to return to Louisiana before the return of his wagons. Parsons' brigade of cavalry were ordered back to Warren to relieve Harrison's as soon as the order for Harrison to proceed to Louisiana was received. Harrison had already, before this order, arrived here and sent troops and wagons to the river to secure the arms. As soon as this is done he will march to Alexandria, via Monroe, unless in the meantime otherwise ordered from department headquarters. I received no answer to my telegrams on this subject. Harrison's departure could not have taken place earlier.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

Shreveport, La., October 14, 1864.

Major-General MAXEY,

Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that he has organized the army into three corps, commanded respectively by Lieutenant-General Buckner, Major-General Magruder, and

Major-General Walker; that you are assigned to the command of the Second Texas Cavalry Division, in Lieutenant-General Buckner's corps, the organization of which division is herewith inclosed.* You will receive orders detaching you temporarily from your division and assigning you to your present command. This organization is rendered necessary by the returns called for by the War Department. It is essential that the regimental and brigade returns should be forwarded to department headquarters, and you will please have them returned from the command, in your district with as little delay as possible.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 57. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camden, October 14, 1864.

I. The attention of brigade commanders is called to paragraph V, General Orders, No. 44, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, a copy of which is given in the accompanying circular 833 from district headquarters, of date October 11, 1864. The reports called for will be forwarded to this office as soon as possible, upon forms similar to the blanks furnished for registers of officers, together with the recommendations of officers for assignment.

II. Brigade commanders will instruct their brigade quartermasters to report to Major Elliston, chief quartermaster of division, for the purpose of making arrangements for sending off the transportation of the division in compliance with paragraph XIV, Special Orders, No. 287, District of Arkansas, of date 13th of October, 1864.

III. Brigade commanders will forward to these headquarters every morning until further orders a consolidated field return of their respective commands.

IV. The several brigade commanders of this division will assemble the troops of their commands (except those on duty) under arms upon their respective parade grounds to-morrow at 3 p. m., and there await further orders. The troops thus assembled will be marched to the field selected to witness the execution of Captain Gaynes, of General Forney's division, to-morrow at 4 p. m.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 92. } HEADQUARTERS CHURCHILL'S DIVISION,
Camden, October 14, 1864.

I. The following details for fatigue duty in erecting fortifications will be ordered to report daily at these headquarters at 5.30 a. m. precisely. This detail will be supplied with one day's cooked rations and will report without intrenching tools, viz: Brigadier-General McNair's brigade will furnish 1 senior and 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 non-commissioned officers, and 200 men; Tappan's brigade, 1 senior and 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 3 non-commissioned officers, and 175 men; Haw-

*Inclosure not found, but see roster, p. 967.

thorn's brigade, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 non-commissioned officers, and 125 men; Gause's brigade, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 non-commissioned officers, and 125 men.

II. Brigadier-General McNair will select an energetic field officer to take charge of the work until relieved by further instructions from these headquarters.

III. The attention of Maj. J. M. Elliston, chief quartermaster of division, is called to paragraph XIII, of General Orders, No. 53, of date October 8, 1864, from district headquarters. Major Elliston will have these reports forwarded to him without delay and transmitted as directed.

* * * * * * *

V. Brigadier-General Tappan will order the following details to report as hereinafter directed for guard duty daily at sundown, viz: 1 sergeant and 3 men to report at these headquarters; 1 sergeant and 3 men to report to Major Elliston, chief quartermaster of division.

By command of Major-General Churchill:

B. S. JOHNSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, October 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: For your information, should you be forced to retire, the following information is furnished you: General Mower's division, of Smith's corps, 6,000, and Grierson's cavalry, 4,000, have gone in pursuit of you. In addition, Steele has been heavily re-enforced.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
In the Field, October 14, 1864.

Colonel MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Price's Army:

COLONEL: I am crossing the river slowly. The force at Glasgow last night consisted of 600 Kansas (regular) troops and 400 militia. They have at the wharf what is termed a tin-clad boat, pierced for six guns, and one transport. They were impressing men yesterday to work on fortifications, and say they expect re-enforcements from North Missouri Railroad. I can hear of no troops in that direction from which they could draw re-enforcements. I respectfully suggest the propriety of sending a force with a section of artillery on this side of the river up to drive the gun-boat from its position. It can take position up the river out of range of my guns and harass the attacking party very much. The crossing is slow and difficult on account of the landing, but think I will get across by night.

Respectfully,

JNO. B. CLARK, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—They have two field pieces also.

J. B. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI,
Camp No. 44, October 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. CLARK, Jr.,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: General Price directs me to say that your suggestion has been adopted. General Shelby with a small force and a section of rifled guns will open on Glasgow at daylight to-morrow from this side. He wishes the ferry-boats on this side subject to your orders. They will only be crossed at the request of a known officer or your flag. The gun-boat will be sent up the river, so as not to interfere with our ferry-boats below.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. MACLEAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHELBY'S BRIGADE,
Longwood, October 14, 1864—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE,
Commanding Army of Missouri:

GENERAL: I have just reached here, but have as yet had no additional or confirmatory information in regard to the enemy. Slayback sent out scouts to investigate the report of the man we sent to you. The geography of the country would prove him to be truthful, as the point he saw them at, viz, the crossing of the La Mine at Cold Neck, would be the proper route from Boonville to Lexington, and avoid our route. I will remain here one hour and then move up to Muddy Creek, and either hear from Slayback's scouts or make scouts myself for information to determine my movements. I will be very cautious, and should a large force be actually in the neighborhood I can either attack their rear or flank, as you may direct. I have a line of couriers—a station at each six or seven miles. I will expect to hear from you before morning, but should I not I will not risk a failure.

Yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI,
Camp No. 44, October 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General SHELBY,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: You will at once send Brigadier-General Thompson with not less than 800 or 1,000 men and one section of artillery to Longwood, and from there to Sedalia, to attack the Federal force at that point should he deem it prudent. You will also instruct him to bring back with him a drove of cattle and mules said to be in that neighborhood, and return with as little delay as practicable.

By order of Major-General Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S DIVISION,
October 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The night preceding your evacuation of Boonville I sent Major McDaniel and Captain Williams with 150 men to you with permission to cross the river. You ordered them to cross the river above, and these are the men referred to in the communication of General Clark. General M. Jeff. Thompson moves with 1,200 men and two pieces of artillery against Sedalia at 3 o'clock this evening. About 600 of Thompson's men are scattered about at their homes in Saline and La Fayette, many with leave and many without. I will take 125 men and two pieces of artillery and open fire on Glasgow precisely at daylight to-morrow morning. Please notify General Clark of the fact. There will be no fail on my part. I have ordered General Thompson to report directly to your headquarters and I shall do likewise. There will be no armed force left with my division except about 100 men, and I have ordered my inspector-general (Major McArthur) to take charge of everything and report to Colonel Shaler. Colonel Jackman took with him 800 men across the river. I have left all my pickets on the roads with instructions to report to Colonel Shaler.

Very respectfully,

JO. O. SHELBY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI,
Camp 45, October 15, 1864.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE CONFEDERACY IN
CHARITON COUNTY AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD:

I make an urgent appeal to you to throw off the shackles which have bound you for nearly three years. It is unnecessary for me to recite the wrongs you have suffered; the remedy for them is now in your own hands. You can relieve yourselves and serve your country by joining the army I have brought for your redemption. You can cross at Brunswick either in organized companies or squads, bringing such arms as you have, or without them if you have none. For the present I will be found west of Marshall on the road to Lexington.

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI,
Camp No. 45, October 15, 1864.

Colonel SLEMONS,
Waverly:

COLONEL: I am directed by Major-General Price to inform you of the rumored advance of 2,500 Federal cavalry on the Georgetown road toward Lexington. You will keep your command well in hand and throw a scout out south and southwest to ascertain, if practicable, their movements.

By order of Major-General Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant *Adjutant-General.*

BOONVILLE AND GEORGETOWN ROAD,
Three Miles East of Georgetown, October 15, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE,
Commanding Army of Missouri:

GENERAL: The accounts that we received from the citizens were so contradictory that I moved slowly, and have just been able to reach this point and capture two stragglers from the Federal Army. They are, fortunately, well known to our men, and assure us of their friendship for the Confederacy, having belonged to our army and been captured by and compelled to join the Federal Army. The cavalry force that passed this point yesterday was three brigades with eight pieces of artillery, under the command of General Sanford [Sanborn], and amounting to 2,500 men, viz: the Merrill Horse, Second and Thirteenth Missouri, Fifth and Seventh Kansas, and Second Nebraska, and others not remembered. They passed through Georgetown before sundown yesterday, and are supposed to have camped near there. I have sent out to see. They were pushing for Lexington. The infantry camped at California on Thursday night and started on this road yesterday morning, and will not reach this place before to-morrow. They amount to not less than 10,000, but are called from 12,000 to 18,000. They marched from Saint Louis to Jefferson, and left Jefferson on the morning of the 12th. They are under A. J. Smith. I am now in three miles of Sedalia and three of Georgetown. I will not go to Sedalia, as it will lose six or eight hours, but will, as soon as I feed, push on after the cavalry under Sanford [Sanborn] to harass and delay it until I can hear from you. I will be in Georgetown by noon, and you can anticipate my whereabouts at each hour. I will order in this line of couriers, as we will both be away from this line by noon. I will presume you to be west of Marshall, and I will be near Rowletta or on Black River to-night. These prisoners report that it is rumored in their camp that a large force is being massed in Kansas City via the Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad and Platte County Railroad.

Yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Shelby's Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI,
October 15, 1864.

Major-General MARMADUKE:

GENERAL: As it is reported that 2,500 Federal cavalry are moving from Georgetown in the direction of Lexington, you are directed by Major-General Price to throw a scout out in a southwest direction so as to intersect that road in the southwest part of La Fayette County, and report any movements of the enemy on it.

By order of Major-General Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI,
Camp at Keiser's, on road to Lexington, October 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General SHELBY:

GENERAL: Your dispatch announcing the surrender of Glasgow received. Inclosed is copy of orders for General Clark. General Price

directs that you move to this point with your forces and the re-enforcements sent to you under Colonel McCray, as it is requisite that he concentrates his forces without delay. Lexington is also in our possession, but General Thompson has met a heavy force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSOURI,
Camp at Keiser's, on road to Lexington, October 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. CLARK, Jr.:

GENERAL: General Price directs that you move your command and Colonel Jackman's at once to Brunswick, crossing the river at that place, and thence to this camp, where he will wait one day for you. It is requisite that he concentrates his command without any delay. He also directs that you bring all arms and ammunition taken, and that you afford every facility to bringing the recruits from Chariton County with you at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Since writing the above General Price thinks it best that you cross your force at Glasgow and come up along with General Shelby, but that you send not more than a company by way of Brunswick to escort recruits who must delay in coming. Lexington is in our possession.

Respectfully,

L. A. MACLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Adair's (William P.) **Indians.** See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment, Cherokee.*

Adams' (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Adams' (C. Powell) **Cavalry.** See *Edwin A. C. Hatch's Cavalry, post.*

Adams' (Wirt) **Cavalry.** See *Mississippi Troops, Confederate.*

Alexander's (Almerine M.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 34th Regiment.*

Allen's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Allen's (R.) **Citizen Guards.** See *Missouri Troops, Union.*

Allen's (Robert T. P.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*

Alsup's (Moses L.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 46th Regiment.*

Alton Battalion, Infantry. See *Illinois Troops.*

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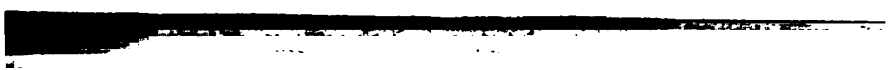

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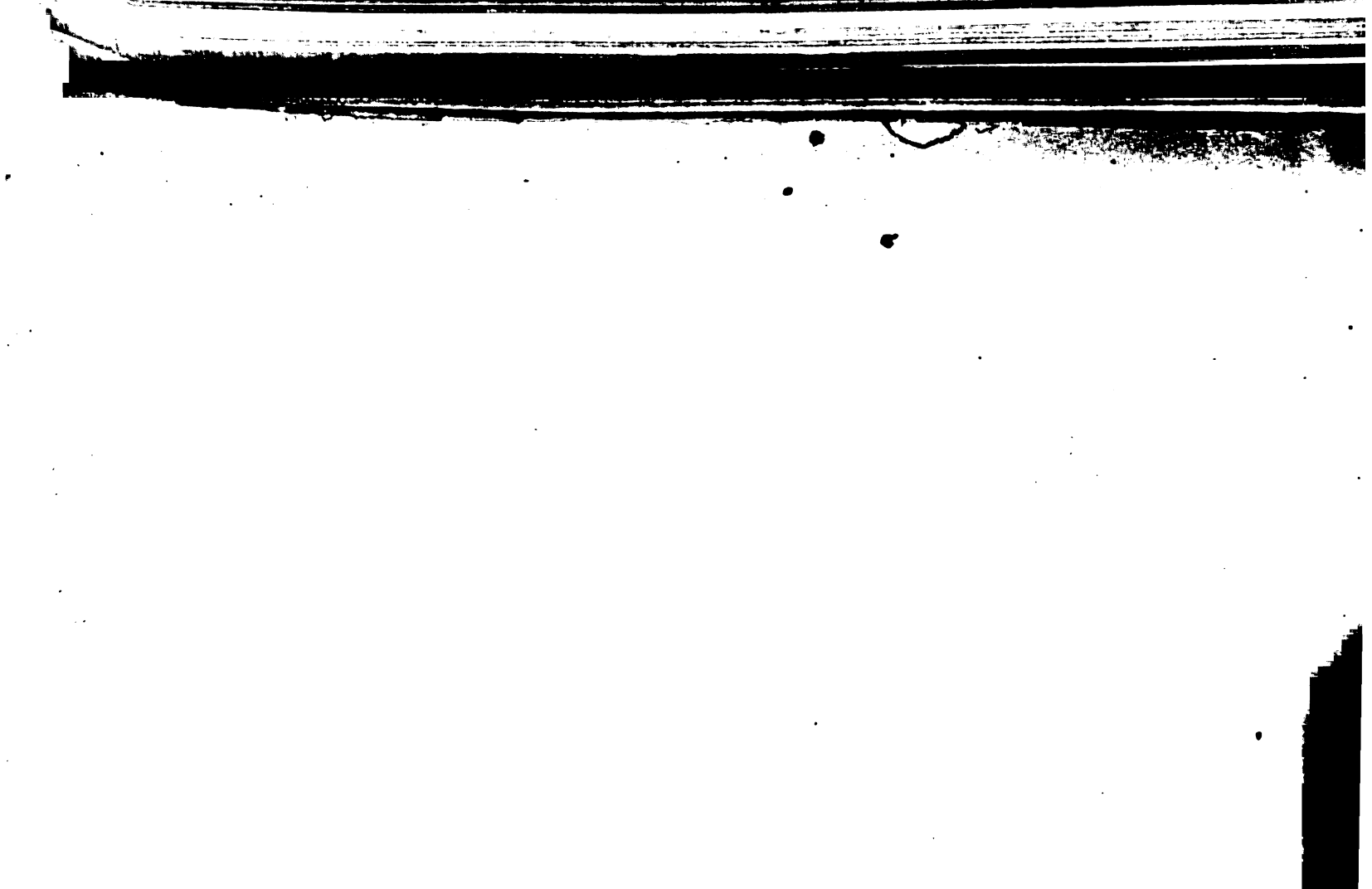
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